



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014

Working Together to Safeguard People
Volume I – Introduction and Overview



Part 7

Guidance on Safeguarding.

Issued under sections 131 and 139 of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014.

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Mae'r ddogfen yma hefyd ar gael yn Gymraeg.
This document is also available in Welsh.



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Statutory guidance in relation to Part 7 (Safeguarding) of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014, including adult protection and support orders; the duties to report and enquire; safeguarding boards; and the National Independent Safeguarding Board.

Issued under sections 131 and 139 of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014

(Short title: *Guidance on Safeguarding*)

Overview

1. This document is set out in three chapters:
 - Chapter 1 is statutory guidance regarding adult protection and support orders (APSOs) issued under section 131 of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 and the duties under sections 128 and 130 to report adults at risk and children at risk and the duties to enquire under sections 126 of the Act and section 47 of the Children Act 1989;
 - Chapter 2 is statutory guidance to Safeguarding Board partners issued under section 139 of the Act;
 - Chapter 3 is information regarding the National Independent Safeguarding Board and how it works with the Welsh Ministers and Safeguarding Boards.

INTRODUCTION

2. The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 (the Act) has 11 parts. Part 7 of the Act relates to safeguarding. The Act 2014 is available at:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2014/4/enacted>
3. Part 7 is intended to be read in the context of the Act as a whole.
4. Part 1 of the Act provides an overview and some key terms:
 - section 2 provides the meaning of the term “well-being”;
 - section 3 defines for the purposes of the Act who is an “adult”, a “child”, a “carer” and who is to be regarded as “disabled”;
 - section 4 provides the meaning to be given to the term “care and support”.
5. Part 2 of the Act sets out the overarching duties with which a person exercising functions under the Act **must** comply.

- section 5 provides that any person exercising functions under the Act **must** seek to promote the well-being of people who need care and support, and carers who need support;
- section 6 imposes overarching duties on those exercising functions under the Act in relation to persons who need or may need care and support, carers who need or may need support, or persons in respect of whom functions are exercisable under part 6 of the Act (looked after and accommodated children);
- section 7(1) provides that where a person is exercising functions under the Act in relation to an adult who has, or may have, a need for care and support or who is a carer who has, or may have, needs for support, that person **must** have due regard to the United Nations Principles for Older Persons adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 16 December 1991;
- section 7(2) provides that where a person is exercising functions in relation to a child who has or may have needs for care and support or who is a carer who has, or may have, needs for support or who is a “looked after child”, that person **must** have due regard to Part 1 of the United Nations Conventions on the rights of the child adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989 (“the convention”);
- section 15 requires that local authorities arrange preventative services, including in relation to contributing towards preventing people from suffering abuse or neglect. The code of practice in relation to Part 2 provides further guidance on preventative services.

6. The provision in Part 7:

- requires local authorities to investigate where they suspect that an adult with care and support needs is at risk of abuse or neglect (section 126);
- provides for adult protection and support orders to authorise entry to premises (if necessary by force) for the purpose of enabling an authorised officer to assess whether an adult is at risk of abuse or neglect and, if so, what if any action should be taken (section 127);
- requires local authorities and their relevant partners to report to the appropriate local authority where they suspect that people may be at risk of abuse or neglect (sections 128 and 130);
- disapplies section 47 of the National Assistance Act 1948 (which enables local authorities to apply for a court order to remove people in need of care and attention from their homes to hospitals and other places) (section 129);
- establishes a National Independent Safeguarding Board to provide support and advice to ensure the effectiveness of Safeguarding Boards (sections 132 and 133);
- provides for Safeguarding Boards for adults and children and for combining such boards (sections 134 to 141).

7. Part 7 provides the Welsh Ministers with various regulation making powers to underpin this part of the Act. The relevant regulations made in relation to Part 7 of the Act are:

The Adult Protection and Support Orders (Authorised Officer) (Wales) Regulations 2015; the National Independent Safeguarding Board (Wales) (No.2) Regulations 2015; the Safeguarding Boards (General) (Wales) Regulations 2015; and the Safeguarding Boards (Functions and Procedures) (Wales) Regulations 2015.

These Regulations are reproduced at annex 1 of this Guidance.

8. This Guidance is given in relation to Part 7 of the Act. Except where stated otherwise it is statutory guidance.
9. The Guidance given in relation to sections 126-128 and section 130 of the Act is issued under section 131(1) of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014. Guidance issued under section 131 applies to the following persons:
- (a) local authorities;
 - (b) Local Health Boards;
 - (c) NHS Trusts;
 - (d) the local policing body and the chief officer of police for a police area any part of which falls within the area of a local authority in Wales;
 - (e) the Secretary of State to the extent that the Secretary of State is discharging functions under sections 2 and 3 of the Offender Management Act 2007 in relation to Wales;
 - (f) any provider of probation services that is required by arrangements under section 3(2) of the Offender Management Act 2007 to act as a relevant partner of a Welsh local authority;
 - (g) the Welsh Ministers to the extent that they are discharging functions under Part 2 of the Learning and Skills Act 2000;
 - (h) such a person, or a person of such description, as regulations under section 162(4) may specify;
 - (i) a youth offending team for an area any part of which falls within the area of a local authority in Wales;
 - (j) a person who is an authorised officer for the purposes of section 127;

- (k) a constable or other specified person accompanying an authorised officer in accordance with an adult protection and support order made under section 127;
10. The Guidance given to Safeguarding Board Partners in relation to sections 134-138 of the Act is issued under section 139(3) of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014. Guidance issued under section 139 applies to the following persons:
- (a) local authorities;
 - (b) the chief officer of police for a police area, any part of which falls within a Safeguarding Board area;
 - (c) Local Health Boards;
 - (d) NHS Trusts;
 - (e) the Secretary of State to the extent that the Secretary of State is discharging functions under sections 2 and 3 of the Offender Management Act 2007 in relation to Wales;
 - (f) any provider of probation services that is required by arrangements under section 3(2) of the Offender Management Act 2007 to act as a Safeguarding Board partner in relation to a Safeguarding Board area.
11. Statutory guidance does not have the full force of statute, but Safeguarding Board partners and other relevant individuals or organisations **must** have regard to it unless local circumstances indicate exceptional reasons justifying a variation.
12. This guidance also includes non-statutory guidance which is intended to provide information to assist Safeguarding Boards. Whilst it does not have the force of statutory guidance, it represents good practice.
13. This guidance takes into account:
- a) The European Convention of Human Rights, particularly Articles 2,3,5 6 and 8;
 - b) The United Nations Principles for Older Persons; and
 - c) The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.
14. Section 7 of the Act places duties on persons exercising functions under the Act to have due regard to the United Nations Principles for Older Persons and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.
15. When exercising functions under the Act in relation to adults who need care and support and carers who need support, local authorities **must** have due regard to the United

Nations Principles for Older Persons as adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 16th December 1991. The UN Principles for Older Persons can be seen at:

<http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/46/a46r091.htm>. There are 18 principles, grouped into 5 themes: independence, participation, self-fulfillment, care and dignity.

16. When exercising functions under the Act in relation to children who need care and support and child carers who need support and persons in respect of which functions are carried out under Part 6 (looked after and accommodated children), local authorities **must** have due regard to Part 1 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. This duty does not apply to Welsh Ministers as they already have a duty to have due regard to the UNCRC in accordance with the Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure 2011. Information about the UNCRC and the Children's Rights Scheme published by the Welsh Government can be accessed at:

<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/childrenyoungpeople/rights/uncrc/?lang=en>

Advocacy

17. An individual **must** feel that they are an equal partner in their relationship with professionals. It is open to any individual to invite someone of their choice to support them to participate fully and express their views wishes and feelings. This support can be provided by someone's friends, family or wider support network.
18. The dedicated code of practice on advocacy under Part 10 of the Act sets out the functions in relation to which a local authority, in partnership with the individual, **must** reach a judgement on how advocacy could support the determination and delivery of an individual's personal outcomes; together with the circumstances when a local authority **must** arrange an independent professional advocate. Professionals and individuals **must** ensure that judgements about the needs for advocacy are integral to the relevant duties under this statutory guidance.

Chapter One

GUIDANCE UNDER PART 7 SECTION 131(1) OF THE SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELL-BEING (WALES) ACT 2014 (THE ACT)

19. This part of the guidance relates to the following:

- section 126, which defines “adult at risk”, imposes a duty on local authorities to make, or cause to be made, such enquiries as it considers necessary to decide whether a person is an adult at risk; and to decide what action, if any, should be taken;
- section 127, which introduces adult protection and support orders (APSOs). Regulations made under section 127(9) restrict the persons or categories of persons who can act as an ‘authorised officer’;
- section 128, which introduces a statutory duty on ‘relevant partners’ as defined by section 162(4) to inform the local authority of an adult at risk in specified circumstances;
- section 130, which contains a duty on ‘relevant partners’ and the relevant youth offending team to inform a local authority of a child at risk in specified circumstances.

20. Relevant partners are defined by section 162(4) as:

- (a) the local policing body and the chief officer of police for a police area any part of which falls within the area of the local authority;
- (b) any other local authority with which the authority agrees that it would be appropriate to co-operate under this section;
- (c) the Secretary of State to the extent that the Secretary of State is discharging functions under sections 2 and 3 of the Offender Management Act 2007 in relation to Wales;
- (d) any provider of probation services that is required by arrangements under section 3(2) of the Offender Management Act 2007 to act as a relevant partner of the authority;
- (e) a Local Health Board for an area any part of which falls within the area of the authority;
- (f) an NHS Trust providing services in the area of the authority;
- (g) the Welsh Ministers to the extent that they are discharging functions under Part 2 of the Learning and Skills Act 2000;

(h) such a person, or a person of such description, as regulations may specify¹.

Human rights

21. Practitioners will note the duty on public authorities under section 6 of the Human Rights Act 1998 not to act in a way that is incompatible with rights under the European Convention of Human Rights. Part 7 of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 engages a number of rights included in the Convention:

Article 2 – right to have life protected;

Article 3 – right not to be subjected to inhuman or degrading treatment;

Article 5 – right to liberty and security;

Article 6 – right to a fair hearing;

Article 8 – right to respect for private and family life, home, and correspondence.

Adults at risk

22. Section 126(1) defines an adult at risk.

An “adult at risk”, for the purposes of this Part, is an adult who:-

- (a) is experiencing or is at risk of abuse or neglect;
- (b) has needs for care and support (whether or not the authority is meeting any of those needs); and
- (c) as a result of those needs is unable to protect himself or herself against the abuse or neglect or the risk of it.”

23. This definition of an “adult at risk” applies in relation to the statutory powers and duties included in Part 7 of the Act and, for those purposes, replaces the definition of a “vulnerable adult” included within *In Safe Hands* (Welsh Assembly Government 2000).

24. Section 197(1) of the Act provides definitions of “abuse” and “neglect”:

“abuse” means physical, sexual, psychological, emotional or financial abuse (and includes abuse taking place in any setting, whether in a private dwelling, an institution or any other place), and “financial abuse” includes:-

- having money or other property stolen;
- being defrauded;
- being put under pressure in relation to money or other property;

¹ No other persons are currently or proposed to be prescribed.

- having money or other property misused.

“neglect” means a failure to meet a person’s basic physical, emotional, social or psychological needs, which is likely to result in an impairment of the person’s well-being (for example, an impairment of the person’s health or, in the case of a child, an impairment of the child’s development).

25. These definitions are familiar to practitioners. When assessing a situation regard should be had to the:

- frailty or vulnerability of the adult at risk;
- extent of abuse or neglect;
- length of time and frequency of the occurrence;
- impact on the individual;
- risk of repeated or escalating acts involving this or other adults at risk.

26. The following is a non-exhaustive list of examples for each of the categories of abuse and neglect:

- physical abuse - hitting, slapping, over or misuse of medication, undue restraint, or inappropriate sanctions;
- sexual abuse - rape and sexual assault or sexual acts to which the vulnerable adult has not or could not consent and/or was pressured into consenting;
- psychological abuse - threats of harm or abandonment, coercive control, humiliation, verbal or racial abuse, isolation or withdrawal from services or supportive networks (coercive control is an act or pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation, intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish or frighten the victim);
- neglect - failure to access medical care or services, negligence in the face of risk-taking, failure to give prescribed medication, failure to assist in personal hygiene or the provision of food, shelter, clothing; emotional neglect
- financial abuse in relation to people who may have needs for care and support -. Possible indicators of this include:
 - unexpected change to their will.;
 - sudden sale or transfer of the home;
 - unusual activity in a bank account;
 - sudden inclusion of additional names on a bank account;
 - signature does not resemble the person’s normal signature;
 - reluctance or anxiety by the person when discussing their financial affairs;
 - giving a substantial gift to a carer or other third party;
 - a sudden interest by a relative or other third party in the welfare of the person;
 - bills remaining unpaid;
 - complaints that personal property is missing;

- a decline in personal appearance that may indicate that diet and personal requirements are being ignored;
 - deliberate isolation from friends and family giving another person total control of their decision-making.
27. Any of the above forms of abuse could be motivated by the personal characteristics of the victim. This may make it a hate crime. These involve a criminal offence perceived by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on a person's actual or perceived disability, race, religion and belief, sexual orientation and transgender.
28. Practitioners **must** share information in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998 and the common law duty of confidentiality. Both allow for the sharing of information and should not be automatically used as a reason for not doing so. In exceptional circumstances, personal information can be lawfully shared without consent where there is a legal requirement or the professional deems it to be in the public interest. One of the exceptional circumstances is in order to prevent abuse or serious harm to others.
29. Any personally identifiable information should be shared in accordance with the Wales Accord on the Sharing of Personal Information (WASPI). WASPI is a framework for all Welsh public, independent and third sector organisations. It underpins effective collaboration across organisations, helps overcome perceived barriers and enables staff to share information safely and legally. More information on WASPI can be found via the following link: <http://www.waspi.org/>. HM Government – *Information Sharing: guidance for practitioners and managers* highlights:-

3.41 It is not possible to give guidance to cover every circumstance in which sharing of confidential information without consent will be justified. You **must** make a judgement on the facts of the individual case. Where there is a clear risk of significant harm to a child or serious harm to an adult, the public interest test will almost certainly be satisfied (except as described in 3.43). There will be other cases where you will be justified in sharing limited confidential information in order to make decisions on sharing further information or taking action - the information shared should be necessary for the purpose and be proportionate.

3.42 There are some circumstances in which sharing confidential information without consent will normally be justified in the public interest. These are:

- when there is evidence or reasonable cause to believe that a child is suffering, or is at risk of suffering, significant harm; or
- when there is evidence or reasonable cause to believe that an adult is suffering, or is at risk of suffering, serious harm; or
- to prevent significant harm to a child or serious harm to an adult , including through the prevention, detection and prosecution of serious crime.

3.43 An exception to this would be where an adult with capacity to make decisions (see paragraph 3.30 [of *Information Sharing: guidance for practitioners and managers*]) puts themselves at risk but presents no risk of significant harm to children or serious harm to other adults. In this case it may not be justifiable to share information without consent. You should seek advice if you are unsure.

30. The definition of an “adult at risk” refers to the person experiencing abuse or neglect, or ‘at risk’ of doing so. The inclusion of “at risk” enables early intervention to protect an adult at risk. The decision to act does not require actual abuse or neglect to have taken place.
31. Abuse and neglect often constitute a criminal offence. The following is a non-exhaustive list of the types of criminal offences that may be committed:-
- offences against the person – assault, grievous bodily harm, actual bodily harm;
 - sexual offences – rape, offences under the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (including sexual activity with a person with a mental disorder impeding choice);
 - property offences – theft, fraud, criminal damage.

Duty of a local authority to make enquiries

32. Section 126 (2) sets out that:-

“If a local authority has reasonable cause to suspect that a person within its area (whether or not ordinarily resident there) is an adult at risk, it **must**:-

- (a) make (or cause to be made) *whatever enquiries it thinks necessary* to enable it to decide whether any action should be taken (whether under this Act or otherwise) and, if so, what and by whom; and
- (b) decide whether any such action should be taken.”

33. There are three separate components:

- a reasonable cause to suspect;
- the making of enquiries; and
- recording the outcome of the enquiries

34. The decision to initiate enquiries should be recorded to identify the point when the duty is engaged and for the purpose of ensuring enquiries are completed in a timely manner.

35. Enquiries should not be rushed, but timescales should be set. An enquiry should normally be completed within SEVEN working days of the referral. This will not prevent

immediate action being taken when necessary to protect an adult at risk. If an enquiry takes longer than seven days, the reasons should be recorded. The local authority should monitor compliance with timescales and the reasons given for exceeding the seven working day timescale. Local authorities will share their data with the Safeguarding Adults Board for the purpose of the Board's responsibility to monitor improvement.

36. Enquiries embrace a range of activity and are not necessarily identical. The form that the enquiries take is at the local authority's discretion, based on the information and evidence that it has available and the circumstances of the individual case. Local authorities should record in writing why they consider the enquiries they are making, and the form that they are taking, to be necessary. Enquiries are information-gathering in nature rather than a formal commissioned investigation as part of the Protection of Vulnerable Adult process. Enquiries may lead up to the strategy meeting stage; they are not the investigative part of the Protection of Vulnerable Adult process. Enquiries do not include formal investigations involving the police although that may be the outcome.
37. The local authority may make the enquiries itself, or may cause them to be made by another body. The duty to determine the nature of the enquiries required remains with the local authority even where another body is carrying out the enquiries. Relevant partners may be asked to undertake enquiries on behalf of the local authority, and are required to comply with such requests unless to do so is incompatible with their own duties. There may be circumstances where others could assist, for example a third sector organisation supporting the person.
38. In deciding on the nature of enquiries, the local authority should consider a number of factors:
 - the right of the person thought to be an adult at risk to refuse to participate. Refusal to participate does not automatically relieve the local authority of its duty, but may reduce the effectiveness of the enquiry. The enduring nature of the duty will assist in enquiries where coercion or undue influence are present;
 - the wishes and feelings of the adult at risk;
 - the possibility that the adult thought to be at risk is not making decisions freely;
 - whether there is a need to involve an advocate under any statutory or voluntary advocacy scheme;
 - the need to carry out the enquiry sensitively and with the minimum distress to the person and others (for example, carers and family members);
 - whether the perpetrator has any needs for care and support;
 - whether the perpetrator is providing care or support for another adult at risk or child who may be at risk;
 - the need for the local authority to work closely with and involve other agencies who may be able to assist with the enquiries and contribute to achieving the identified outcomes of the enquiries;

- the need to be aware of contaminating any evidence that might be used in any current or future criminal investigation;
- the importance of recognising that any enquiries are proportionate and compatible with the European Convention on Human Rights and sections 2, 5, 6, and 7 of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014.

39. In broad terms, enquiries should have three phases:
- Screening*: to check general factual accuracy of any referral.
 - Initial evaluation*: This will involve collecting, reviewing and collating information.
 - Determination*: Given the outcome of the screening/initial evaluation what, if anything, should be done? This may include initiating a single or multi agency investigation.
40. If it is determined at an early stage that the adult is not an adult at risk, the enquiries should end. However, the person may need to be signposted to other agencies or services if appropriate or may require an assessment under section 19 or 24 of the Act. Section 17 of the Act requires the local authority to provide Information, Advice and Assistance services to help all people access relevant, accurate and timely advice and assistance about ways to meet their care and support needs to achieve their personal well-being outcomes. The code of practice in relation to Part 2 sets out all the requirements on local authorities in relation to an Information Advice and Assistance service.
41. Relevant partners **must** share information as part of exercising this duty in line with paragraph 28 and 29 above, unless to do would be unlawful.
42. The following information should be included in a report of an enquiry which is likely to be held in the individual case record of the person suspected to be an adult at risk:
- identities of the individual who identified the concern and the individual who took the decision to initiate the enquiry;
 - the identity and relevant details of the person who is the subject of the enquiries;
 - a summary of the evidence on which the 'reasonable cause to suspect' was founded;
 - the identity of the person or persons and, if relevant, the agency who conducted the enquiries;
 - the chronology of the enquiries;
 - a list of people who provided information during the enquiries;
 - a list of people interviewed during the enquiries;
 - a list of documentary evidence reviewed during the enquiries;
 - a statement that those making the enquiries consider that the person is or is not an adult at risk. Where the finding is that the adult is not an adult at risk, a statement should be included stating why this conclusion was reached. Consideration should be

given to identifying any possible future concerns that may arise and the need for Information, Advice and Assistance;

- a statement on whether an assessment under the Mental Capacity Act 2005 or the Mental Health Act 1983 has been, or should be carried out. If such an assessment has been carried out, the outcome should be included in the record;
- a statement of the findings of the enquiries that led to the conclusion (if that is the case) that the adult is an adult at risk;
- a record of any abuse that the person may be experiencing together with any supporting evidence including the following:
 - the nature of the abuse;
 - the length of time the person has been subjected to abuse;
 - the wishes and feelings of the adult at risk;
 - the frequency and intensity of the abuse;
 - the alleged perpetrator of the abuse and the relationship, if any, to the adult at risk;
 - the impact of the abuse on the adult at risk;
 - the presence of any other person in the household who may be an adult at risk or a child;
 - whether the alleged perpetrator provides care and support for the adult at risk or for any other known adult at risk. If so, the nature and intensity of such care;
 - the nature of any support and assistance the adult at risk may be receiving from a carer or relative other than the alleged perpetrator;
 - the identity of any other agencies or third sector organisations who are aware or involved in working with the adult at risk;
 - such other matters as those making the enquiries consider should be included in the care and support plan.

43. Section 54 provides that a local authority **must** prepare and maintain a care and support plan for a person whose needs it is required to meet. This includes needs which the local authority considers it necessary to meet in order to protect an adult from abuse or neglect or a risk of abuse or neglect. The conclusions of any enquiries made when an adult is suspected to be an adult at risk **must** be recorded in this care and support plan. A care and support plan may incorporate any adult protection plan that is in place.
44. The conclusion should include whether the person is or is not an adult at risk and, what action should be taken and by whom.
45. Where an adult at risk has refused a care and support plan the findings of enquiries should be recorded in the individual case record. The record should be accessible. It is important that the record is not lost simply because it is not attached to the care and support plan.

Adult Protection and Support Orders (APSOs)

Purposes

46. The purposes of an APSO are:
- (a) to enable the authorised officer and any other person accompanying the officer to speak in private with a person suspected of being an adult at risk
 - (b) to enable the authorised officer to ascertain whether that person is making decisions freely, and
 - (c) to enable the authorised officer properly to assess whether the person is an adult at risk and to make a decision as required by section 126(2) on what, if any, action should be taken.
47. Regulations set restrictions on persons or categories of persons who can act as an authorised officer. The restrictions set out in Regulation 3² provide for an officer of the local authority where the adult at risk resides to act as an authorised officer. Where this is not practical the authorised officer should be an officer from a local authority in the Safeguarding Board area and if this is not practical, the authorised officer **must** be an officer from a local authority in Wales.

The role of the authorised officer

48. An authorised officer is the person that may apply to a justice of the peace for an APSO. The authorised officer should prepare the information required to be included in the order as set out at section 127(5&6) of the Act. The role includes liaison with the local authority legal service to make the application to the court and possible attendance to give evidence about the need in particular cases. The APSO allows the authorised officer, a police constable and any other specified person accompanying the authorised officer to enter the premises to implement the order.
49. An authorised officer requires a complex set of skills and **must** undergo appropriate training (subject to exemption provided by Regulation 3(3)) and be required to keep their skills up to date. It is essential that the authorised officer has a degree of autonomy from his or her employer and is able to perform the functions independently of the day-to-day management of the particular case. Only in very exceptional circumstances should anybody other than a trained authorised officer be eligible to make an application for an APSO and the reasons should be recorded. Following this event the local authority will review the effectiveness of its arrangements in relation to APSOs.
50. The authorised officer should have:

² Adult Protection and Support Orders (Authorised Officer) (Wales) Regulations 2015

- the ability to assess any risk to the person suspected of being an adult at risk prior to making the application and, if an APSO is made, once it has been executed. This may include the use of standardised risk assessment tools;
- a high level of understanding of the context of abuse, abusive situations and neglect;
- an ability to identify coercive control and its effects on adults at risk;
- effective communication skills and the ability to identify any special communication needs that the person suspected of being at risk may have and how their ability to communicate their wishes may be enhanced;
- an ability to be assertive and exercise control in difficult and challenging situations;
- an ability and willingness to challenge their own local authority and other agencies when necessary;
- an awareness of when an advocate is required and how to support the adult to secure an advocate;
- the ability to prepare and present, with legal assistance, an APSO application clearly and confidently to a justice of the peace;
- an understanding of the legal framework within which APSOs operate including the implications of the Human Rights Act 1998, Equality Act 2010 and the need to respect diversity;
- a clear understanding of the provisions of the Mental Capacity Act 2005 in relation to assessments of capacity, best interests assessment and the role of the Independent Mental Capacity Advocate.

Definitions

51. For the purposes of this statutory guidance:

‘A person is “living” in any premises if he or she resides there for a period of time either permanently or temporarily regardless of whether they have a legal or other interest in the premises.’

52. ‘Premises’ include

- domestic premises;
- a residential care home or a nursing home;
- a hospital;
- any other building, structure, mobile home or caravan in which the person is living.

An APSO cannot be used within premises of the secure estate; Prisons or Youth Detention Centres. (see 185(6) of the Act).

53. The assessment **must** be undertaken in private. Where the premises are large enough for the person to be interviewed without fear of being overheard, fewer problems are encountered. However, in a small flat or house the adult suspected of being at risk may fear speaking frankly. The use of police powers may be necessary in such circumstances

for example to require any other occupier to leave the premises for the duration of the assessment interview.

54. The nature of the powers available to the police officer under statute include,
- section 17(1)(e) Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984; and
 - section 24 Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984;
 - common law powers such as arrest for breach of the peace;
 - Domestic Violence Protection Order, Crime and Security Act 2010
55. The extent of the powers of a constable accompanying the authorised officer goes further than obtaining entry to the premises. The officer may use reasonable force 'in order to fulfil the purposes of an adult protection and support order'. This includes ensuring that it is possible to speak to the person in private.

Making decisions freely

56. The purpose of the APSO is to ensure that the adult suspected of being at risk is 'making decisions freely'. Practitioners should consider indicators of undue influence including:
- is the person allegedly exercising undue influence in a position of trust? For example, care home staff, carer or relative;
 - in cases of financial abuse, has the person been offered independent advice?
 - is the person allegedly exercising undue influence preventing the interview in private from taking place?
 - is the particular decision the person is taking untypical and out of character based on what the authorised officers and those accompanying him or her know or have been told about them?
57. Those involved in the execution of the APSO should ensure that they do not exercise undue influence. They should be aware that the adult suspected of being at risk may feel intimidated by the use of statutory powers and the presence of a number of strangers in their home, including a police officer. An advocate may be necessary to ensure that the person is able to challenge the views of practitioners.
58. It is important to note that the powers of the police under section 127(7) of the Act include the power to assist in enabling the adult at risk to make decisions freely.

Planning

59. Good planning is essential for an APSO; in preparing an application and planning the entry and, importantly, the exit. The authorised officer **must** work in collaboration

throughout the process to the extent necessary in the particular case and invite relevant agencies to be involved. Such planning will enable the authorised officer to ensure that other options have been explored, perhaps through adult safeguarding procedures, which may potentially avoid the need to apply for an APSO.

60. Authorised officers should liaise with the police, as they will be able to assist in identifying potential risk. It is also important to anticipate, as far as is possible, the nature and level of the police involvement in implementing the APSO in any particular case. For example, authorised officers should agree with the police whether it is necessary for the police to be present in the premises, or whether it would be sufficient if they were outside or nearby.
61. Those involved in considering the need for an APSO **must** discuss the application to ensure that it will lead to a structured implementation, to ensure that the authorised officer has all the relevant information, and that there is adequate consideration of the next steps once the APSO has expired. Those involved may include relevant partners, other agencies or the third sector. However, the authorised officer is responsible for the application and ensuring execution if the order is obtained.
62. In preparing an application for an APSO regard should be had to the following:
 - everyone involved **must** understand the purpose of an APSO and their role in the process;
 - identifying what the police officer can do in the event of non-compliance by the occupier – in particular what common law or statutory powers may be used;
 - there **must** be discussion and agreement on who will do what; this cannot be left until the execution of the APSO. Of course, the agreement may need revising depending upon what is discovered upon obtaining access to the person suspected of being at risk.
63. Very little may be known about the person suspected of being at risk. The lack of reliable information on the person, coupled with concerns about their safety, may be the reason why an APSO is sought. In preparing an application, an authorised officer should:
 - be able to provide evidence that alternative and less interventionist approaches have been considered, but judged insufficient. Given the human rights implications, an APSO **must** be the last resort and the authorised officer **must** demonstrate that this is the case;
 - consider drawing up a 'balance sheet' assessing the risks and benefits of applying/not applying for an order. This will assist the authorised officer when considering whether

to make the application, and will be of assistance to justices of the peace if an application is made.

64. Authorised officers do not have to prove to the justice of the peace the need for the APSO beyond all reasonable doubt. The APSO may be sought because there is insufficient information about the adult suspected of being at risk. The responsibilities of the justice of the peace are found in section 127(4) of the Act.
65. The justice of the peace may make an APSO if satisfied that:
- (a) The authorised officer has reasonable cause to suspect that the person is an adult at risk;
 - (b) It is necessary for the authorised officer to gain access to the person in order properly to assess whether the person is an adult at risk and to make a decision as required by section 126(2) on what, if any, action should be taken;
 - (c) Making an order is necessary to fulfil the purposes set out in subsection (2); and
 - (d) exercising the power of entry conferred will not result in the person being at greater risk of abuse or neglect.
66. The justice of the peace needs to be satisfied as to the matters outlined in the section above. The following points should be noted:
- ‘reasonable cause to suspect’;
 - ‘necessary’– this requires something more than merely desirable – it should be unavoidable or essential;
 - ‘exercising the power of entry....will not result in the person being at greater risk of abuse or neglect’ - It will not be possible in all cases to demonstrate conclusively that this will be the case. The evidence presented **must** be sufficient to satisfy the justice of the peace.
67. The authorised officer will be responsible for developing an exit strategy to use once the APSO entry has taken place. There is concern that to exit without explaining to the adult suspected of being at risk and the occupier what happens next, may increase the level of risk. All those affected by the APSO **must** be made aware of the next steps.
68. An APSO may include a condition that notice is given to the occupier of the premises and to the person suspected of being an adult at risk. The preparation of the application should address a number of matters:
- what form of ‘notice’ is required? Does it have to be written notice, or will telephone notice suffice?

- how does the authorised officer assist the justice of the peace to assess whether notice would expose the adult suspected of being at risk to further harm or disrupt the assessment? What factors should be considered?
 - consideration should be given to the need to inform other persons affected by the order – for example, where there is shared living within a domestic setting such as supported accommodation.
69. More than one order in respect of the same person is not possible, unless circumstances have changed. Where it is unlikely that one visit will be sufficient, the application **must** include the period for which the order is to be in force to enable more than one visit to be possible under a single APSO. Where multiple visits are included in the order it **must** be clear that this is to complete the assessment and not as a means to monitor the situation.
70. The purpose of the APSO is to enable the authorised officer to assess whether the person is an adult at risk and to make a decision on what, if any, action should be taken. The assessment should include consideration of risk, health status, capacity, and the ability of the person to protect his or herself and the level of risk before and after the intervention. The person's own understanding of what is happening and what their wishes are and giving them appropriate weight, bearing in mind the possibility of undue influence should also be included in the assessment.
71. APSOs do not give a general power of entry; they are focussed on the specific purposes outlined in section 127 (2) of the Act. Once those purposes are satisfied, an APSO will lapse and should be recorded as having done so. The power cannot be continued unreasonably as some kind of deterrent. The use of an APSO is subject to the general principle of proportionality. This applies to the number of visits and the number of people who accompany the authorised officer.
72. Conditions may be attached as to the time at which the order may be exercised. Other than in a case that requires immediate action, careful consideration should be given to the time of entry, regardless of whether a condition is included. Timing of the entry may be particularly important where an assessment of mental capacity is required.
73. An APSO may include a condition providing for the authorised officer to be accompanied by another specified person. So far as is possible, such a person or persons are identified as part of the application. Examples of such a person are:
- the key worker (social worker or health care worker);
 - domiciliary care worker;
 - advocate (statutory or non-statutory);
 - family member or close friend;
 - best interest assessor;
 - General Practitioner;

- Approved Mental Health Professional under the Mental Health Act 1983;
 - Court of Protection Visitor, Office of the Public Guardian.
74. When seeking to include a condition as to who should accompany the authorised officer, the rationale for their inclusion should be provided in the application.
75. It may not be possible to identify ahead of time the nature of any expertise or assistance that may be required in assessing the person suspected of being at risk. Often this will only be ascertainable once an assessment visit has been completed. An appropriate person may accompany the authorised officer on a subsequent visit even though they were not included in a condition under section 127 (6) (b). The reasons for their involvement should be fully recorded.
76. The anticipated roles of those who accompany the authorised officer will vary. They include:
- ensuring that any interview with the person suspected of being at risk is conducted fairly;
 - assisting communication;
 - to provide expert knowledge and experience on specific matters (e.g. mental capacity);
 - to advocate on behalf of the person;
 - to share their existing knowledge of the person;
 - building rapport with the person.
77. Authorised officers should consider whether an advocate should accompany them. Authorised officers should record why they consider an advocate should not be used. If an advocate is considered necessary, authorised officers need to be clear what type of advocate is required – Independent Mental Capacity Advocate (IMCA), Independent Mental Health Advocate (IMHA), Independent Domestic Violence Advocate (IDVA) or a non-statutory advocate.
78. Note that under section 127 (5)(b) of the Act an APSO **must** include a provision that a constable *may* accompany the authorised officer. This reflects that although it is included in the order, there is discretion whether or not a constable should accompany the authorised officer. Those involved in the preparation for the APSO should discuss, based on their knowledge of the situation, whether a constable should be present and record the reason for the decision.
79. The APSO should include details of measures to minimise the risk of a forced or highly confrontational entry to the premises. The role of the police will depend upon individual circumstances. In some situations, their presence will be in the background, whereas in

others they will be central to obtaining access to the person. A key principle is that the police will use the minimum amount of force necessary and that the impact of their presence should contribute to and not compromise achieving the purposes of the APSO.

80. As noted above, under section 127 (7) of the Act the constable's powers under an APSO extend beyond achieving entry and include ensuring that the purposes of an APSO are achieved. The constable may use his or her powers to arrest if they suspect that certain criminal offences have been committed.
81. Given the sensitive nature of this power it is essential that the authorised officer states clearly to the adult suspected of being at risk and any other occupier of the premises what is happening, and what will happen once the visit is completed. There should be agreement by those involved on the form of words to describe the purpose of the visit and the statutory power under which it is made. Similarly, the occupier of the premises is entitled to information about their right to complain.

Duty to report adults at risk

82. The Act imposes a new duty on relevant partners to report to a local authority if it is suspected that an adult is an adult at risk. The Act also imposes a duty on a local authority to report to another local authority if an adult suspected of being an adult at risk is living in or moving to another area. Section 128 provides as follows:
 - a) If a relevant partner of a local authority has reasonable cause to suspect that a person is an adult at risk and appears to be within the authority's area, it **must** inform the local authority of that fact.
 - b) If the person that the relevant partner has reasonable cause to suspect is an adult at risk appears to be within the area of a local authority other than one of which it is a relevant partner, it **must** inform that other local authority.
 - c) If a local authority has reasonable cause to suspect that a person within its area at any time is an adult at risk and is living or proposing to live in the area of another local authority (or a local authority in England), it **must** inform that other authority.
 - d) For the purpose of this section a relevant partner of a local authority is a person who is a relevant partner of the authority for the purposes of section 162 of the Act.
83. A key issue under this section (as with sections 126, 127, 128 and 130) is the meaning of 'reasonable cause to suspect'. The person upon whom the duty is imposed **must** have 'reasonable cause to suspect'. The following factors should be noted:
 - it is unnecessary to establish on a balance of probabilities that a particular fact is established;

- it is a relatively low standard when compared with ‘reasonable cause to believe’;
 - it is not the subjective opinion of the decision maker;
 - reasonable suspicion exists when there is information which would satisfy an objective observer that the particular circumstances exist.
84. Practitioners should record in writing the evidence they rely on in making the decision, thus providing a structure for decision-making:
- a summary of information upon which the decision is based;
 - why it is that the decision maker considers objectively that action is required;
 - a short statement of the potential risks for the adult if nothing is done.
85. The duty to make enquiries in section 126 (2) of the Act applies whether or not the person is ordinarily resident with the local authority area.
86. There should be clearly identifiable points of contact within the local authority and the relevant partners to ensure that a relevant partner can report any concerns to the local authority in line with the duty set out at section 128 of the Act. There should be a single point of contact within each of the organisations.
87. Local authorities **must** ensure that the appropriate person(s) acts upon any concerns identified in a report under this section in a timely manner. Such reports will inform the decision whether to make enquiries under section 126(2).
88. Relevant partners should make staff in their organisations aware of this new duty to report and the requirement that they report any concerns they have to the appropriate officer who has responsibility for making decisions.
89. Local authorities should put in place parallel arrangements to enable reporting from across the local authority.

Duty to report children at risk

90. Section 130 (4) defines a ‘child at risk’ as a child who:
- (a) is experiencing or is at risk of abuse, neglect or other kinds of harm; and
 - (b) has needs for care and support (whether or not the authority is meeting any of those needs).
91. There should be clearly identifiable points of contact within the local authority and the relevant partners to ensure that a relevant partner can report any concerns to the local

authority in line with the duty set out at section 130 of the Act. There should be a single point of contact within each of the organisations.

92. Under section 130 of the Act, the definition of relevant partner is extended to include youth offending teams. Relevant partners are set out for ease of reference at paragraph 20 of this guidance.
93. When a child has been reported under section 130, the local authority **must** consider whether there are grounds for carrying out an investigation under section 47 of the Children Act 1989.
94. Section 47 requires that where a local authority has reasonable cause to suspect that a child "is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm" the local authority make or cause to be made such enquires as it considers necessary to enable it to decide whether it should take any action to safeguard or promote the child's welfare.
95. Guidance in relation to children at risk of harm and the powers and duties under the Children Act 1989, in particular the duty under section 47 of that Act, **must** be considered.

Chapter Two

GUIDANCE UNDER PART 7 SECTION 139(3) OF THE SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELL-BEING (WALES) ACT 2014

96. This part of the Guidance relates to the following:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| (a) Section 134(1) | Safeguarding Board areas in Wales |
| (b) Section 134(2) | Safeguarding Board partners |
| (c) Section 134(3) | Lead partner in relation to children for the area and the lead partner in relation to adults for the area |
| (c) Section 135 | Safeguarding Board functions and procedures |
| (d) Section 135(4)(c) | Participation in the work of the Boards |
| (e) Section 136 | Annual plans and annual reports |
| (f) Section 137 | Supply of information |
| (g) Section 138 | Funding of Safeguarding Boards |

97. This guidance is intended for Safeguarding Board partners. The guidance will assist each Safeguarding Board Partner to take all reasonable steps to ensure that the Safeguarding Board on which it is represented operates effectively as set out at section 139(4) of the Act.

98. Each of the following is a Safeguarding Board partner in relation to Safeguarding Board area:

- a) The local authority for an area, any part of which falls within the Safeguarding Board area;
- b) The chief officer of police for a police area, any part of which falls within the Safeguarding Board area;
- c) The Local Health Board for an area, any part of which falls within the Safeguarding Board area;
- d) An NHS Trust providing services in the Safeguarding Board area;
- e) The Secretary of State to the extent that the Secretary of State is discharging functions under section 2 and 3 of the Offender Management Act 2007 in relation to Wales;
- f) Any provider of probation services that is required by arrangements under section 3(2) Offender Management Act 2007 to act as a Safeguarding Board partner in relation to the Safeguarding Board area.

Safeguarding Board Areas

99. Regulations **must** set out those areas in Wales for which there are to be Safeguarding Boards (“Safeguarding Board areas”).
100. The Safeguarding Board areas follow the Collaborative Footprint for Public Services in Wales, building on the areas relating to Local Health Boards and Police Authorities.
101. The areas have been specified in regulation 3(1)³ as:

Safeguarding Board area	Local authority areas
North Wales	Isle of Anglesey County Council
	Gwynedd Council
	Conwy County Borough Council
	Denbighshire County Council
	Flintshire County Council
	Wrexham County Borough Council
Gwent	Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council
	Caerphilly County Borough Council
	Monmouthshire County Council
	Torfaen County Borough Council
	Newport City Council
Cwm Taf	Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council
	Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council
Western Bay	Bridgend County Borough Council
	Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council
	City and County of Swansea
Mid and West Wales	Powys County Council
	Ceredigion County Council
	Carmarthenshire County Council
	Pembrokeshire County Council
Cardiff and Vale	Cardiff City and County Council
	Vale of Glamorgan Council

Safeguarding Board Lead Partner

³ The Safeguarding Boards (General) (Wales) Regulations 2015
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102. Regulations 4 (1) & (2)⁴ provide for a Safeguarding Board partner to be the lead partner for each of the Safeguarding Children Boards and for each of the Safeguarding Adults Boards as shown below:

Safeguarding Board area	Lead Partner
North Wales Safeguarding Children Board	Conwy County Borough Council
North Wales Safeguarding Adults Board	Conwy County Borough Council
Gwent Safeguarding Children Board	Caerphilly County Borough Council
Gwent Safeguarding Adults Board	Caerphilly County Borough Council
Cwm Taf Safeguarding Children Board	Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council
Cwm Taf Safeguarding Adults Board	Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council
Western Bay Safeguarding Children Board	Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council
Western Bay Safeguarding Adults Board	Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council
Mid and West Wales Safeguarding Children Board	Pembrokeshire County Council
Mid and West Wales Safeguarding Adults Board	Carmarthenshire County Council
Cardiff and Vale Safeguarding Children Board	Vale of Glamorgan Council
Cardiff and Vale Safeguarding Adults Board	Cardiff City and County Council

103. The role of the Lead Partner, whether for children or adults, under section 134 of the Act is to establish the relevant Safeguarding Board.

104. After the Lead Partner has established a Safeguarding Board, the only continuing function of the Lead Partner is to provide Welsh Ministers with information in connection

⁴ The Safeguarding Boards (General) (Wales) Regulations 2015
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with the performance of that Board of its functions when required to do so by Welsh Ministers. Section 184(6) of the Act replaces Section 83(3) of the Children Act 1989. The Lead Partner's continuing function as a Safeguarding Board Partner remains.

105. Under section 139(3) of the Act, a Safeguarding Board partner **must** exercise its functions in relation to the Safeguarding Board having regard to any guidance given by Welsh Ministers. Lead Partners are Safeguarding Board partners within the meaning of section 139(3) of the Act. Accordingly guidance for Lead Partners is provided under section 139(3) in relation to the exercise of their function under section 184(6) of the Act which replaces the existing power under section 83(3) of the Children Act 1989.
106. The process for Lead Partners in responding to information is:
- (i) Within 7 days of receipt of a request for information made by Welsh Ministers under section 184(6), the Lead Partner should communicate that request to the Chair of the Safeguarding Board;
 - (ii) Within 21 days of the request for information being communicated to the Chair of the Safeguarding Board, the Chair shall put that request to the Board; and
 - (iii) Within 28 days thereafter or such time as the Welsh Ministers may specify in their request, the Lead Partner following discussion with the Chair of the Board will on behalf of the Safeguarding Board provide the Welsh Ministers with a response to the request.
107. The intention is that a substantive response to the Welsh Ministers will be provided within 56 days of the request under section 184(6) being made. Where that is not reasonably practicable, the response to the Welsh Ministers should set out in writing the reason why further time is needed to prepare a substantive response and a realistic time by which that substantive reply can be provided.

Safeguarding Board functions

Introduction

108. This part of the guidance constitutes statutory guidance for section 135 (Functions and procedures of Safeguarding Boards) and the accompanying regulations⁵. It replaces the current statutory guidance on Membership and Functions of Safeguarding Boards (4.1 - 4.27) in *Safeguarding Children: Working Together under the Children Act 2004* (Welsh Assembly Government 2006). It will also replace guidance on Adult Protection Committees in *In Safe Hands: Implementing Adult Protection Procedures in Wales* (Welsh Assembly Government 2000), which was issued under section 7 of the *Local Authority Social Services Act 1970*.

⁵ The Safeguarding Boards (Functions and Procedures) (Wales) Regulations 2015

109. The objectives of a Safeguarding Children Board are:
- a) to protect children within its area who are experiencing, or are at risk of abuse, neglect or other kinds of harm, and
 - b) to prevent children within its area from becoming at risk of abuse, neglect or other kinds of harm.
110. The objectives of a Safeguarding Adults Board are:
- a. to protect adults within its area who –
 - i. have needs for care and support (whether or not a local authority is meeting any of those needs), and
 - ii. are experiencing, or are at risk of, abuse or neglect, and
 - b. to prevent those adults within its area mentioned in paragraph (a) (i) from becoming at risk of abuse or neglect.
111. There is one set of regulations for the functions and procedures of both Safeguarding Adults Boards and Safeguarding Children Boards. This is in line with the commitment to provide a framework for improving safeguarding arrangements for everyone and that any artificial barriers based on age begin to be broken down. It recognises that Boards will operate in parallel, that arrangements for the Boards should allow sharing, exchange and joint-working on matters of mutual concern, and that this should be supported wherever possible by common functions and procedures.
112. The functions concern the *implementation* of the objectives of a Safeguarding Board and identify a Board's core responsibilities. They are expressed so that they apply to all Safeguarding Boards and are relevant, reasonable and achievable. This Guidance provides explanation to support Boards to translate these functions into practice.

Functions of a Board

113. A Safeguarding Board has the following functions in relation to the implementation of its objectives:
- a) to contribute to ensuring that national policies and procedures are monitored and remain fit for purpose, by engagement with the National Independent Safeguarding Board and other Safeguarding Boards, and to contribute to developing policies and procedures to co-ordinate what is done by the partners and bodies represented on the Board for the purposes of protecting adults and children and preventing abuse, neglect and other forms of harm to adults and children within the area of the Board;

- b) to raise awareness throughout the Board's area of the Board's objectives to protect and prevent adults and children from becoming at risk of abuse, neglect and other forms of harm, and to provide information about how this might be achieved;
- c) to review the efficacy of measures taken by those Safeguarding Board partners and bodies represented on the Board, and by other bodies with safeguarding responsibilities within the area of the Board, either individually or collectively, to implement the objectives of the Board and to make whatever recommendations it sees fit to those bodies in light of such a review;
- d) to undertake child practice reviews and adult practice reviews, in accordance with regulation 4,
- e) to undertake audits, reviews and investigations as are required in pursuance of its objectives;
- f) to monitor the extent to which any recommendations made under paragraph (c) or (d) are being or have been met;
- g) to review the performance of the Board and its partners and bodies represented on the Board in carrying out its objectives;
- h) to disseminate information about best practice and learning arising from reviews under paragraph (d) or (e), to share information with Board members, other Safeguarding Boards, the National Independent Safeguarding Board, and children and adults who are or may be affected by the exercise of a Safeguarding Board's functions, and to identify, explore and respond to matters arising that affect the fulfilment of the Board's objectives;
- i) to facilitate research into protection from, and prevention of, abuse and neglect of children and adults at risk of harm;
- j) to review the training needs of those practitioners working in the area of the Board in order to identify training activities and to provide and to ensure training is provided on an interagency and individual organisational basis to assist in the protection and prevention of abuse and neglect of children and adults at risk of harm in the area of the Board;

- k) to co-operate or act jointly with another one or more Boards or other similar bodies in Wales, England, Scotland and Northern Ireland, or other jurisdictions, where the Board considers it will assist it to fulfil its objectives;
- l) to seek specialist advice or information where the Board considers it relevant to assist it to implement its objectives;
- m) to respond to any notification to the Board in relation to any of its functions;
- n) to engage in any other activity that facilitates or is conducive to the achievement of its objectives.

114. The aim in setting out the responsibilities of Safeguarding Boards in regulations is to provide an appropriate set of standards to guide Safeguarding Boards and to ensure consistency of operation of Safeguarding Boards across Wales under the new arrangements in the 2014 Act. The proposed changes mean that Safeguarding Board partners **must** take account of the functions and procedures of the Board to fulfil their responsibility in section 139(4) to ensure the Board is operating effectively. Functions of the Safeguarding Boards are formally set out at regulation 3 of the Safeguarding Boards (Functions and Procedures) (Wales) Regulations 2015 (see Annex 1)

Guidance on the functions of Safeguarding Boards

115. The focus for Safeguarding Boards is twofold. It is both the **protection** of children and adults who are in need of care and support from abuse, neglect or other kinds of harm and the **prevention** of children and adults from becoming at risk of abuse, neglect or other kinds of harm. These two objectives should inform the priorities of Safeguarding Boards when they are considering their work programmes and annual plans, and reviewing their performance.

116. Keeping children and adults who may have needs for care and support safe is everyone's responsibility. This means feeling safe and being safe with those with whom they live and who support and care for them, as well as being safe in environments outside the home where they may live, travel, play, learn, work or undertake sport, cultural, leisure and other activities. This responsibility lies primarily within the family or with carers and within the wider community. Many organisations have responsibility for safeguarding children and adults through the services they provide directly to them, through the help and support provided to families and carers, or through their work to develop and strengthen communities.

117. Within local authority areas there are a number of other joint structures and bodies that have an important contribution to make in safeguarding and promoting the well-being of

children and adults, as part of their wider agendas in planning and promoting the delivery of co-ordinated services.

118. Safeguarding Boards have a unique role. They have an overall responsibility for challenging relevant agencies in an area so that:
- there are effective measures in place to protect children and adults who are experiencing harm or who may be at risk as the result of abuse, neglect or other kinds of harm; and
 - there is effective inter-agency co-operation in planning and delivering protection services and in sharing information.
119. The role of Safeguarding Boards in terms of prevention through the exercise of its functions should include:
- promoting effective multi-agency support;
 - anticipating and identifying where there may be individuals affected by this part of the Act and working with service providers to develop earlier identification and preventative services;
 - promoting inter-agency approaches to working with community groups and organisations where there may be populations at risk of harm, for example child sexual exploitation;
 - using inter-agency training and dissemination of learning and research to help build a more confident and knowledgeable multi-agency workforce.
120. Section 15(1) of the Act sets out the need for a local authority to provide or arrange services which it considers will achieve the purposes of contributing toward preventing people from suffering abuse or neglect. Safeguarding Boards will want to use the learning from the user experience to inform their work and **must** do this by providing opportunities for those affected to participate in its work as required in section 135 (4)(c).

Contributing to the review and development of policies and procedures

121. A Safeguarding Board should ensure that national policies and procedures aimed at keeping children and adults who may have needs for care and support safe from abuse, neglect or other forms of harm remain relevant and fit for purpose. This means that national and local policies should be informed by the experience and knowledge of Safeguarding Board partners and other bodies represented on the Board. If issues about policies and procedures are identified in a Safeguarding Board area, these should be considered by the Board, shared as appropriate with other Safeguarding Boards and communicated to the National Independent Safeguarding Board for discussion and review.

122. The Wales Adult Protection Co-ordinators Group and the Wales Child Protection Procedures Group provide valuable forums for exchange and review between Safeguarding Boards and, when relevant, for discussion with the Welsh Government and with the Inspectorates. They make a positive contribution to inter-agency working and to establishing common practices and procedures across Wales. Safeguarding Boards and Board partners should promote such inter-agency co-operation and contribute to the work of these groups and consider the work of any other All-Wales groups or forums that may develop.
123. A Safeguarding Board **must** ensure local protocols are in place which co-ordinate the inter-agency work being undertaken within the area of the Board by Board partners and other bodies represented on the Board and by other bodies with safeguarding responsibilities. These protocols should be kept under review as to their usefulness and effectiveness in informing and guiding individuals and agencies in their contact with the Board and their access to multi-agency protection services within their area, and to monitor how the protocols improve inter-agency service responses and delivery in the area.

Raising awareness of abuse, neglect and harm in a Board's area

124. A Safeguarding Board should ensure that it develops knowledge and understanding of its objectives and of the nature and scope of abuse, neglect and other kinds of harm in its area. This **must** be achieved through publicising its own work through the Annual Report and Annual Plan, by engagement and collaboration with other professional and community agencies and by discussions with users and members of the public. Some Safeguarding Boards, in co-operation with other organisations, are preparing material about types of abuse, the help available and its prevention for wider public information or more targeted populations.
125. These are important steps in fostering relationships and building mutual trust between a Safeguarding Board and its community, and raising awareness throughout the area of the need to protect and prevent abuse and harm to children and adults who may have needs for care and support. Some Safeguarding Boards have developed a Communication Strategy and Media Protocol as part of a strategic approach under a Communication and Engagement Management Group.

Reviewing effectiveness of local safeguarding measures

126. A Safeguarding Board should ensure the effectiveness of the measures taken individually or as part of their shared responsibility as a Safeguarding Board partner. This also applies to other bodies in the area not represented on the Board but which have safeguarding responsibilities. This enables a Board to gather data from its Board partners

and other bodies about the nature and extent of need, abuse and harm with which they are working. This may include the strategic population needs analysis required under section 14 of the Act. It requires a system for agencies reporting to the Board on the measures they have in place and how they are working, and to be prepared to be challenged. The Board should monitor any recommendations which are made and the impact of any changes agencies may make as a result.

127. The duty to report children and adults at risk applies to the relevant partners of the local authority set out at paragraph 20. These relevant partners are from the statutory sector. Whilst the duty to report does not extend to other agencies and care providers, Safeguarding Boards may wish to evaluate the impact of the duty to report alongside an awareness of the practice of referring children and adults at risk by other sectors and agencies involved in their Safeguarding Board area.
128. An important part of reviewing the effectiveness of safeguarding measures is through the findings of case audits undertaken on an inter-agency basis, as well as through the learning from multi-agency professional forums and child and adult practice reviews. Feedback from local engagement with key stakeholders and community groups can make a valuable contribution to reviewing effectiveness.

Undertaking child and adult practice reviews and other audits, reviews and investigations, and monitoring their recommendations

129. Achieving improvement in safeguarding policy, systems and practice is a core function of a Safeguarding Board. A Board therefore needs to be focused on learning from the experience of its professionals across the agencies. A Board **must** establish child and adult practice reviews where they meet the criteria in regulations, as well as audits, case reviews, thematic reviews and investigations, and ensure that they are effectively managed, supported and resourced. The Board is also required to monitor the extent to which any recommendations made by such reviews, audits and investigations are being met and what has changed as a result.
130. Criteria for child practice reviews are set out in regulation 4 of the Safeguarding Boards (Functions and Procedures) Wales) Regulations 2015 (see Annex 1) , which replace the Local Safeguarding Children Boards (Wales) Regulations 2006 (as amended in 2012). Concise child practice reviews **must** be undertaken where, within the area of the Board, abuse or neglect of a child is known or suspected and the child has –
- died; or
 - sustained potentially life threatening injury; or
 - sustained serious and permanent impairment of health or development; and

the child was neither on the child protection register nor a looked after child on any date during the 6 months preceding –

- the date of the event referred to above; or
- the date on which a local authority or relevant partner identified that a child has sustained serious and permanent impairment of health and development.

Extended child practice reviews **must** be undertaken where, within the area of the Board abuse or neglect of a child is known or suspected and the child has –

- died; or
- sustained potentially life threatening injury; or
- sustained serious and permanent impairment of health or development; and

the child was on the child protection register and/or was a looked after child (including a care leaver under the age of 18) on any date during the 6 months preceding –

- the date of the event referred to above; or
- the date on which a local authority or relevant partner identified that a child has sustained serious and permanent impairment of health and development.

131. Criteria for adult practice reviews are introduced by regulation 4 of the Safeguarding Boards (Functions and Procedures) Wales) Regulations 2015 (see Annex 1). Concise adult practice reviews **must** be undertaken where, within the area of the Board, abuse or neglect of an adult is known or suspected and the adult has –

- died; or
- sustained potentially life threatening injury; or
- sustained serious and permanent impairment of health or development; and

the adult has not been, on any date during the 6 months preceding the date of the event referred to in the bullet points above, a person in respect of whom a local authority has determined to take action to protect from abuse or neglect in accordance with section 32(1)(b)(i) of the Act following enquiries by a local authority under section 126(2) of the Act.

Extended adult practice reviews **must** be undertaken where, within the area of the Board, abuse or neglect of an adult is known or suspected and that adult has –

- died; or
- sustained potentially life threatening injury; or
- sustained serious and permanent impairment of health or development; and

the adult has been, on any date during the 6 months preceding the date of the event referred to in the bullet points above, a person in respect of whom a local authority has determined to take action to protect from abuse or neglect in accordance with section

32(1)(b)(i) of the Act following an enquiry by a local authority under section 126(2) of the Act.

An adult practice review **must** consider the extent to which details about the adult were received by the local authority. This includes the extent that details were received or could have been received from an individual or agency as part of good practice information sharing or provided from a relevant partner as part of the duty to report under section 128 of the Act.

Whilst the criteria are set for concise and extended practice reviews to ensure consistency of Safeguarding Board opportunity for learning, there is nothing to preclude a Safeguarding Board from applying the principles or the process of an extended practice review where they consider there is an opportunity for broader examination of a case and learning.

Whilst practice reviews will not usually be carried out in relation to a victim who resides in a Prison or Youth Detention Centre, as other review routes will be adopted by the secure estate, the Safeguarding Board should consider involvement of professionals and organisations who were involved with the child or adult.

132. The Board should receive reports of both child and adult practice reviews and provide professional challenge in discussing the findings, as well as identifying the strategic and service implications for improving systems and practice, and sign off the final report and action plan. The Board should make reports of child and adult practice reviews publicly available by publishing them on the Board's website. It should then ensure the learning from reviews is used by the Board and the Board partners and other bodies represented on the Board to take effective action and that the outcomes are monitored. Learning may inform the review or development of National protection procedures.
133. Consideration of reports presented to the Board is an important means of Board members being in touch with the challenge and complexity of child and adult protection work that their professional staff are undertaking. The Board needs to be able to maintain a close oversight and understanding of current practice and to encourage a supportive learning environment throughout organisations and agencies represented on the Board.

Reviewing the performance of the Board in carrying out its responsibilities

134. Responsibility for a Board's effectiveness lies with a Board on a corporate basis and with each Safeguarding Board partner individually. Safeguarding Boards are required to co-ordinate the activities of each person or body represented on the Board in relation to protecting and preventing abuse, neglect or other kinds of harm to children and adults, and to ensure the effectiveness of those activities. In turn, each Safeguarding Board partner has a responsibility to take all reasonable steps to ensure that the Board on which it is represented is operating effectively.

135. Some Safeguarding Boards have a Performance and Impact Framework whereby measures (related, for example, to child or adult practice reviews or the development of policies, procedures and practice by the Board or Board partners) can be recorded and analysed for review year-on-year. A Self-Assessment tool developed for Safeguarding Children Boards (SAIT) continues to be found a valuable way of evaluating a Board's performance.⁶ The Annual Report and Annual Plan are important means by which a Safeguarding Board is publicly accountable for reviewing its effectiveness.

Disseminating information about best practice and learning

136. As part of developing a positive culture of learning and development, a Safeguarding Board should ensure that information is widely disseminated within the workforce to inform them about best practice and learning arising, reviews, audits and other Board activities. Some Safeguarding Boards use their multi-agency professional forums as one means of doing this. Others have developed a quarterly newsletter for the whole workforce.
137. A Safeguarding Board also has a responsibility to share learning with other Safeguarding Boards and with the National Independent Safeguarding Board. Such sharing may shed light on themes emerging from child and adult practice reviews which are common across a number of Boards and would benefit from wider discussion. In addition, the Annual Report provides a channel for sharing learning and information with a wider community of interest and more targeted ways may be found for informing children and adults who are or may be affected by the exercise of a Safeguarding Board's functions.

Research into protection and prevention of harm

138. Understanding the nature and extent of abuse, neglect and other forms of harm and the effectiveness of services to prevent and protect children and adults at risk from harm is fundamental to improving the knowledge base of a Safeguarding Board and ensuring informed decision making. A Safeguarding Board should therefore provide for research and evaluation studies either, in some cases, by undertaking or commissioning small scale studies or by co-operating with and encouraging agencies to co-operate with studies being undertaken locally or nationally. A Safeguarding Board is ideally placed to help generate questions for exploration by researchers and may therefore seek to develop relationships with academic and other policy and research organisations to influence and promote good practice. Safeguarding Boards should avoid duplication by adopting a coordinated approach to commissioning and dissemination of research.

Reviewing training needs and ensuring provision of training

139. A Safeguarding Board should ensure that practitioners in the area of the Board are receiving or have access to the training they need in child and adult protection and the

⁶ See J. Horwath and T. Morrison for CSSIW (2009) *Self Assessment and Improvement Tool (SAIT) for LSCBs v.6*

prevention of abuse, neglect or other forms of harm. This does not mean that a Safeguarding Board **must** provide such training itself although it may choose to provide some specialist or inter-agency training as part of a wider programme of interagency and individual organisational training. It requires a review and analysis of the training needs of practitioners in the area to inform the Board of those needs so that it can monitor the training activities provided, identify the training required and ensure agencies provide it.

140. The Board's strategy for training in its area should take account of themes and learning arising locally or nationally from audits, child and adult practice reviews, investigations and research findings and should include how these are incorporated into training activities. Some Safeguarding Boards have established a more strategic approach to training and are developing and quality assuring consistent packages of training and branding to assist smaller and voluntary organisations with the training they deliver. Safeguarding Boards should adopt a coordinated approach to reduce duplication and maximise capacity by maintaining an awareness of both regional and national training activity.

Co-operating with other Boards

141. Effective collaboration and multi-agency working are pre-requisites to the delivery of a Board's responsibilities. Many of the major issues in protection and prevention are not restricted within the geographical area of a single Board. This will require a Board to work co-operatively or act jointly with one or more Boards in relation to many of its functions with the aim of achieving a more coherent and consistent approach across Wales.
142. Some activities, including child and adult practice reviews, may involve co-operating or collaborating with other Safeguarding Boards or similar bodies in other countries of the United Kingdom which work under different jurisdictions and different policies and procedures. In these circumstances, great care will be required to ensure clarity about the processes and accountability involved in such joint work.
143. A Safeguarding Board should address these issues through its Board partners and bodies represented on the Board where an agency is providing services in Wales to citizens from other countries of the United Kingdom who may have experienced abuse or be vulnerable or at risk of harm. The role of the Board and its members is to ensure that service providers are aware of their responsibilities and take into account the different policies and procedures applying in each country, keeping the needs of a child or adult who has needs for care and support at the centre of assessment, planning, decision making and inter-agency communication.

Seeking specialist advice and information

144. It is recognised that a Safeguarding Board may need to seek specialist advice or information in relation to any of its functions to assist it to implement its objectives. This

may include seeking legal advice, employing specialist advisers or consultants to enable the Board to take forward its programme of work or deal with particular matters arising, or seeking information in relation to any of its functions. The decision to do so should be agreed by the chair or by the Board as appropriate and the funding consequences agreed.

Responding to any notification to a Board in relation to its functions

145. A Safeguarding Board is likely to be in receipt of notifications about matters concerning the responsibilities of the Board, including bringing concerns about the circumstances of individuals living in the area of the Board to its attention. There should be systems for responding promptly to these notifications and, where reasonable and appropriate, providing information about what is being done following receipt of the notification.

Engaging in other activities relevant to a Board's objectives

146. It is important for a Safeguarding Board, in pursuing its objectives of protection and prevention of abuse and harm in an area, to be able to respond to circumstances and opportunities that may arise. This may well be as the result of the implementation of the *Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014*, at the encouragement of the National Independent Safeguarding Board or as a consequence of other policy developments, or because of changes in the external environment. A Safeguarding Board may, therefore, engage in any other activity that it determines would facilitate or be conducive to the achievement of its objectives.

Development of national and regional protection procedures

147. Whilst there is no statutory requirement for the establishment of child protection or adult protection forums, the Welsh Government recognises their positive contribution to the development of safeguarding and the fact that they reinforce partnership working. Therefore Safeguarding Boards are encouraged to promote such interagency cooperation and support the future work of the groups:

- the All Wales Child Protection Procedures Group; and
- the Wales Adult Protection Coordinators Group

Safeguarding Boards and the Secure Estate

148. Both National Probation Service and the Community Rehabilitation Company for Wales are statutory partners on both safeguarding adults boards and safeguarding children boards by virtue of section 134(2)(e) and (f) respectively of the Act. .

149. Prison governors are not a specified safeguarding board partner and therefore not required to be a member of the board. Boards are a forum for the exchange of advice and expertise and inviting a prison governor to participate in safeguarding board arrangements where there is a prison in the boundary of the board is likely to be helpful to both board members and governors to ensure that those in the secure estate are safeguarded effectively.
150. Prison Service Instruction 16/2015⁷ Adult Safeguarding In Prisons effective in England and Wales, sets out that safeguarding boards with prisons in their area are encouraged to invite prison governors to become members of the board and governors are encouraged to be proactive in engaging with the safeguarding board and to become a member (or to send a representative).
151. Safeguarding boards may take a strategic interest in the safeguarding work of the prison, and / or provide advice and assistance on how prisoners with care and support needs for whom there are safeguarding concerns are managed.
152. Boards, for example, may wish to be involved where an individual is about to be released and there is the potential for learning from the arrangements that have been put in place in the secure estate by those responsible for ensuring their safety in the community. Boards, as part of their participation arrangements, may wish to offer opportunities for prisoners with care and support needs to contribute to their work, for example by running prisoner consultation groups. Governors are encouraged to share relevant information and to facilitate access to prisoners as appropriate.

Safeguarding adults

153. Safeguarding adults boards are responsible for protecting adults within their areas who have needs for care and support and are experiencing or at risk of abuse or neglect, and for protecting adults from becoming at risk of abuse or neglect.
154. In parallel to this duty, NOMS has issued a Prison Service Instruction 16/2016⁸ effective in England and Wales, which specifies the processes that prison governors **must** put in place to ensure that prisoners receive a level of protection that is equivalent to that provided to adults in the community, particularly those who may have needs for care and support and who are unable to protect themselves from abuse, neglect or the risk of it.
155. The Prison Service Instruction 16/2015 Adult Safeguarding in Prisons effective in England and Wales specifies that prison governors:
- **must** appoint a functional head with lead responsibility for adult safeguarding issues;

⁷ <http://www.justice.gov.uk/offenders/psis>

⁸ <http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/offenders/psipso/psi-2015/psi-16-2015-adult-aafeguarding-in-prisons.pdf>

- **must** have systems in place to protect adult prisoners from abuse and neglect;
- **must** have systems in place for staff, prisoners and others to report suspected incidences of abuse or neglect and make them aware of their responsibility to do so;
- **must** have systems in place to record and respond to reports of suspected instances of abuse or neglect, including protecting complainants / reporters from victimisation;
- **must** ensure that data is collected on all recorded suspected instances of abuse or neglect and that analysis of this data informs actions to improve relevant practice and procedures; and
- are encouraged to engage with safeguarding boards - recognising boards as fora for the exchange of advice and expertise; a source of advice and assistance, likely to be helpful to governors in ensuring prisoners are safeguarded effectively.

156. Safeguarding boards and prison governors will want to establish mechanisms to clearly set out how their shared duties and responsibilities to safeguard adults will be exercised in a coherent and lawful manner.

157. Local authorities will specifically want to establish mechanisms with prison governors to clearly set out the arrangements by which the local authority will exercise its duty under section 126 of the Act as a result of receiving a report under section 128 or otherwise that an adult is at risk. The section 126 duty requires that a local authority, if it has reasonable cause to suspect that an adult in its area is an adult at risk as defined by section 126(1), **must**:

- enquire, or cause enquiries to be made, to enable the local authority to decide whether any action should be taken (under the Act or otherwise) and, if so, what and by whom; and
- decide whether any such action should be taken.

158. Such arrangements will need to reflect the necessity for these duties to be exercised subject to the necessary modifications caused by adult detention in the secure estate and the overlapping duties of the prison governor under the relevant statutory Prison Service Instructions.

159. Prison Service Instructions 15/2014⁹ and 05/2014¹⁰ effective in England and Wales, set out the service requirements for Investigations and learning following incidents of serious self-harm or serious assaults and safeguarding of children and vulnerable adults.

Safeguarding children

160. In November 2002, the High Court ruled that duties placed on local authorities by the Children Act 1989 to provide an appropriate range of services for children in need also

⁹ <http://www.justice.gov.uk/offenders/psis/prison-service-instructions-2014>

¹⁰ <http://www.justice.gov.uk/offenders/psis/prison-service-instructions-2014>

applied to children detained in the secure estate. (Also known as the Munby judgment). The High Court also ruled that human rights legislation, particularly the Human Rights Act 1998, applied to children in custodial facilities.

161. Local authorities in Wales are required to ensure that their representative visits any child who is normally resident in their area but who has been detained in the secure estate (whether they are detained in England or in Wales). The purpose of the visit is to speak with the child in private and to provide a written report indicating whether the child's well-being is being adequately safeguarded; the frequency of future visits; arrangements to promote contact with the child's family and an assessment of how the child's wellbeing will be safeguarded following their release.
162. In Wales, children are accommodated in either Hillside Secure Children's Home or Parc Young Offender Institution. Hillside Secure Children's Home is managed by the local authority and is registered and inspected by the Care and Social Services Inspectorate Wales. Day to day responsibility for safeguarding arrangements in the secure children's home is the responsibility of the registered manager under the oversight of the local authority.
163. Safeguarding boards and the secure children's home **must** establish mechanisms to clearly set out how their shared duties and responsibilities to safeguard children in a secure children's home will be exercised in a coherent and lawful manner and reflect the necessity for these duties to be exercised subject to the necessary modifications as a result of a child's detention in the secure estate.
164. Parc Young Offender Institution operates under a contract managed by the Ministry of Justice and subject to Prison Service Instruction 08/2012 Care and Management of Young People. Prison Service Instruction 08/2012 requires each establishment in the under 18 secure estate to produce, publish and agree with the local safeguarding children board, a safeguarding children policy statement and for the statement to be reviewed annually in consultation with the local safeguarding children board.
165. Prison Service Instruction 08/2012¹¹ effective in England and Wales, is scheduled to expire on 31 March 2016 and will be reviewed and re-issued in Wales to reflect the statutory changes introduced through the 2014 Act. Key changes include that governors of young offender institutions will no longer be a specified safeguarding board partner and that local safeguarding children boards will be replaced by safeguarding children boards from April 2016. Safeguarding boards and governors **must** at a minimum, maintain these existing requirements pending the outcome of the scheduled review of the Prison Service Instruction.

Guidance on the procedures of Safeguarding Boards

¹¹ <http://www.justice.gov.uk/offenders/psis/prison-service-instructions-2012>

Membership of Safeguarding Boards

166. Section 134(2) of the 2014 Act prescribes the following as a Safeguarding Board partner:
- the local authority for an area, any part of which falls within the Safeguarding Board area;
 - the chief officer of police for a police area, any part of which falls within the Safeguarding Board area;
 - a Local Health Board for an area, any part of which falls within the Safeguarding Board area;
 - an NHS Trust providing services in the Safeguarding Board area;
 - the Secretary of State to the extent that the Secretary of State is discharging functions under sections 2 and 3 of the Offender Management Act 2007 in relation to Wales;
 - any provider of probation services that is required by arrangements under section 3(2) of the Offender Management Act 2007 to act as a Safeguarding Board partner in relation to the Safeguarding Board area.
167. A Safeguarding Board **must** include a representative of each Safeguarding Board partner mentioned above with a sufficient level of seniority to ensure effective decision making capacity as follows:
- for the local authority, there are a number of key statutory functions that will need to be reflected on both Safeguarding Children Boards and Safeguarding Adult Boards. These include, but not exclusively, the functions of the Director of Education, the Director of Housing, and the Director of Social Services, as well as the Head of Service for adult services or the Head of Service for children's services where these duties are not exercised by the Directors identified above. In the absence of the relevant Director, another officer who is accountable to the Director and of sufficient seniority to represent the authority may attend in their place.
168. As Safeguarding Boards are configured on a regional basis encompassing a number of different local authorities, those authorities will want to collectively consider and agree suitable mechanisms for ensuring suitable representation of their responsibilities. This should support timely and effective decision making by the Board whilst mitigating against the potential to imbalance the representation of agencies on the Board.
- for the police for any police area any part of which falls within the area of the Board, an officer who;
 - I. Holds at least the rank of Inspector; and
 - II. Whom the chief officer has charged with specific responsibilities in relation to the protection of children and adults;
 - for a Local Health board for any area any part of which falls within the area of the Board;

- I. The Local Health Board's lead officer for children's services and the lead officer for adult services or some other officer directly accountable to him or her who is of sufficient seniority to act as the Local Health Board's representative instead of the lead officer;
 - II. A registered medical practitioner charged with specific responsibilities in relation to the protection of children within the area of the Local Health Board;
 - III. A registered nurse charged with specific responsibilities in relation to the protection of children and the director of nursing in relation to the protection of adults within the area of the Local Health Board.
- for an NHS Trust providing service in the area of the authority, the Trust's lead executive director for safeguarding children and adults or some other officer directly accountable to him or her who is of sufficient seniority to act as the Trust's representative instead of the lead executive director;
 - for any provider of probation services that is required by arrangements under section 3(2) of the Offender Management Act 2007 to act as a Safeguarding Board partner in relation to the Safeguarding Board area, the chief officer, director, or an individual who is of sufficient seniority to represent the Board instead of the chief officer;

The regulations do not specify any other person or body as a Safeguarding Board partner, as permitted under section 134(6)(b), (7) and (8).

Other Board members

169. A Safeguarding Board may include representatives of other persons or bodies, if they exercise functions or are engaged in activities in relation to children or adults who may have needs for care and support in the Safeguarding Board area. This would be a matter for decision by the Safeguarding Board. The number of representatives of individual bodies that will sit on a Safeguarding Board is for local determination.
170. Reciprocal membership is key i.e. a representative from the Safeguarding Adults Board should be a member of the Safeguarding Children Board and vice versa.
171. Regulatory bodies and inspectorates are not represented on the Safeguarding Boards. However, it is essential that there are clear mechanisms for engagement determined locally in each Safeguarding Board area to ensure effective relationships, communication and contribution to the improvement agenda. Such mechanisms may include a regulator's request to attend or the Board's invitation to attend a Board meeting for specific debate or perhaps more broader contribution via targeted development activity.

Board membership

172. A Board is expected to maintain a list of those persons who hold a current appointment to represent a Safeguarding Board partner or a body represented on the Board. Attendance at the Board should be monitored.
173. New appointees to a Safeguarding Board should be provided with a statement of the expectations and commitment required of a Board member (in some Safeguarding Boards described as 'a role profile' which has to be signed) and induction into the functions and governance of the Board. This is essential to ensure Safeguarding Board members are clear on their accountability to each other and to the Board as a whole fulfilling their collective responsibility – each Safeguarding Board partner **must** take all reasonable steps to ensure that the Safeguarding Board on which it is represented operates effectively (see section 139(4) of the Act.)

Other organisations or individuals

174. A Safeguarding Board should make appropriate arrangements at a strategic level to engage with others in its work as needed. This engagement will serve to enable the Board to fulfil its objectives of both prevention and protection of citizens. For example, there may be some organisations or individuals which are in theory represented by Safeguarding Board partners but which need to be engaged because of their particular role in service provision to children and their families or to adults at risk or because of their role in public protection. This includes the distinct responsibilities of Youth Offending Teams. There will be other organisations with which a Safeguarding Board needs to make links or connections in pursuance of its functions.
175. Other mechanisms for engagement may be more appropriate. A Board may wish to invite some agencies or individuals to attend Board meetings, sub-groups or working groups as observers or as advisers in their professional capacities. A Board will also wish to set up channels of communication with some individuals, organisations or partnerships on a regular or periodic basis, as well as fostering engagement through existing networks and forums, or by encouraging the development of suitable networks and forums.
176. Engagement may take place with relevant organisations and individuals from the Statutory, Independent and third sectors. Independent and third sector representatives have a significant contribution to make alongside Safeguarding Board Partners and statutory agencies and Safeguarding Boards will wish to discuss how best to secure participation of such representatives at Board, subgroup or task and finish group level. A non-exhaustive list of local organisations that should be considered for membership is attached at annex 2.
177. In areas where they have significant local activity, the armed forces (in relation both to the families of service men and women and those personnel that are under the age of

18), the Immigration Service, and the National Asylum Support Service may be included in engagement with the relevant Safeguarding Boards.

178. Similarly for Safeguarding Board areas with Prisons or secure detention centres Safeguarding Boards will wish to ensure effective connections are made with Prisons and Probation services to assist the achievement of the Safeguarding Board function of both the prevention and protection.
179. Fire service personnel may encounter children and adults who may be at risk of abuse, or who are being abused or neglected, in the course of their duties. For example; at the scene of a fire (e.g. children or dependent adults alone), during home fire safety checks or fire safety visits, during arson investigations, or when giving talks to school and youth groups or to members of the public. Concerns may also be raised by the circumstances of a fire or a pattern of fire setting.
180. It is important therefore that Safeguarding Boards make effective links with Fire and Rescue Authorities (FRAs) in recognition of the valuable contribution they can make to the safeguarding of children and vulnerable adults. Because of the nature and extent of their encounters with adults and children, Safeguarding Boards will want to ensure that Fire and Rescue Service personnel understand when and how to report concerns through the appropriate mechanism. Similarly, agencies should provide information on vulnerable people to the FRAs where this would enable them to target members of the public with whom to conduct their preventative work such as, for example, home fire safety checks with people at a higher risk of being involved in a fire incident
181. Scrutiny and contribution has previously been provided by executive members of statutory organisations such as local Elected Members and Local Health Board Executive Board members; any continuation of such roles via membership of Safeguarding Boards or alternative mechanisms to participate in the broader Safeguarding role of the Board will be determined by the Board.

Appointment of a Safeguarding Board chair and vice-chair

182. A Board **must** by majority decision appoint one of its members to be its chair. The chair may be a Board partner or from a body represented on the Board and chairing may rotate between the Board partners and bodies represented on the Board. As Safeguarding Children Boards and Safeguarding Adults Boards develop, the appointment of a chair may be a Board partner or from a body represented on the parallel Safeguarding Board in the same area. The appointment may be for a period of up to three years at the end of which, subject to majority decision, it may be renewed for a further period of up to three years.

183. A Board **must** also by majority decision appoint one of its members to be its vice-chair. It may be beneficial to a Safeguarding Board to have a vice-chair from another Board partner or body represented on the Board to that of the chair. The appointment of a vice-chair should also be for up to three years, with the option for renewal for a period of up to three years.
184. The role of the chair of a Safeguarding Board is key to ensuring the effectiveness of a Board. Together with the support of the vice-chair, business manager and staff of the business unit, the chair has a major responsibility for developing and reaching consensus for the strategy and annual plan of the Safeguarding Board and driving forward the operational work of the Board.
185. The chair has responsibility for fostering relationships of mutual trust and understanding among Board partners and other bodies represented on the Board and gaining their active involvement. The responsibilities of a Safeguarding Board require committed, well-functioning, challenging, inspirational and strongly-led members. The chair is critical to achieving the full and consistent support of Board partners and bodies represented on the Board.
186. The chair of a Board also plays an important intermediary role between the Board and chairs of other Safeguarding Boards and external bodies, particularly the National Independent Safeguarding Board, the Welsh Government, other partnerships and forums and the media.
187. Role profiles/person specifications should be drawn up for the appointment of a chair and vice-chair so that the responsibilities and scope of these roles are fully acknowledged. The person specification will include experience of chairing and a wide variety of interpersonal skills in communication, mediation and negotiation, pragmatism, having the confidence and humility to accept criticism, as well as the ability to be decisive, to deal with crises effectively, to challenge board members on actions and outcomes, and to interpret and interrogate information being supplied.
188. The Board should maintain a written record of its proceedings to reflect discussion and actions. Therefore any specified views, dissenting views and evidence upon which decisions and actions of the board are made will be documented.

Participation in the work of Safeguarding Boards

189. Section 135(4) (c) of the Act indicates that Regulations **must** specify when and how children or adults who are, or may be, affected by the exercise of a Safeguarding Board's functions **must** be given the opportunity to participate in the Board's work. Regulation 6 of the Safeguarding Boards (Functions and Procedures) (Wales) Regulations 2015 (Annex 1) provides that at least once a year Safeguarding Boards **must** give children or adults the opportunity to participate in one or more events of the boards work. This could

most easily be achieved by involving established / existing youth or user or carer groups in planning the event with the Safeguarding Board.

190. Engagement will be required to take place each year with sufficient time to enable the Board to report on the outcomes of that engagement and to publish its plan before the beginning of each financial year (in order to fulfil the requirement under section 136(1) of the Act).
191. Safeguarding Boards will consider at each Board meeting the opportunity for, and appropriateness of user engagement in the specific pieces of work required to be undertaken by the Board. The effectiveness and impact in terms of outcomes of any participation that has taken place during the period leading up to each Board meeting will likewise be evaluated. The outcome of this activity will be included in the Safeguarding Board's annual report (as required by section 136 (2) of the Act).
192. Safeguarding Boards **must** work within the ethos of the theme of Voice and Control which underpins the Act to support people to achieve their personally identified outcomes. The work of Safeguarding Boards will be better informed through engaging directly with those affected, which in turn will assist the Board in its forward planning and performance evaluation.
193. Opportunities to participate in the Safeguarding Boards' work are to be managed by the Safeguarding Boards and should be achieved wherever possible through existing structures and advocate bodies as appropriate.
194. Safeguarding Boards **must** ensure participation is as inclusive as possible given the various needs of children, young people and adults. The Safeguarding Board will detail how they plan to offer the opportunity for children and adults to participate in the Board's work through the proposals in their annual plan and will evaluate the effectiveness of their activities through their annual report. Involving the established / existing youth or user groups in this planning exercise will help to ensure a greater involvement of people affected by the work of the Safeguarding Board.
195. There is no requirement for children or adults who may have needs for care and support to be members of the Safeguarding Boards. Where a Safeguarding Board decides to offer such an opportunity adaptations to ensure that the Safeguarding Board meeting is fully accessible may need to be made. It may be challenging for the Safeguarding Board to achieve understanding of a wide representation of needs where only one individual attends its Board meeting. Similarly there may be logistical difficulties with participation for both children and adults given the geographical size of the Safeguarding Board areas and the nature of the disabilities of some people. There may be a variety of alternative mechanisms that provide suitable, meaningful and productive opportunities for children and adults to participate in the board's work. Established / existing youth or user groups

should be engaged in discussions on what might be the most effective ways of providing these suitable opportunities.

196. The arrangements and structures that Safeguarding Boards may use to offer opportunities for participation are not prescribed. Rather, Safeguarding Boards should assess the population needs and trends within their Safeguarding Board area to determine opportunities for particular pieces of work. It is recognised that a more targeted approach will provide for the engagement that may be required for specific activities being undertaken by safeguarding boards in the exercise of their functions.
197. Safeguarding Boards may wish to consider the existing mechanisms, processes and structures that are already in place in some parts of Wales as part of the determination and design of suitable arrangements for their own Safeguarding Board area:
- county based Junior Safeguarding Children's Boards that exist may continue as presently constituted with a new link established to the regional Safeguarding Children Board;
 - existing County based Junior Safeguarding Children's Boards could merge to become regional Junior Safeguarding Children's Boards or Safeguarding Youth Forums which would be formally established by the relevant Safeguarding Children's Boards. Safeguarding Youth Forums could appoint a number of their members (to be determined locally) to meet with key individuals from the Safeguarding Board to jointly consider relevant matters;
 - similar arrangements for Regional Shadow Safeguarding Adults Boards could be established by the Safeguarding Adults Boards. Consideration will need to be given as to how effective representation on the board is achieved;
 - one of the Safeguarding Board members could be appointed as an engagement champion, young persons champion or adult user champion to facilitate reciprocal communication between the Board and users regarding the impact of its work on users and the issues identified by users about which the Safeguarding Board should be made aware;
 - school youth forums and school councils are examples of structures that could be utilised;
 - regional Safeguarding User Groups could come together once or twice a year perhaps under the auspices of the National Independent Safeguarding Board;
 - themed workshops may also be a possible way of engaging more people at either a Safeguarding Board or National Board level;
 - community and Intergenerational projects linked with 50+ forums and Disability rights groups - for example People First - are examples of structures that could be utilised.
198. Special attention should be paid to ensure that as wide a representation as possible is achieved considering the significant number of types of disability support groups etc. that will exist in each area. The needs of young people who are no longer in full-time

education and those who are leaving, or who have recently left, the care of the local authority or others who are in transition should be considered.

199. The terms of reference, procedures, reporting arrangements etc. of any junior or shadow structures that Safeguarding Boards decide to put in place will be determined locally. However, where possible, arrangements should be shared with the National Independent Safeguarding Board to enable it to share best practice to enable other Safeguarding Boards in Wales to consider any learning relevant to their own Safeguarding Board area. There are financial implications for mentoring children, young people and adults to support their participation. This may include consideration of advocacy, training, transport and venues etc. and Safeguarding Boards will need to build such costs into their financial plans.
200. Safeguarding Boards may wish to consider the National Principles for Public Engagement endorsed by Welsh Government which provide useful detail regarding the National Children and Young People Participation Standards for Wales.
201. The National Independent Safeguarding Board will consider the arrangements made by Safeguarding Boards to ensure that the user's-voice is heard and will, as appropriate, share examples across Wales of where Safeguarding Boards have used successful and innovative mechanisms to give opportunity for user participation in their work.

Safeguarding Board annual plans and annual reports

202. Regulations 5 and 6 of the Safeguarding Boards (General) (Wales) Regulations 2015 (Annex 1) have been made under section 136 (3) of the Act about the making of plans and reports by Safeguarding Boards. Those regulations deal with the form and content of the plans and reports as well as the manner in which they are to be published. The Act, supplemented by the regulations, provides for when and how the annual plans and reports are to be published and prescribes the content of both the annual plans and the annual reports.
203. The purpose of the annual plans and annual reports is twofold; it is to be a useful tool of accountability and to be a useful tool for evaluation. In this context accountability has three components. They are:-
 - accountability to the public;
 - accountability to the statutory agencies from which the Safeguarding Boards' partners are drawn; and
 - accountability to the inspectorate bodies.
204. Publication is a key component in ensuring accountability. The method of publication should include the "traditional" paper form and the use of the internet. As a minimum each Safeguarding Board should publish their annual plans and reports on a website.

Once posted on the site, neither the plan nor the report should be taken down. Thus over time a body of work should accumulate which will assist evaluation of the Safeguarding Board's performance in relation to its statutory objectives under section 135(1) and section 135(2) of the Act.

205. A copy of each annual plan and annual report should be sent to the National Independent Safeguarding Board no later than 28 days after publication.
206. Making the annual plans and reports readable increases their accessibility and thus contributes to effective accountability. Whilst the plans and reports need to be comprehensive, they should also be concise and clear. It is not intended that the formulation of the annual report places undue burden upon the Safeguarding Board. The length of the annual plans and annual reports is not prescribed. The aim is that there should be one succinctly drafted annual plan and annual report each year for each Safeguarding Board.
207. Neither the annual plan nor the annual report should contain executive summaries, anonymised summaries or overviews. The intention is that each annual plan and each annual report should be sufficiently concise and clearly drafted to make such devices unnecessary. The annual plan and annual report should be equally readable by the National Independent Safeguarding Board, the inspectorates and members of the public.
208. A Safeguarding Board's annual plan **must** include the following information —
 - a. a list of the members of the Safeguarding Board;
 - b. any particular outcomes the Safeguarding Board proposes to achieve;
 - c. a summary of any improvement the Safeguarding Board proposes to make to enable it better to fulfil its objectives;
 - d. the amount of expenditure which the Safeguarding Board partners agree the Safeguarding Board is likely to incur in order to achieve its objectives;
 - e. a description of how the Safeguarding Board proposes to collaborate with other persons or bodies engaged in activities relating to its objectives;
 - f. when and how the Safeguarding Board will give children and adults who are, or may be, affected by the exercise of its functions, the opportunity to participate in its work.
209. A Safeguarding Board's annual report **must** include the following information —
 - a. a list of the members of the Safeguarding Board;
 - b. action the Safeguarding Board has taken to achieve particular outcomes;

- c. the extent to which the Safeguarding Board has implemented its most recent annual plan, with particulars of how far any specific proposed improvements were implemented;
- d. how the Safeguarding Board has collaborated with other persons or bodies engaged in activities relating to the board's objectives;
- e. any requests the Safeguarding Board has made to qualifying persons under section 137(1) of the Act for specified information, and whether the requests were complied with;
- f. achievements of the Safeguarding Board during the year;
- g. the extent to which each member of the Safeguarding Board contributed to the Board's effectiveness;
- h. an assessment of how the Safeguarding Board used its resources in exercising its functions or achieving its outcomes;
- i. any underlying themes in the way the Safeguarding Board exercised its functions, as shown by an analysis of cases it has dealt with, and any changes it has put into practice as a result;
- j. when and how children or adults exercised an opportunity to participate in the Safeguarding Board's work and how this contributed to the Board achieving its outcomes;
- k. the number of adult protection and support orders which were applied for in the Safeguarding Board area, how many were made, and how effective they were;
- l. any information or learning the Safeguarding Board has disseminated, or training it has recommended or provided;
- m. how the Safeguarding Board has implemented any guidance or advice given by the Welsh Ministers or by the National Board;
- n. other matters relevant to the work of the Safeguarding Board.

210. The annual plans **must** comply with the requirements of section 136(1) of the Act to set out the Board's proposals for achieving its objective for the year. The plan **must** be published by a Safeguarding Board before the beginning of each financial year.

211. The annual reports **must** comply with the requirements of section 136(2) of the Act setting out how the Board has exercised its functions in the preceding financial year and the extent to which it implemented the proposals in its annual plan for the preceding financial year. The annual report **must** be published no later than 31 July of each year.

212. Evaluation and accountability are assisted by the ability to compare and contrast the work of each Board against:

- the statutory responsibilities and objectives of the Boards;
- the Board's own annual plan for the preceding year;
- the Boards' own annual report; and

- the reports of other Boards.
213. It is important that there is consistency between the content and format of the annual plan and annual report prepared for each year.
214. The annual plan and annual report **must** be written in both English and Welsh. There will be a need to translate both the annual plan and the annual report into languages other than English or Welsh, if a reasonable request for such translation is made. Equally there will be a need to translate both the annual plan and the annual report into braille, easy read form etc. if a reasonable request for such translation is received.
215. Each annual plan and annual report should be drafted with the aim that there should be one plan and one report each year for each Safeguarding Board which is concise and clear. The intention is that the annual plan and the annual report should be accessible documents which fulfil the components of accountability identified above.
216. The drafting of the annual plan and the annual report is the responsibility of each Safeguarding Board. It is important that each Safeguarding Board partner fully participates in the preparation and publication of both documents.
217. Whilst the content of the annual plan and annual report are prescribed in regulations to ensure consistency across Wales, Safeguarding Boards have opportunity through Regulation 5 (b), Regulation 6 (1) of, and paragraph (n) of Schedule 3 to, the Safeguarding Board (General) (Wales) Regulations to include material that is specific to the needs and themes of the Safeguarding Board area, targeted improvements, data and outcomes linked to the objectives of the Board.

Supply of information requested by Safeguarding Boards

218. Section 137(1) of the Act provides a Safeguarding Board with the power to request specified information from a qualifying person or body provided that the purpose of the request is to enable or assist the Board to perform its functions under the Act. The Board's functions are defined by section 135 and by regulations made under section 135(4)(a) of the Act.
219. Only information which is required to enable or assist the Board to perform its functions under the Act may be requested.
220. A "qualifying person or body" to whom a request under section 137(1) may be directed is defined as "a person or body whose functions or activities are considered by the Board to be such that the person or body is likely to have information relevant to the exercise of the Board's functions". The person or body to whom the request is made **must** therefore be "likely" to have information relevant to the Board's functions. The term "likely" in this context is to be interpreted as a "real possibility" that the person or body to whom a request is directed has information relevant to the exercise of the Board's functions. The

term “real possibility” holds the balance between speculative requests which go too far and a requirement of too high a standard which may result in no request ever being made.

221. The information which may be subject to a request is set out in section 137(2) and (3) of the Act. The information may relate to:
- (a) the qualifying person or body to whom the request is made;
 - (b) a function or activity of that qualifying person or body, or
 - (c) a person who is exercising or engaged in a function or activity by that qualifying person or body.
222. A Board can make a request under Section 137(1) of the Act in relation to information which has been supplied to a qualifying person or body in accordance with another request made under section 137(1) or in relation to information which is derived from information which has been supplied in response to a request made under section 137(1). One example may be to enable information to pass between Boards. Hence a Safeguarding Children Board in possession of information obtained under section 137(1) may pass that information lawfully to a Safeguarding Adult Board or another Safeguarding Children Board which had made a request for them under this section.
223. Any information provided to a Safeguarding Board in response to a request **must** only be used by the Safeguarding Board or other person or body to whom it has been disclosed for the purpose of enabling or assisting the Safeguarding Board to perform its functions under the Act.
224. A qualifying person or body who receives a request for information under section 137 (1) of the Act **must**, by reason of section 137(4) of the Act, comply with the request unless that person or body considers that to comply with that request would be (a) incompatible with the duties of that person or body, or (b) otherwise have an adverse effect on the exercise of the functions of that person or body.
225. A qualifying person or body who decides not to comply with a request to provide information **must** give the Safeguarding Board written reasons for the decision.
226. Section 137 of the Act is intended to enable a Safeguarding Board to lawfully request and handle information, including personal and sensitive data within the meaning of the Data Protection Act 1998 from those persons or bodies who are “likely” to have information relevant to the exercise of the Board’s functions.

Funding of Safeguarding Boards

Introduction

227. This statutory guidance for section 138 of the Act replaces the current statutory guidance on Financing and administration (4.34 - 4.41) in *Safeguarding Children: Working Together under the Children Act 2004* (Welsh Assembly Government 2006).
228. Section 138(1) of the *Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014* provides that a Safeguarding Board partner may make payments towards expenditure incurred by, or for purposes connected with, the Safeguarding Board on which it is represented by making the payments directly, or by contributing to a fund out of which the payments may be made.
229. A Safeguarding Board partner may provide staff, goods, services, accommodation or other resources for purposes connecting with the Safeguarding Board on which it is represented.
230. Payments are required to be made by a Safeguarding Board partner towards expenditure incurred by, or for purposes, connected with, the Safeguarding Board on which it is represented.
231. The aim is to secure a consistent contribution for all Safeguarding Boards and to ensure that Boards have adequate and reliable resources to carry out their functions.
232. A framework for meeting the core funding of Safeguarding Boards by the Safeguarding Board partners is included in Statutory Guidance. Budgets are to be agreed by Safeguarding Board partners to ensure sustainability in taking forward programmes of work and rolled forward until modified to ensure stability and security of funding over more than one financial year
233. The recommended funding proportions for Safeguarding Board partners in each Board should be as follows:
- local authority 60% (for the local authorities on a Board, there should be a proportionate split based on general population size);
 - local health boards 25% (where there are two local health boards there should be a proportionate split based on general population size);
 - police 10%;
 - probation 5% (probation services includes the National Probation Service and the Community Rehabilitation Companies)
234. Under section 136 of the Act, a Safeguarding Board **must** publish a plan before the beginning of each financial year setting out its proposals for achieving its objectives that year. No later than 31 July of each year, a Safeguarding Board **must** publish a report on how it has exercised its function in the preceding financial year, and the extent to which it implemented the proposals in its annual plan for the preceding year.

235. Boards should state how the plan for the financial year will be resourced to meet its intentions and, in its review of the previous year, should include a statement of expenditure on the exercise of its functions and the extent to which funding had been available to implement its proposed plan.
236. The Welsh Government strongly recommends that Safeguarding Boards adopt this formula as a means of establishing fair and stable funding for their activities
237. The setting of budgets and their review will therefore be transparent and open to scrutiny.

Principles underpinning the funding of Safeguarding Boards

238. Principles underpinning the development of a framework for contributory funding of Safeguarding Boards have been identified to ensure commitment by Safeguarding Board partners, embed ownership and to provide accountability:
- *shared responsibility and accountability* for safeguarding children and adults who may have needs for care and support and for contributing to effective Safeguarding Boards are acknowledged by all relevant local statutory and other bodies within an area;
 - *fairness* so that contributions, direct and indirect, are perceived as fair by local agencies within an area;
 - *contributions* are made by the core Safeguarding Board partners (local authority, health, Probation and Police);
 - *simplicity* of the formula for funding arrangements to support effective and efficient administration;
 - *consistency* achieved across Safeguarding Boards in Wales;
 - *transparency* so that the funding arrangements are open to scrutiny, challenge and accountability;
 - *budgets are agreed as part of a medium term financial plan which are not subject to annual re-negotiation* to ensure sustainability, taking forward programmes of work, and to allow forward planning;
 - *funding of core functions is covered in the budget* to ensure that the Boards can demonstrate they have adequate resources to fulfil their core functions;
 - *sufficient flexibility is allowed for development and innovation* so that, as Boards become more experienced in their new collaborations, they can benefit from economies of scale and can extend their programmes of work;
 - *value for money is demonstrated* so that the relationship between investment and effectiveness can be evaluated.

Supporting the core functions of Safeguarding Boards

239. The core functions of a Board incorporate an extensive range of activities (see guidance on functions of Safeguarding Boards at paragraphs 113 - 165). These include:
- contributing to developing and monitoring national policies and procedures;
 - gathering, analysing, disseminating and communicating information;
 - undertaking child or adult practice reviews, thematic reviews, case audits and investigations, and monitoring action taken as a result of recommendations;
 - reviewing the performance of the Board in carrying out its objectives;
 - reviewing training needs and providing or ensuring the provision of training and staff development;
 - co-operating with other Boards and partnerships;
 - planning its business programme and producing an annual plan and report;
 - ensuring effective communication and accountability, including the maintenance of a Board's website and making available information which may be in paper or electronic format.
240. A Safeguarding Board will benefit from an infrastructure of staff working closely with the Board Chair, Vice-Chair, Safeguarding Board partners and other bodies represented on the Board, whose purpose is to:
- drive forward day-to-day business in relation to the Board's core functions;
 - provide administrative and organisational support for the work of a Board's sub-groups;
 - provide administrative and organisational support for activities associated with quality assurance, training and staff development and the learning and reviewing arrangements, including adult and child practice reviews;
 - provide support for the review of the Board's performance and for its medium term financial planning.
241. As part of its forward planning and medium term financial plan, a Board **must** be satisfied that it has an adequate level of infrastructure support to carry out the Board's core functions as laid down in regulations. This may usually be achieved by using a dedicated business unit, led by business manager and with dedicated administrative/clerical support. Additionally, according to circumstances, it may also include professional development officers and/or specialist staff, to provide support to the Board to take forward core business.
242. Safeguarding Adults Boards and Safeguarding Children Boards may wish to develop their infrastructure with shared administrative staff serving both Boards. There are potential opportunities for economies of scale from the use of joint business units as well as the opportunity for increased collaboration.

The funding framework for Safeguarding Boards

243. The key features of the framework for core funding for a Safeguarding Board are in accord with the principles in paragraph 228 - 233. A Safeguarding Board's partners share responsibility and accountability for the effectiveness of a Board and for ensuring that it is adequately resourced to fulfil its core functions:

- an infrastructure sufficient to support the Board in taking forward its core business and to secure adequate resources to fund its core activities;
- it is strongly recommended that these costs are met by a Safeguarding Board's partners according to the funding formula described in paragraph 234;
- a Safeguarding Board's partners may from time to time determine additional contributions required to fund Board functions that are in pursuance of its objectives;
- a Board may wish to consider establishing a contingency fund for pooling other contributions which would be used for non-recurring costs of Board functions;
- contributions (direct payment or non-pecuniary) from other bodies or persons represented on a Board may be made;
- a Board may seek innovative ways to fund its budget (either wholly or in part), such as by accessing grant funding;
- a Board should agree a budget as part of its medium term financial plan which is then rolled forward until modified to ensure stability and security of funding over more than one financial year;
- a Board will be expected to account for its expenditure and to provide evidence of value for the investment made by Safeguarding Board partners and other bodies represented on a Board through the annual plan and report;
- Safeguarding Children Boards and Safeguarding Adults Boards should consider establishing joint infrastructure support for the Boards' functions.

Chapter Three

NATIONAL INDEPENDENT SAFEGUARDING BOARD REFERRED TO IN PART 7 SECTION 132 OF THE SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELL-BEING (WALES) ACT 2014

Information

244. There is no requirement in the Act for Statutory Guidance to be issued with regard to the National Independent Safeguarding Board ('the National Board'). This information is provided to advise Safeguarding Board partners about the role of the National Board regarding its role to advise and support Safeguarding Boards and to enable cooperation.
245. The National Board's duties are:
- a) To provide support and advice to Safeguarding Boards with a view to ensuring that they are effective.
 - b) To report on the adequacy and effectiveness of arrangements to safeguard children and adults in Wales.
 - c) To make recommendations to the Welsh Ministers as to how those arrangements could be improved.
246. The National Board is an advisory board that advises Welsh Ministers on safeguarding people in Wales. It works alongside Safeguarding Adults Boards and Safeguarding Children Boards to secure consistent improvements in safeguarding policy and practice throughout Wales.
247. The National Board works with others to ensure effective co-ordination of its own programme of work and the work programmes of the Safeguarding Boards and Welsh Government.
248. The National Independent Safeguarding Board (Wales) (No.2) Regulations 2015 (see Annex 1) provide for the National Board to establish sub-groups of members only, of one or more members and non members and of non members only. This allows the chair of the National Board to secure within a subgroup a particular expertise, policy or delivery focus.
249. The National Board will be supported by a secretariat provided by the Welsh Government.
250. The National Board will consider collectively and separately, through its work programme, the effectiveness of the arrangements for safeguarding children and adults in Wales and for securing the voice and participation of service users

Accountability

251. The Safeguarding Boards are not accountable to the National Independent Safeguarding Board, however they do have a duty to cooperate and share information with the National Board as set out in section 139(1) of the Act. The National Independent Safeguarding Board and the Safeguarding Boards are equal partners with differing responsibilities. The National Independent Safeguarding Board is accountable to Welsh Ministers.
252. Safeguarding Boards are accountable as individual Safeguarding Board members through their individual agency role to their organisation and to any relevant organisational inspectorates.
253. Although the Safeguarding Boards are not accountable to the National Independent Safeguarding Board they **must** give an account of their activity to the National Board. Section 139(1) of the Act states that a Safeguarding Board **must** cooperate with the National Board and **must** supply it with any information it requests. This is crucial if the National Board is going to achieve its objectives.
254. It is vital that the roles of the National Board, the Safeguarding Boards, Welsh Government and the various relevant inspectorates and regulators are clearly understood.

Membership and responsibilities of the National Independent Safeguarding Board

255. The Chair and members of the Board will be appointed by the Welsh Ministers through a public appointments exercise. The Board will appoint one of its members as Vice Chair.
256. Members are appointed for their expertise in safeguarding, protection and related matters and have the experience suitable to undertake the National Independent Safeguarding Board's duties.
257. Examples of relevant skills and experience may include:
- social care, medical, legal, law enforcement, academic and nursing/therapy experience;
 - local authority, National Health Service, independent sector, third sector and community experience; and
 - understanding of the cultural and linguistic diversity of Wales.
258. The National Board may publish minutes of its meetings and associated reports and will engage with the chairs of the Safeguarding Boards, and relevant inspectorates where appropriate, at least twice each year.

259. The term of office of Board members is for an initial period of three years following which members are eligible for reappointment for a further three year period. In exceptional circumstances this could be extended for a further year.
260. National Board members will not normally have dual membership; a member of a Safeguarding Board is not normally a member of the National Board.
261. Members are responsible for ensuring that the National Board operates within its remit, and that decisions made follow correct procedures, are supported by sufficient high quality information and are robust and defensible. National Board members will stay abreast of evidence and policy approaches to safeguarding and protection in other parts of the UK and beyond in order to learn from those and to evaluate Wales' relative performance. National Board members will exercise independent judgment, reasonable care, skill and diligence in undertaking their duties.
262. The main responsibility of the members of the National Board will be to ensure that the duties of the National Board are effectively delivered. The National Board will receive information from individual Safeguarding Boards and others to assist it to assure Welsh Ministers that safeguarding and protection are being appropriately led, developed, challenged and promoted in Wales. This may include consideration of:
- multi-agency protection, prevention and safeguarding procedures through the work of the individual Safeguarding Boards and also the Wales wide collaborative child and adult protection groups;
 - the consistency of training provision on safeguarding and protection matters across Wales;
 - the appropriateness and consistency of policies and procedures used by Safeguarding Boards whose purpose is to protect adults and children and prevent abuse, neglect and other forms of harm to adults and children in Wales;
 - measures taken by Safeguarding Boards in their respective areas across Wales to fulfil their functions as set out at section 135(4) of the Act and in relation to their relationship with the National Board at section 139(1);
 - measures taken to collate and share information and best practice, and measures to identify gaps and prioritise responses, focussing on early identification and relevant development;
 - the effectiveness, frequency and consistency of learning from Child Practice Reviews, Adult Practice Reviews and other thematic reviews and investigations across Wales;

- the consistency of the application and implementation of Adult Protection and Support Orders across Wales and their effectiveness in improving safeguarding for adults at risk;
 - measures taken to develop the interface of child and adult safeguarding and protection.
263. Safeguarding Boards will manage the operational practice in their Safeguarding Board area. The National Board has a role to advise and support Safeguarding Boards. However it will not intervene in the operational matters of Safeguarding Boards. Where a theme of concern is identified by the National Board or a Safeguarding Board fails to address a theme of concern then the National Board could recommend to Welsh Ministers that the matter should be escalated to Welsh Government for exploration or to the relevant inspectorate, depending on the nature of the concern.

Communication and consultation

264. The National Board will use mechanisms to regularly engage with a range of expert reference groups, practitioners and individuals. This may include, for example:
- Chairs of the Safeguarding Boards and relevant inspectorates where appropriate;
 - All Wales Child Protection Policy and Procedures Review Group;
 - Wales Adult Protection Coordinators Group;
 - such other groups, including groups in the independent and voluntary sector, which exercise functions or are engaged in activities relating to children or adults who may have needs for care and support, as may be added at the discretion of the National Board to support its work;
 - people with care and support needs.
265. A communication strategy will be used in order to communicate with professionals and the public by sharing good practice and safeguarding information. The National Board may from time to time seek views via its website. The National Board will publish its own annual reports including any work it is planning. It will also hold an annual engagement event or events.
266. The National Board does not have representative attendance. The National Board has a specific duty under section 133(2)(d) of the Act to “consult with those who may be affected by arrangements to safeguard adults and children in Wales”. It will use that duty to enhance its understanding of and extend its experience of safeguarding and protection in Wales. This involves consulting with individuals, professionals, professional bodies, inspectorates etc. This could be undertaken in a variety of ways and may, for example, include: a National Board event, a focus group of representatives of those who are affected by safeguarding arrangements, an event facilitated by a Safeguarding Board or

similar mechanisms. The National Board will consider the learning from the 'user engagement' activities of the Safeguarding Boards gathered through participation, in particular:

- where children and adult views have been taken into account;
- where children and adults have been involved in decision making in an active and direct way..

The National Board Annual Report

267. The National Board will make an annual report to the Welsh Ministers by 31 October each year which will include:

- an overview of the adequacy and effectiveness of arrangements to safeguard children and adults in Wales;
- recommendations as to how those arrangements could be improved;
- themes identified in the support and advice provided to Safeguarding Boards and improvements noted in the practice of Safeguarding Boards across Wales;
- details regarding how the National Board has consulted with those who may be affected by arrangements to safeguard adults and children in Wales;
- any comment of significance with regard to the operational practice of the National Board.

268. The annual report will contain information about the work undertaken and the outcomes achieved by Safeguarding Children Boards and Safeguarding Adults Boards in relation to measures undertaken including:

- examples of effective measures which Safeguarding Boards have taken to give affected children and adults the opportunity to participate in a Safeguarding Board's work;
- lessons learnt from child practice reviews and adult practice reviews carried out by Safeguarding Boards and from other reviews and investigations;
- examples where learning, information and resources have been shared between Safeguarding Boards within a Safeguarding Board area, or between Safeguarding Boards across Wales.

269. The intention of publishing the annual report by 31 December each year is to allow time for the Safeguarding Boards to take account of any identified national themes or recommendations that have been made by the National Board whilst preparing their Safeguarding Board annual plans which **must** be published by the end of each financial year.

ANNEX 1 – Relevant Statutory Instruments



OFFERYNNAU STATUDOL
CYMRU

WELSH STATUTORY
INSTRUMENTS

2015 Rhif 1465 (Cy. 159)

2015 No. 1465 (W. 159)

**GOFAL CYMDEITHASOL,
CYMRU**

SOCIAL CARE, WALES

**Rheoliadau Gorchmynion
Amddiffyn a Chynorthwyo
Oedolion (Swyddog Awdurdodedig)
(Cymru) 2015**

**The Adult Protection and Support
Orders (Authorised Officer)
(Wales) Regulations 2015**

NODYN ESBONIADOL

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(Nid yw'r nodyn hwn yn rhan o'r Rheoliadau)

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

Mae'r Rheoliadau hyn wedi eu gwneud o dan Ddeddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) 2014 ac maent yn ymwneud â pherson a awdurdodir gan awdurdod lleol i wneud cais am orchymyn amddiffyn a chynorthwyo oedolyn o dan adran 127 o'r Ddeddf honno.

These Regulations are made under the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 and relate to a person authorised by a local authority to apply for an adult protection and support order under section 127 of that Act.

Mae rheoliad 3(1) yn darparu, ac eithrio o dan yr amgylchiadau a nodir ym mharagraffau (2) a (3), na chaiff awdurdod lleol awdurdodi neb ond person a chanddo brofiad perthnasol, sydd wedi cwblhau hyfforddiant priodol ac sy'n swyddog i'r awdurdod lleol hwnnw.

Regulation 3(1) provides that, except in the circumstances set out in paragraphs (2) and (3), a local authority must only authorise a person who has relevant experience, has completed appropriate training and is an officer of that local authority.

Pan na fo hynny'n ymarferol, mae rheoliad 3(2) yn darparu ar gyfer awdurdodi person a chanddo brofiad perthnasol, sydd wedi cwblhau hyfforddiant priodol ac sy'n swyddog i awdurdod lleol o fewn ardal bwrdd diogelu benodol, neu yn niffyg hynny, i awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru.

Where that is not practicable regulation 3(2) provides for a person to be authorised who has relevant experience, has completed appropriate training and who is an officer of a local authority within a certain safeguarding board area, or failing that, of a local authority in Wales.

O dan amgylchiadau pan na fo'n ymarferol i swyddog a ddisgrifir ym mharagraffau (1) neu (2) weithredu, mae rheoliad 3(3) yn caniatáu i awdurdod lleol awdurdodi swyddog i'r awdurdod lleol hwnnw a chanddo brofiad perthnasol.

In circumstances where it is not practicable for an officer described in paragraphs (1) or (2) to act, regulation 3(3) allows a local authority to authorise an officer of that local authority who has relevant experience.

Ystyriwyd Cod Ymarfer Gweinidogion Cymru ar gynnal Aseidiadau Effaith Rheoleiddiol mewn perthynas â'r Rheoliadau hyn. O ganlyniad, lluniwyd aseiad effaith rheoleiddiol o'r costau a'r manteision sy'n debygol o ddeillio o gydymffurfio â'r Rheoliadau hyn. Gellir cael copi drwy gysylltu â'r Adran Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, Llywodraeth Cymru, Parc Cathays, Caerdydd, CF10 3NQ.

The Welsh Ministers' Code of Practice on the carrying out of Regulatory Impact Assessments was considered in relation to these Regulations. As a result, a regulatory impact assessment has been prepared as to the likely costs and benefits of complying with these Regulations. A copy can be obtained by contacting the Department for Health and Social Services, Welsh Government, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF10 3NQ.

2015 Rhif 1465 (Cy. 159)

2015 No. 1465 (W. 159)

**GOFAL CYMDEITHASOL,
CYMRU**

SOCIAL CARE, WALES

Rheoliadau Gorchmynion
Amddiffyn a Chynorthwyo
Oedolion (Swyddog Awdurdodedig)
(Cymru) 2015

The Adult Protection and Support
Orders (Authorised Officer)
(Wales) Regulations 2015

Gwnaed 1 Gorffennaf 2015

Made 1 July 2015

Yn dod i rym 6 Ebrill 2016

Coming into force 6 April 2016

Mae Gweinidogion Cymru, drwy arfer y pwerau a roddwyd gan adran 127(9) o Ddeddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) 2014(1), yn gwneud y Rheoliadau canlynol.

The Welsh Ministers, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 127(9) of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014(1), make the following Regulations.

Cafodd drafft o'r Rheoliadau hyn ei osod gerbron Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru o dan adran 196(6) o'r Ddeddf honno a'i gymeradwyo drwy benderfyniad Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru.

A draft of these Regulations was laid before the National Assembly for Wales under section 196(6) of that Act and has been approved by a resolution of the National Assembly for Wales.

Enwi, cychwyn a chymhwyso

Title, commencement and application

1.—(1) Enw'r Rheoliadau hyn yw Rheoliadau Gorchmynion Amddiffyn a Chynorthwyo Oedolion (Swyddog Awdurdodedig) (Cymru) 2015.

1.—(1) The title of these Regulations is the Adult Protection and Support Orders (Authorised Officer) (Wales) Regulations 2015.

(2) Daw'r Rheoliadau hyn i rym ar 6 Ebrill 2016.

(2) These Regulations come into force on 6 April 2016.

(3) Mae'r Rheoliadau hyn yn gymwys o ran Cymru.

(3) These Regulations apply in relation to Wales.

Dehongli

Interpretation

2. Yn y Rheoliadau hyn—

2. In these Regulations—

ystyr “awdurdod awdurdodi” (“*authorising authority*”) yw'r awdurdod lleol sy'n awdurdodi'r swyddog awdurdodedig;

“appropriate training” (“*hyfforddiant priodol*”) means training which is provided or arranged by the Welsh Ministers or an authorising authority

(1) 2014 dccc 4.

(1) 2014 anaw 4.

ystyr “hyfforddiant priodol” (“*appropriate training*”) yw hyfforddiant a ddarperir neu a drefnir gan Weinidogion Cymru neu awdurdod awdurdodi a fydd yn galluogi person i ymgymryd â swyddogaethau swyddog awdurdodedig o dan adran 127 o Ddeddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) 2014;

ystyr “profiad perthnasol” (“*relevant experience*”) yw bod yr awdurdod penodi wedi ei fodloni bod gan y person y profiad sy’n ofynnol o weithio o fewn maes gofal cymdeithasol gydag oedolion sy’n wynebu risg, neu y gallent fod yn wynebu risg;

ystyr “swyddog” (“*officer*”) yw swyddog a benodir o dan adran 112 o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972.

Cyfyngiadau ar bwy a gaiff fod yn swyddog awdurdodedig

3.—(1) Yn ddarostyngedig i baragraffau (2) a (3), ni chaiff awdurdod lleol awdurdodi neb ond person sydd wedi cwblhau hyfforddiant priodol ac sy’n swyddog i’r awdurdod awdurdodi i wneud cais am orchymyn amddiffyn a chynorthwyo oedolyn.

(2) Yn ddarostyngedig i baragraff (3), mewn achos penodol pan na fo’n ymarferol i swyddog sy’n bodloni paragraff (1) weithredu, ni chaiff awdurdod lleol awdurdodi neb ond person a chanddo brofiad perthnasol, sydd wedi cwblhau hyfforddiant priodol ac sydd—

- (a) yn swyddog i awdurdod lleol o fewn yr un ardal Bwrdd Diogelu(1) â’r awdurdod awdurdodi, neu
- (b) pan na fo’n ymarferol i swyddog a ddisgrifiwyd yn is-baragraff (a) weithredu, yn swyddog i unrhyw awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru.

(3) Mewn achos penodol pan na fo’n ymarferol i swyddog sy’n bodloni paragraff (1) neu (2) weithredu, ni chaiff awdurdod lleol awdurdodi neb ond person sy’n swyddog i’r awdurdod awdurdodi.

Mark Drakeford

Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol,
un o Weinidogion Cymru

1 Gorffennaf 2015

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(1) Mae adran 142 o’r Ddeddf yn diffinio “ardal Bwrdd Diogelu” fel ardal a nodir mewn rheoliadau o dan adran 134(1) o’r Ddeddf (gweler y Rheoliadau Byrddau Diogelu (Cyffredinol) (Cymru) 2015 S.I. 2015/1357 (W. 131)).

which will enable a person to undertake the functions of an authorised officer under section 127 of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014;

“authorising authority” (“*awdurdod awdurdodi*”) means the local authority which authorises the authorised officer;

“officer” (“*swyddog*”) means an officer appointed under section 112 of the Local Government Act 1972;

“relevant experience” (“*profiad perthnasol*”) means the appointing authority is satisfied that the person has the required experience of working within the field of social care with adults who are, or may be, at risk.

Restrictions on who may be authorised officer

3.—(1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), a local authority must only authorise a person to apply for an adult protection and support order who has completed appropriate training and is an officer of the authorising authority.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), in a particular case where it is not practicable for an officer who satisfies paragraph (1) to act, a local authority must only authorise a person who has relevant experience, has completed appropriate training and is—

- (a) an officer of a local authority within the same Safeguarding Board area(1) as the authorising authority, or
- (b) where it is not practicable for an officer described in sub-paragraph (a) to act, an officer of any local authority in Wales.

(3) In a particular case where it is not practicable for an officer who satisfies paragraph (1) or (2) to act, a local authority must only authorise a person who is an officer of the authorising authority.

Minister for Health and Social Services, one of the
Welsh Ministers

1 July 2015

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(1) Section 142 of the Act defines “Safeguarding Board area” as an area set out in regulations under section 134(1) of the Act (see the Safeguarding Boards (General) (Wales) Regulations 2015, S.I. 2015/1357 (W. 131)).

OFFERYNNAU STATUDOL
CYMRU

2015 Rhif 1465 (Cy. 159)

**GOFAL CYMDEITHASOL,
CYMRU**

Rheoliadau Gorchmynion
Amddiffyn a Chynorthwyo
Oedolion (Swyddog Awdurdodedig)
(Cymru) 2015

WELSH STATUTORY
INSTRUMENTS

2015 No. 1465 (W. 159)

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The Adult Protection and Support
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(Wales) Regulations 2015

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WELSH STATUTORY
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2015 Rhif 1803 (Cy. 258)

2015 No. 1803 (W. 258)

**GOFAL CYMDEITHASOL,
CYMRU**

SOCIAL CARE, WALES

Rheoliadau'r Bwrdd Diogelu
Annibynnol Cenedlaethol (Cymru)
(Rhif 2) 2015

The National Independent
Safeguarding Board (Wales) (No. 2)
Regulations 2015

NODYN ESBONIADOL

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(Nid yw'r nodyn hwn yn rhan o'r Rheoliadau)

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

Mae'r Rheoliadau hyn yn ymwneud â'r Bwrdd Diogelu Annibynnol Cenedlaethol a sefydlir o dan adran 132 o Ddeddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) 2014.

These Regulations relate to the National Independent Safeguarding Board which was established under section 132 of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014.

Mae rheoliad 3 yn darparu bod y Bwrdd Cenedlaethol i'w ffurfio o hyd at 6 aelod a benodir gan Weinidogion Cymru.

Regulation 3 provides that the National Board is to consist of up to 6 members appointed by the Welsh Ministers.

Mae rheoliad 4 yn darparu ar gyfer trafodion yng nghyfarfodydd y Bwrdd Cenedlaethol.

Regulation 4 provides for proceedings at the National Board meetings.

Mae rheoliad 5 yn darparu i'r Bwrdd Cenedlaethol sefydlu grwpiau atodol i ystyried materion penodol ac i adrodd arnynt.

Regulation 5 provides for the National Board to set up supplementary groups to consider and report on certain matters.

Mae rheoliad 6 yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i'r Bwrdd Cenedlaethol drefnu i gyfarfod â chadeiryddion y Byrddau Diogelu o leiaf ddwywaith y flwyddyn.

Regulation 6 requires the National Board to arrange to meet the chairs of Safeguarding Boards at least twice every year.

Mae rheoliad 7 yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i'r Bwrdd Cenedlaethol gynnal cyfarfodydd ymgynghori blynyddol.

Regulation 7 requires the National Board to hold annual consultation meetings.

Mae rheoliad 8 yn darparu bod yr wybodaeth i'w chynnwys yn adroddiad blynyddol y Bwrdd Cenedlaethol ac yn darparu ynglŷn â'r amseroedd ar gyfer llunio'r adroddiad a'i gyhoeddi.

Regulation 8 provides for the information to be included in the National Board's annual report and the times for making and publishing the report.

Mae rheoliad 9 yn dirymu Rheoliadau'r Bwrdd Diogelu Annibynnol Cenedlaethol (Cymru) 2015.

Regulation 9 revokes the National Safeguarding Board (Wales) Regulations 2015.

Ystyriwyd Cod Ymarfer Gweinidogion Cymru ar gynnal Asesiadau Effaith Rheoleiddiol mewn perthynas â'r Rheoliadau hyn. O ganlyniad, lluniwyd asesiad effaith rheoleiddiol o'r costau a'r manteision sy'n debygol o ddeillio o gydymffurfio â'r Rheoliadau hyn. Gellir cael copi drwy gysylltu â'r Grŵp Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, Llywodraeth Cymru, Parc Cathays, Caerdydd, CF10 3NQ.

The Welsh Ministers' Code of Practice on the carrying out of Regulatory Impact Assessments was considered in relation to these Regulations. As a result, a regulatory impact assessment has been prepared as to the likely costs and benefits of complying with these Regulations. A copy can be obtained by contacting the Health and Social Services Group, Welsh Government, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF10 3NQ.

2015 Rhif 1803 (Cy. 258)

2015 No. 1803 (W. 258)

**GOFAL CYMDEITHASOL,
CYMRU**

SOCIAL CARE, WALES

Rheoliadau'r Bwrdd Diogelu
Annibynnol Cenedlaethol (Cymru)
(Rhif 2) 2015

The National Independent
Safeguarding Board (Wales) (No. 2)
Regulations 2015

Gwnaed 30 Hydref 2015

Made 30 October 2015

*Gosodwyd gerbron Cynulliad Cenedlaethol
Cymru* 3 Tachwedd 2015

*Laid before the National Assembly
for Wales* 3 November 2015

Yn dod i rym 25 Tachwedd 2015

Coming into force 25 November 2015

Mae Gweinidogion Cymru, drwy arfer y pwerau a roddwyd gan adran 133(1) a (2) o Ddeddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) 2014(1), yn gwneud y Rheoliadau a ganlyn.

The Welsh Ministers, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 133(1) and (2) of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014(1), make the following Regulations.

Enwi, cychwyn a chymhwyso

Title, commencement and application

1.—(1) Enw'r Rheoliadau hyn yw Rheoliadau'r Bwrdd Diogelu Annibynnol Cenedlaethol (Cymru) (Rhif 2) 2015.

1.—(1) The title of these Regulations is the National Independent Safeguarding Board (Wales) (No. 2) Regulations 2015.

(2) Daw'r Rheoliadau hyn i rym ar 25 Tachwedd 2015.

(2) These Regulations come into force on 25 November 2015.

(3) Mae'r Rheoliadau hyn yn gymwys o ran Cymru.

(3) These Regulations apply in relation to Wales.

Dehongli

Interpretation

2. Yn y Rheoliadau hyn—

2. In these Regulations—

ystyr “aelod o'r Bwrdd” (“*Board member*”) yw aelod o'r Bwrdd Cenedlaethol;

“the Act” (“*y Ddeddf*”) means the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014;

ystyr “y Bwrdd Cenedlaethol” (“*the National Board*”) yw'r Bwrdd Diogelu Annibynnol Cenedlaethol;

“Board member” (“*aelod o'r Bwrdd*”) means a member of the National Board;

ystyr “Bwrdd Diogelu” (“*Safeguarding Board*”) yw bwrdd diogelu a sefydlir o dan adran 134 o'r Ddeddf;

“the National Board” (“*y Bwrdd Cenedlaethol*”) means the National Independent Safeguarding Board;

(1) 2014 dccc 4.

(1) 2014 anaw 4.

ystyr “y Ddeddf” (“*the Act*”) yw Deddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) 2014.

“Safeguarding Board” (“*Bwrdd Diogelu*”) means a safeguarding board established under section 134 of the Act.

Cyfansoddiad

3.—(1) Mae'r Bwrdd Cenedlaethol i'w ffurfio o hyd at 6 aelod a benodir gan Weinidogion Cymru.

(2) Rhaid i Weinidogion Cymru benodi un o aelodau'r Bwrdd yn gadeirydd y Bwrdd Cenedlaethol.

(3) Rhaid i Weinidogion Cymru benderfynu'r telerau y penodir aelodau'r Bwrdd odanynt.

(4) Caiff Gweinidogion Cymru ddarparu staff ac adnoddau eraill i gynorthwyo'r Bwrdd Cenedlaethol i gyflawni ei swyddogaethau.

Trafodion mewn cyfarfodydd

4.—(1) Rhaid i'r Bwrdd Cenedlaethol ethol un o'i aelodau yn is-gadeirydd.

(2) Mae'r cadeirydd neu'r is-gadeirydd i lywyddu yng nghyfarfodydd y Bwrdd Cenedlaethol.

(3) Mae'r Bwrdd Cenedlaethol i wneud penderfyniadau drwy bleidlais mwyafrif syml o aelodau'r Bwrdd sy'n bresennol; mae'r person sy'n llywyddu yn y cyfarfod i gael ail bleidlais neu bleidlais fwrw os bydd y bleidlais yn gyfartal.

(4) 3 aelod o'r Bwrdd, gan gynnwys y person sy'n llywyddu, yw'r cworwm ar gyfer cyfarfodydd y Bwrdd Cenedlaethol.

(5) Rhaid i'r Bwrdd Cenedlaethol gadw cofnodion o'i gyfarfodydd a chofrestr o fuddiannau aelodau'r Bwrdd.

Grwpiau atodol a sefydlir gan y Bwrdd Cenedlaethol

5.—(1) Caiff y Bwrdd Cenedlaethol sefydlu grwpiau atodol i ystyried—

- (a) materion penodol,
- (b) materion sy'n ymwneud â diogelu plant yn unig, neu
- (c) materion sy'n ymwneud â diogelu oedolion yn unig,

ac adrodd yn ôl i'r Bwrdd Cenedlaethol.

(2) Caniateir i grŵp o'r fath gael ei ffurfio o'r canlynol—

- (a) aelodau'r Bwrdd yn unig,
- (b) personau nad ydynt yn aelodau ac un neu fwy o aelodau'r Bwrdd, neu
- (c) dim ond personau nad ydynt yn aelodau.

Constitution

3.—(1) The National Board is to consist of up to six members appointed by the Welsh Ministers.

(2) The Welsh Ministers must appoint one of the Board members as chair of the National Board.

(3) The Welsh Ministers must determine the terms under which Board members will be appointed.

(4) The Welsh Ministers may provide staff and other resources to assist the National Board to carry out its functions.

Proceedings at meetings

4.—(1) The National Board must elect one of its members as vice-chair.

(2) The chair or the vice-chair is to preside at National Board meetings.

(3) The National Board is to take decisions by a simple majority vote of the Board members present; the person presiding is to have a second or casting vote in the event of a tie.

(4) The quorum for National Board meetings is 3 Board members, including the person presiding.

(5) The National Board must keep minutes of its meetings and a register of Board members' interests.

Supplementary groups set up by the National Board

5.—(1) The National Board may set up supplementary groups to consider—

- (a) specific matters,
- (b) matters concerning only the safeguarding of children, or
- (c) matters concerning only the safeguarding of adults,

and report back to the National Board.

(2) Such a group may consist of—

- (a) Board members only,
- (b) non-members and one or more Board members, or
- (c) non-members only.

Cyfarfodydd rhwng aelodau'r Bwrdd Cenedlaethol a chadeiryddion Byrddau Diogelu

6. Rhaid i un neu fwy o aelodau'r Bwrdd wahodd cadeiryddion y Byrddau Diogelu, a gwneud trefniadau i gyfarfod â hwy o leiaf ddwywaith y flwyddyn.

Ymgynghori â phobl yr effeithir arnynt

7. Rhaid i'r Bwrdd Cenedlaethol drefnu i gyfarfod, o leiaf unwaith y flwyddyn, â grŵp o bersonau sy'n cynrychioli'r rhai y gall trefniadau i ddiogelu plant ac oedolion yng Nghymru effeithio arnynt.

Adroddiad blynyddol

8.—(1) Rhaid i'r Bwrdd Cenedlaethol gyflwyno ei adroddiad blynyddol i Weinidogion Cymru heb fod yn hwyrach na 31 Hydref bob blwyddyn, mewn cysylltiad â'r flwyddyn sy'n dod i ben ar y 31 Mawrth blaenorol.

(2) Rhaid i'r adroddiad blynyddol gynnwys gwybodaeth am y canlynol—

- (a) unrhyw gymorth a chyngor a roddwyd gan y Bwrdd Cenedlaethol i'r Byrddau Diogelu;
- (b) unrhyw waith arall a wnaed gan y Bwrdd Cenedlaethol, neu gan grwpiau atodol a sefydlwyd gan y Bwrdd Cenedlaethol, a'r canlyniadau a sicrhawyd;
- (c) digonolrwydd ac effeithiolrwydd y trefniadau a wnaed gan y Byrddau Diogelu i ddiogelu plant ac oedolion yng Nghymru, gan gynnwys—
 - (i) y gwersi a ddysgwyd oddi wrth adolygiadau ymarfer plant ac adolygiadau ymarfer oedolion a gynhaliwyd gan Fyrddau Diogelu ac oddi wrth adolygiadau ac ymchwiliadau eraill;
 - (ii) enghreifftiau o adegau pan gafodd dysgu, gwybodaeth ac adnoddau eu rhannu rhwng Byrddau Diogelu o fewn ardal Bwrdd Diogelu neu rhwng Byrddau Diogelu ledled Cymru;
 - (iii) enghreifftiau o fesurau effeithiol y mae Byrddau Diogelu wedi eu cymryd i roi i blant ac oedolion yr effeithiwyd arnynt gyfle i gymryd rhan mewn gwaith Bwrdd Diogelu;
- (d) unrhyw argymhellion y mae'r Bwrdd Cenedlaethol yn dymuno eu cyflwyno i Weinidogion Cymru.

(3) Rhaid i'r Bwrdd Cenedlaethol roi'r adroddiad blynyddol ar gael i'r cyhoedd heb fod yn hwyrach na 31 Rhagfyr yn y flwyddyn y cafodd ei gyflwyno.

(4) Yn y rheoliad hwn—

Meetings between members of the National Board and chairs of Safeguarding Boards

6. One or more Board members must invite, and make arrangements to meet, the chairs of the Safeguarding Boards at least twice a year.

Consultation with people affected

7. The National Board must arrange to meet, at least once a year, a group of persons representative of those who may be affected by arrangements to safeguard children and adults in Wales.

Annual report

8.—(1) The National Board must make its annual report to the Welsh Ministers no later than 31 October each year, in respect of the year ending with the preceding 31 March.

(2) The annual report must contain information about—

- (a) any support and advice provided by the National Board to Safeguarding Boards;
- (b) any other work undertaken by the National Board, or by supplementary groups set up by the National Board, and the outcomes achieved;
- (c) the adequacy and effectiveness of arrangements made by Safeguarding Boards to safeguard children and adults in Wales, including—
 - (i) lessons learnt from child practice reviews and adult practice reviews carried out by Safeguarding Boards and from other reviews and investigations;
 - (ii) examples where learning, information and resources have been shared between Safeguarding Boards within a Safeguarding Board area or between Safeguarding Boards across Wales;
 - (iii) examples of effective measures which Safeguarding Boards have taken to give affected children and adults the opportunity to participate in a Safeguarding Board's work;
- (d) any recommendations which the National Board wishes to make to the Welsh Ministers.

(3) The National Board must make the annual report publicly available no later than 31 December in the year in which it was made.

(4) In this regulation—

- (a) ystyr “adolygiad ymarfer plant” (“*child practice review*”) yw adolygiad a gynhelir gan Fwrdd Diogelu yn unol â rheoliad 4 o Reoliadau Byrddau Diogelu (Swyddogaethau a Gweithdrefnau) (Cymru) 2015(1) sy’n ymwneud â phlentyn; a
- (b) ystyr “adolygiad ymarfer oedolion” (“*adult practice review*”) yw adolygiad a gynhelir gan Fwrdd Diogelu yn unol â rheoliad 4 o Reoliadau Byrddau Diogelu (Swyddogaethau a Gweithdrefnau) (Cymru) 2015 sy’n ymwneud ag oedolyn.

- (a) “child practice review” (“*adolygiad ymarfer plant*”) means a review carried out by a Safeguarding Board in accordance with regulation 4 of the Safeguarding Boards (Functions and Procedures) (Wales) Regulations 2015(1) which relates to a child; and
- (b) “adult practice review” (“*adolygiad ymarfer oedolion*”) means a review carried out by a Safeguarding Board in accordance with regulation 4 of the Safeguarding Boards (Functions and Procedures) (Wales) Regulations 2015 which relates to an adult.

Dirymu

9. Mae Rheoliadau’r Bwrdd Diogelu Annibynnol Cenedlaethol (Cymru) 2015(2) wedi eu dirymu.

Revocation

9. The National Safeguarding Board (Wales) Regulations 2015(2) are revoked.

Mark Drakeford

Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol,
un o Weinidogion Cymru
30 Hydref 2015

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Minister for Health and Social Services, one of the
Welsh Ministers
30 October 2015

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WELSH STATUTORY
INSTRUMENTS

2015 Rhif 1803 (Cy. 258)

2015 No. 1803 (W. 258)

**GOFAL CYMDEITHASOL,
CYMRU**

SOCIAL CARE, WALES

Rheoliadau'r Bwrdd Diogelu
Annibynnol Cenedlaethol (Cymru)
(Rhif 2) 2015

The National Independent
Safeguarding Board (Wales) (No. 2)
Regulations 2015

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2015 Rhif 1357 (Cy. 131)

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**GOFAL CYMDEITHASOL,
CYMRU**

SOCIAL CARE, WALES

**Rheoliadau Byrddau Diogelu
(Cyffredinol) (Cymru) 2015**

**The Safeguarding Boards (General)
(Wales) Regulations 2015**

NODYN ESBONIADOL

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(Nid yw'r nodyn hwn yn rhan o'r Rheoliadau)

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

Mae'r Rheoliadau hyn yn ymwneud â Byrddau Diogelu Plant a sefydlir o dan adran 134(4) o Ddeddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) 2014 ("y Ddeddf") a Byrddau Diogelu Oedolion a sefydlir o dan adran 134(5) o'r Ddeddf. Yn y Rheoliadau hyn cyfeirir ar y cyd at Fyrddau Diogelu Plant a Byrddau Diogelu Oedolion fel "Byrddau Diogelu".

These Regulations relate to Safeguarding Children Boards established under section 134(4) of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 ("the Act") and Safeguarding Adults Boards established under section 134(5) of the Act. In these Regulations Safeguarding Children Boards and Safeguarding Adults Boards are referred to collectively as "Safeguarding Boards".

Mae rheoliad 3 ac Atodlen 1 yn nodi'r ardaloedd y bydd Byrddau Diogelu ar eu cyfer.

Regulation 3 and Schedule 1 set out the areas for which there are to be Safeguarding Boards.

Mae rheoliad 4 yn darparu bod y partneriaid arweiniol ar gyfer plant yn yr ardal wedi eu nodi yn Atodlen 2, colofn 2, a bod y partneriaid arweiniol ar gyfer oedolion yn yr ardal wedi eu nodi yn Atodlen 2, colofn 3. Mae adran 134(4) yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i'r partner arweiniol mewn perthynas â phlant sefydlu Bwrdd Diogelu Plant ac mae adran 134(5) yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i'r partner arweiniol mewn perthynas ag oedolion sefydlu Byrddau Diogelu Oedolion ar gyfer eu priod ardal Bwrdd Diogelu.

Regulation 4 provides that the lead partners for children in the area are set out in Schedule 2 column 2 and the lead partners for adults in the area are set out in Schedule 2 column 3. Section 134(4) requires the lead partner in relation to children to establish a Safeguarding Children Board and section 134(5) requires the lead partner for adults to establish a Safeguarding Adults Boards for their respective Safeguarding Board area.

Mae rheoliad 5 yn nodi'r wybodaeth sydd i'w chynnwys yn y cynllun blynyddol a gyhoeddir gan Fyrddau Diogelu o dan adran 136(1) o'r Ddeddf.

Regulation 5 sets out the information to be included in the annual plan published by Safeguarding Boards under section 136(1) of the Act.

Mae rheoliad 6 ac Atodlen 3 yn nodi'r wybodaeth sydd i'w chynnwys yn yr adroddiad blynyddol a gyhoeddir gan Fyrddau Diogelu o dan adran 136(2) o'r Ddeddf.

Regulation 6 and Schedule 3 set out the information to be included in the annual report published by Safeguarding Boards under section 136(2) of the Act.

Mae rheoliad 7 yn darparu bod copïau o'r cynllun blynyddol a'r adroddiad blynyddol i'w rhoi ar gael i'r cyhoedd ac i'r Bwrdd Diogelu Annibynnol Cenedlaethol.

Regulation 7 provides for copies of the annual plan and annual report to be made available to the public and to the National Independent Safeguarding Board.

Ystyriwyd Cod Ymarfer Gweinidogion Cymru ar gynnal Asesiadau Effaith Rheoleiddiol mewn

The Welsh Ministers' Code of Practice on the carrying out of Regulatory Impact Assessments was

perthynas â'r Rheoliadau hyn. O ganlyniad, lluniwyd Asesiad Effaith Rheoleiddiol o'r costau a'r manteision sy'n debygol o ddeillio o gydymffurfio â'r Rheoliadau hyn. Gellir cael copi oddi wrth y Gyfarwyddiaeth Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ac Integreiddio, Llywodraeth Cymru, Parc Cathays, Caerdydd, CF10 3NQ.

considered in relation to these Regulations. As a result a Regulatory Impact Assessment has been prepared as to the likely costs and benefits of complying with these Regulations. A copy can be obtained from the Social Services and Integration Directorate, Welsh Government, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF10 3NQ.

2015 Rhif 1357 (Cy. 131)

2015 No. 1357 (W. 131)

GOFAL CYMDEITHASOL,
CYMRU

SOCIAL CARE, WALES

Rheoliadau Byrddau Diogelu
(Cyffredinol) (Cymru) 2015

The Safeguarding Boards (General)
(Wales) Regulations 2015

Gwnaed 4 Mehefin 2015

Made 4 June 2015

Gosodwyd gerbron Cynulliad Cenedlaethol
Cymru 9 Mehefin 2015

Laid before the National Assembly for Wales
9 June 2015

Yn dod i rym 6 Ebrill 2016

Coming into force 6 April 2016

Mae Gweinidogion Cymru, drwy arfer y pwerau a roddwyd gan adrannau 134(1) a (3), 136(3) o Ddeddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) 2014 ac ar ôl ymgynghori â'r partneriaid Bwrdd Diogelu ar gyfer ardal yn unol ag adran 134(3) o'r Ddeddf honno(1), yn gwneud y Rheoliadau a ganlyn:

The Welsh Ministers, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 134(1) and (3) and 136 (3) of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014, and after consulting the Safeguarding Board partners for an area in accordance with section 134(3) of that Act (1), make the following Regulations:

Enwi, cychwyn a chymhwys

1.—(1) Enw'r Rheoliadau hyn yw Rheoliadau Byrddau Diogelu (Cyffredinol) (Cymru) 2015.

(2) Daw'r Rheoliadau hyn i rym ar 6 Ebrill 2016.

(3) Mae'r Rheoliadau hyn yn gymwys o ran Cymru.

Title, Commencement and Application

1.—(1) The title of these Regulations is the Safeguarding Boards (General) (Wales) Regulations 2015.

(2) These Regulations come into force on 6 April 2016.

(3) These Regulations apply in relation to Wales.

Dehongli

2. Yn y Rheoliadau hyn—

ystyr “adroddiad blynyddol” (“*annual report*”) yw'r adroddiad a gyhoeddir gan Fwrdd Diogelu o dan adran 136(2) o'r Ddeddf;

ystyr “Bwrdd Cenedlaethol” (“*National Board*”) yw'r Bwrdd Diogelu Annibynnol Cenedlaethol a sefydlir gan adran 132(1) o'r Ddeddf;

ystyr “Bwrdd Diogelu” (“*Safeguarding Board*”) yw Bwrdd Diogelu Plant(2) neu Fwrdd Diogelu Oedolion(1);

Interpretation

2. In these Regulations—

“the Act” (“*y Ddeddf*”) means the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014;

“annual plan” (“*cynllun blynyddol*”) means the plan published by a Safeguarding Board under section 136(1) of the Act;

“annual report” means (“*adroddiad blynyddol*”) the report published by a Safeguarding Board under section 136(2) of the Act;

(1) 2014 decc 4.

(2) Sefydli'r Byrddau Diogelu Plant gan bartner arweiniol y Bwrdd Diogelu mewn perthynas â phlant ar gyfer yr ardal yn unol ag adran 134(4) o Ddeddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) 2014 (“*y Ddeddf*”).

(1) 2014 anaw 4.

ystyr “cynllun blynyddol” (“*annual plan*”) yw’r cynllun a gyhoeddir gan Fwrdd Diogelu o dan adran 136(1) o’r Ddeddf;

ystyr “y Ddeddf” (“*the Act*”) yw Deddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) 2014;

mae “partner Bwrdd Diogelu” (“*Safeguarding Board partner*”) i’w ddehongli yn unol ag adran 134(2) ac adran 134(6)(b);

ystyr “prif ardal llywodraeth leol” (“*principal local government area*”) yw prif ardal llywodraeth leol fel y’i nodir yn Rhannau I a II o Atodlen 4 i Ddeddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972.

Ardaloedd Byrddau Diogelu

3. Yr ardaloedd yng Nghymru y bydd Byrddau Diogelu ar eu cyfer yw’r prif ardaloedd llywodraeth leol a nodir yng ngholofn 2 o’r tabl a nodir yn Atodlen 1, a ddynodir â’r enw sydd gyferbyn yng ngholofn 1.

Partneriaid Arweiniol

4.—(1) Mae Gweinidogion Cymru yn pennu’r partner Bwrdd Diogelu a ddangosir yng ngholofn 2 o’r tabl a nodir yn Atodlen 2 fel y partner arweiniol mewn perthynas â phlant ar gyfer yr ardal a ddangosir gyferbyn yng ngholofn 1.

(2) Mae Gweinidogion Cymru yn pennu’r partner Bwrdd Diogelu a ddangosir yng ngholofn 3 o’r tabl a nodir yn Atodlen 2 fel y partner arweiniol mewn perthynas ag oedolion ar gyfer yr ardal a ddangosir gyferbyn yng ngholofn 1.

Cynlluniau blynyddol

5. Rhaid i gynllun blynyddol Bwrdd Diogelu gynnwys yr wybodaeth a ganlyn—

- (a) rhestr o aelodau’r Bwrdd Diogelu;
- (b) unrhyw ganlyniadau penodol y mae’r Bwrdd Diogelu yn bwriadu eu sicrhau;
- (c) crynodeb o unrhyw welliant y mae’r Bwrdd Diogelu yn bwriadu ei wneud i’w alluogi i gyflawni ei amcanion yn well;
- (d) swm y gwariant y mae partneriaid y Bwrdd Diogelu yn cytuno bod y Bwrdd Diogelu yn debyg o fynd iddo er mwyn sicrhau ei amcanion;

(1) Sefydlir Byrddau Diogelu Oedolion gan y partner arweiniol mewn perthynas ag oedolion yn unol ag adran 134(5) o’r Ddeddf.

“National Board” (“*Bwrdd Cenedlaethol*”) means the National Independent Safeguarding Board established by section 132(1) of the Act;

“principal local government area” (“*prif ardal llywodraeth leol*”) means a principal local government area as set out in Parts I and II of Schedule 4 to the Local Government Act 1972;

“Safeguarding Board” (“*Bwrdd Diogelu*”) means a Safeguarding Children Board(1) or a Safeguarding Adults Board(2);

“Safeguarding Board partner” (“*partner Bwrdd Diogelu*”) is to be construed in accordance with section 134(2) and section 134(6)(b) of the Act.

Safeguarding Board Areas

3. The areas in Wales for which there are to be Safeguarding Boards are the principal local government areas set out in column 2 of the table set out in Schedule 1, designated by the name opposite in column 1.

Lead Partners

4.—(1) The Welsh Ministers specify the Safeguarding Board partner shown in column 2 of the table set out in Schedule 2 as the lead partner in relation to children for the area shown opposite in column 1.

(2) The Welsh Ministers specify the Safeguarding Board partner shown in column 3 of the table set out in Schedule 2 as the lead partner in relation to adults for the area shown opposite in column 1.

Annual plans

5. A Safeguarding Board’s annual plan must include the following information —

- (a) a list of the members of the Safeguarding Board;
- (b) any particular outcomes the Safeguarding Board proposes to achieve;
- (c) a summary of any improvement the Safeguarding Board proposes to make to enable it better to fulfil its objectives;
- (d) the amount of expenditure which the Safeguarding Board partners agree the Safeguarding Board is likely to incur in order to achieve its objectives;

(1) Safeguarding Children Boards are established by the Safeguarding Board lead partner in relation to children for the area in accordance with section 134(4) of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 (“the Act”).

(2) Safeguarding Adults Boards are established by the lead partner in relation to adults in accordance with section 134(5) of the Act.

- (e) disgrifiad o sut y mae'r Bwrdd Diogelu yn bwriadu cydweithredu â phersonau neu gyrff eraill sy'n ymgymryd â gweithgareddau sy'n ymwneud â'i amcanion;
- (f) pryd a sut y bydd y Bwrdd Diogelu yn rhoi i blant ac oedolion y mae arfer ei swyddogaethau yn effeithio arnynt, neu y gall effeithio arnynt, gyfle i gymryd rhan yn ei waith.

- (e) a description of how the Safeguarding Board proposes to collaborate with other persons or bodies engaged in activities relating to its objectives;
- (f) when and how the Safeguarding Board will give children and adults who are, or may be, affected by the exercise of its functions, the opportunity to participate in its work.

Adroddiadau blynyddol

6.—(1) Rhaid i adroddiad blynyddol Bwrdd Diogelu gynnwys yr wybodaeth a nodir yn Atodlen 3.

(2) Cyn belled ag y bo'n ymarferol mae'r adroddiad i ddilyn ffurf cynllun blynyddol diweddaraf y Bwrdd Diogelu.

Annual reports

6.—(1) A Safeguarding Board's annual report must include the information set out in Schedule 3.

(2) As far as practicable the report is to follow the form of the Safeguarding Board's most recent annual plan.

Cyhoeddi cynlluniau blynyddol ac adroddiadau blynyddol

7. Rhaid i Fwrdd Diogelu—

- (a) trefnu bod ei gynllun blynyddol cyfredol a'i adroddiad blynyddol cyfredol ar gael i'r cyhoedd;
- (b) trefnu bod copi o unrhyw un neu rai o'i gynlluniau blynyddol a'i adroddiadau blynyddol yn y gorffennol ar gael ar gais;
- (c) anfon ei gynllun blynyddol cyfredol a'i adroddiad blynyddol cyfredol at y Bwrdd Cenedlaethol.

Publication of annual plans and annual reports

7. A Safeguarding Board must—

- (a) make its current annual plan and annual report publicly available,
- (b) make available on request a copy of any of its past annual plans and annual reports,
- (c) send its current annual plan and annual report to the National Board.

Mark Drakeford

Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol,
un o Weinidogion Cymru

Minister for Health and Social Services, one of the
Welsh Ministers

4 Mehefin 2015

4 June 2015

ATODLEN 1 Rheoliad 3
Ardaloedd Byrddau Diogelu

SCHEDULE 1 Regulation 3
Safeguarding Board Areas

<i>Enw'r ardal Bwrdd Diogelu</i>	<i>Rhychwant yr ardal Bwrdd Diogelu</i>	<i>Name of Safeguarding Board area</i>	<i>Extent of Safeguarding Board Area</i>
Caerdydd a'r Fro	prif ardaloedd llywodraeth leol — Cyngor Dinas a Sir Caerdydd a Chyngor Bro Morgannwg;	Cardiff and Vale	principal local government areas of— Cardiff City and County Council and Vale of Glamorgan Council;
Cwm Taf	prif ardaloedd llywodraeth leol — Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Merthyr Tudful a Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf;	Cwm Taf	principal local government areas of— Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council and Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council;
Gwent	prif ardaloedd llywodraeth leol — Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Blaenau Gwent, Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili, Cyngor Sir Fynwy, Cyngor Dinas Casnewydd, a Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Torfaen;	Gwent	principal local government areas of— Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council, Caerphilly County Borough Council, Monmouthshire County Council, Newport City Council, and Torfaen County Borough Council;
Canolbarth a Gorrlewin Cymru	prif ardaloedd llywodraeth leol — Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin, Cyngor Sir Ceredigion, Cyngor Sir Penfro a Chyngor Sir Powys;	Mid and West Wales	principal local government areas of— Carmarthenshire County Council, Ceredigion County Council, Pembrokeshire County Council and Powys County Council;
Gogledd Cymru	prif ardaloedd llywodraeth leol — Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy, Cyngor Sir Ddinbych, Cyngor Sir y Fflint, Cyngor Gwynedd, Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn, a Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Wrecsam;	North Wales	principal local government areas of— Conwy County Borough Council, Denbighshire County Council, Flintshire County Council, Gwynedd County Council, Isle of Anglesey County Council, and Wrexham County Borough Council;
Bae'r Gorrlewin	prif ardaloedd llywodraeth leol — Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, Cyngor Dinas a Sir Abertawe a Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Castell-nedd Port Talbot.	Western Bay	principal local government areas of— Bridgend County Borough Council, Swansea City and County Council Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council;

Partneriaid Arweiniol

Lead Partners

<i>Ardal Bwrdd Diogelu</i>	<i>Y partner arweiniol mewn perthynas â phlant ar gyfer yr ardal</i>	<i>Y partner arweiniol mewn perthynas ag oedolion ar gyfer yr ardal</i>	<i>Safeguarding Board Area</i>	<i>Lead partner in relation to children for the area</i>	<i>Lead partner in relation to adults for the area</i>
Caerdydd a'r Fro	Cyngor Bro Morgannwg	Cyngor Dinas a Sir Caerdydd	Cardiff and Vale	Vale of Glamorgan Council	Cardiff City and County Council
Cwm Taf	Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf	Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf	Cwm Taf	Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council	Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council
Gwent	Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili	Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili	Gwent	Caerphilly County Borough Council	Caerphilly County Borough Council
Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru	Cyngor Sir Penfro	Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin	Mid and West Wales	Pembrokeshire County Council	Carmarthenshire County Council
Gogledd Cymru	Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy	Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy	North Wales	Conwy County Borough Council	Conwy County Borough Council
Bae'r Gorllewin	Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Castell-nedd Port Talbot	Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Castell-nedd Port Talbot	Western Bay	Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council	Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council

Cynnwys Adroddiad Blynyddol

Content of Annual Report

Rhaid i adroddiad blynyddol Bwrdd Diogelu gynnwys yr wybodaeth a ganlyn—

A Safeguarding Board's annual report must include the following information.—

- (a) rhestr o aelodau'r Bwrdd Diogelu;
- (b) y camau y mae'r Bwrdd Diogelu wedi eu cymryd i sicrhau canlyniadau penodol;
- (c) i ba raddau y mae'r Bwrdd Diogelu wedi rhoi ar waith ei gynllun blynyddol diweddaraf, ynghyd â manylion ynglŷn â pha mor bell y cafodd unrhyw welliannau arfaethedig penodol eu rhoi ar waith;
- (d) sut y mae'r Bwrdd Diogelu wedi cydweithredu â phersonau neu gyrff eraill sy'n ymgymryd â gweithgareddau sy'n ymwneud ag amcanion y Bwrdd;

- (a) a list of the members of the Safeguarding Board;
- (b) action the Safeguarding Board has taken to achieve particular outcomes;
- (c) the extent to which the Safeguarding Board has implemented its most recent annual plan, with particulars of how far any specific proposed improvements were implemented;
- (d) how the Safeguarding Board has collaborated with other persons or bodies engaged in activities relating to the board's objectives;

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>(e) unrhyw geisiadau y mae'r Bwrdd Diogelu wedi eu gwneud i bersonau cymhwysol o dan adran 137(1) am wybodaeth benodedig, ac a gydymffurfwyd â'r ceisiadau;</p> <p>(f) cyflawniadau'r Bwrdd Diogelu yn ystod y flwyddyn;</p> <p>(g) i ba raddau y cyfrannodd pob aelod o'r Bwrdd Diogelu at effeithiolrwydd y Bwrdd;</p> <p>(h) asesiad o sut y mae'r Bwrdd Diogelu wedi defnyddio ei adnoddau wrth arfer ei swyddogaethau neu sicrhau ei ganlyniadau;</p> <p>(i) unrhyw themâu gwaelodol o ran y ffordd y mae'r Bwrdd Diogelu wedi arfer ei swyddogaethau, fel y'u dangosir drwy ddadansoddiad o achosion y mae wedi ymdrin â hwy, ac unrhyw newidiadau y mae wedi eu rhoi ar arfer o ganlyniad;</p> <p>(j) pryd a sut y defnyddiodd plant neu oedolion gyfle i gymryd rhan yng ngwaith y Bwrdd Diogelu a sut y cyfrannodd hynny at y modd y sicrhodd y Bwrdd ei ganlyniadau;</p> <p>(k) nifer y gorchmynion amddiffyn a chynorthwyo oedolion y gwnaed cais amdanynt yn yr ardal Bwrdd Diogelu, faint ohonynt a wnaed, a pha mor effeithiol yr oeddynt;</p> <p>(l) unrhyw wybodaeth neu ddysg y mae'r Bwrdd Diogelu wedi ei lledaenu, neu hyfforddiant y mae wedi ei gymeradwyo neu wedi ei ddarparu;</p> <p>(m) sut y mae'r Bwrdd Diogelu wedi rhoi ar waith unrhyw ganllawiau neu gyngor a roddwyd gan Weinidogion Cymru neu gan y Bwrdd Cenedlaethol;</p> <p>(n) materion eraill sy'n berthnasol i waith y Bwrdd Diogelu.</p> | <p>(e) any requests the Safeguarding Board has made to qualifying persons under section 137(1) for specified information, and whether the requests were complied with;</p> <p>(f) achievements the Safeguarding Board made during the year;</p> <p>(g) the extent to which each member of the Safeguarding Board contributed to the Board's effectiveness;</p> <p>(h) an assessment of how the Safeguarding Board used its resources in exercising its functions or achieving its outcomes;</p> <p>(i) any underlying themes in the way the Safeguarding Board exercised its functions, as shown by an analysis of cases it has dealt with, and any changes it has put into practice as a result;</p> <p>(j) when and how children or adults exercised an opportunity to participate in the Safeguarding Board's work and how this contributed to the Board achieving its outcomes;</p> <p>(k) the number of adult protection and support orders which were applied for in the Safeguarding Board area, how many were made, and how effective they were;</p> <p>(l) any information or learning the Safeguarding Board has disseminated, or training it has recommended or provided;</p> <p>(m) how the Safeguarding Board has implemented any guidance or advice given by the Welsh Ministers or by the National Board;</p> <p>(n) other matters relevant to the work of the Safeguarding Board.</p> |
|--|---|

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CYMRU**

SOCIAL CARE, WALES

Rheoliadau Byrddau Diogelu
(Cyffredinol) (Cymru) 2015

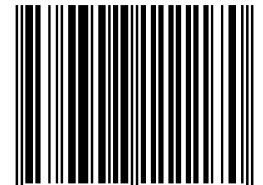
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**GOFAL CYMDEITHASOL,
CYMRU**

SOCIAL CARE, WALES

**Rheoliadau Byrddau Diogelu
(Swyddogaethau a Gweithdrefnau)
(Cymru) 2015**

**The Safeguarding Boards
(Functions and Procedures) (Wales)
Regulations 2015**

NODYN ESBONIADOL

(Nid yw'r nodyn hwn yn rhan o'r Rheoliadau)

Mae'r Rheoliadau hyn yn darparu ar gyfer swyddogaethau a gweithdrefnau Byrddau Diogelu Plant a Byrddau Diogelu Oedolion (y cyfeirir atynt yn y Rheoliadau hyn fel "Byrddau Diogelu"), a sefydlir o dan adran 134 o Ddeddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) 2014 ("y Ddeddf").

Mae rheoliadau 3 a 4 yn gwneud darpariaeth ynghylch swyddogaethau Byrddau Diogelu ac mae rheoliad 5 yn gwneud darpariaeth ynglŷn â'u gweithdrefnau.

Mae rheoliad 6 yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i Fyrddau Diogelu roi i blant neu oedolion y mae arfer swyddogaethau'r Bwrdd yn effeithio arnynt, neu y gall effeithio arnynt, gyfle i gymryd rhan yng ngwaith y Bwrdd.

Ystyriwyd Cod Ymarfer Gweinidogion Cymru ar gynnal Aseidiadau Effaith Rheoleiddiol mewn perthynas â'r Rheoliadau hyn. O ganlyniad, lluniwyd Aseiad Effaith Rheoleiddiol o'r costau a'r manteision sy'n debygol o ddeillio o gydymffurfio â'r Rheoliadau hyn. Gellir cael copi oddi wrth y Gyfarwyddiaeth Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ac Integreiddio, Llywodraeth Cymru, Parc Cathays, Caerdydd, CF10 3NQ.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

These Regulations provide for the functions and procedures of Safeguarding Children Boards and Safeguarding Adults Boards (referred to in these Regulations as "Safeguarding Boards"), which are established under section 134 of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 ("the Act").

Regulations 3 and 4 make provision about the functions of Safeguarding Boards and regulation 5 makes provision about their procedures.

Regulation 6 requires Safeguarding Boards to give children or adults who are, or may be, affected by the exercise of the Board's functions, an opportunity to participate in the Board's work.

The Welsh Ministers' Code of Practice on the carrying out of Regulatory Impact Assessments was considered in relation to these Regulations. As a result a Regulatory Impact Assessment has been prepared as to the likely costs and benefits of complying with these Regulations. A copy can be obtained from Social Services and Integration Directorate, Welsh Government, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF10 3NQ.

2015 Rhif 1466 (Cy. 160)

2015 No. 1466 (W. 160)

**GOFAL CYMDEITHASOL,
CYMRU**

SOCIAL CARE, WALES

Rheoliadau Byrddau Diogelu
(Swyddogaethau a Gweithdrefnau)
(Cymru) 2015

The Safeguarding Boards
(Functions and Procedures) (Wales)
Regulations 2015

Gwnaed 1 Gorffennaf 2015
Yn dod i rym 6 Ebrill 2016

Made 1 July 2015
Coming into force 6 April 2016

Mae Gweinidogion Cymru yn gwneud y Rheoliadau canlynol drwy arfer y pwerau a roddwyd gan adran 135(4) o Ddeddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) 2014(1).

The Welsh Ministers make the following Regulations in exercise of the powers conferred by section 135(4) of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 (1).

Yn unol ag adran 196(6) o'r Ddeddf honno, gosodwyd drafft o'r offeryn hwn gerbron Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru a chymeradwywyd ef ganddo drwy benderfyniad.

In accordance with section 196(6) of that Act, a draft of this instrument was laid before and approved by a resolution of the National Assembly for Wales.

Enwi, cychwyn a chymhwyso

1.—(1) Enw'r Rheoliadau hyn yw Rheoliadau Byrddau Diogelu (Swyddogaethau a Gweithdrefnau) (Cymru) 2015.

(2) Daw'r Rheoliadau hyn i rym ar 6 Ebrill 2016.

(3) Mae'r Rheoliadau hyn yn gymwys o ran Cymru.

Dehongli

2. Yn y Rheoliadau hyn—

ystyr “adolygiad ymarfer” ac “adolygu ymarfer” (“*practice review*”) yw naill ai adolygiad ymarfer cryno neu adolygiad ymarfer estynedig fel y darperir ar ei gyfer yn rheoliad 4;

ystyr “Bwrdd” (“*Board*”) yw Bwrdd Diogelu;

Title, commencement and application

1.—(1) The title of these Regulations is the Safeguarding Boards (Functions and Procedures) (Wales) Regulations 2015.

(2) These Regulations come into force on 6 April 2016.

(3) These Regulations apply in relation to Wales.

Interpretation

2. In these Regulations—

“the Act” (“*y Ddeddf*”) means the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014;

“action plan” (“*cynllun gweithredu*”) means a written report produced by a Board at the same time as a practice review report, detailing action to be taken by the representative bodies as a result of

(1) 2014 dccc 4.

(1) 2014 anaw 4.

ystyr “Bwrdd Cenedlaethol” (“*National Board*”) yw'r Bwrdd Diogelu Annibynnol Cenedlaethol a sefydlwyd gan adran 132(1) o'r Ddeddf;

ystyr “Bwrdd Diogelu” (“*Safeguarding Board*”) yw Bwrdd Diogelu Plant(1) neu Fwrdd Diogelu Oedolion(2);

ystyr “cofrestr amddiffyn plant” (“*child protection register*”) yw rhestr a grëir ac a gynhelir gan awdurdod lleol ac sy'n cynnwys enwau plant sy'n destun cynllun amddiffyn plant(3) o ganlyniad i benderfyniad mewn cynhadledd amddiffyn plant fod y plentyn mewn perygl parhaus o niwed o bwys ar ffurf camdriniaeth gorfforol, camdriniaeth emosiynol, camdriniaeth rywiol neu esgeulustod;

ystyr “cynllun gweithredu” (“*action plan*”) yw adroddiad ysgrifenedig sy'n cael ei lunio gan Fwrdd yr un pryd ag adroddiad ar yr adolygiad ymarfer, gan fanylu ar y camau sydd i'w cymryd gan y cyrff cynrychioliadol o ganlyniad i ganfyddiadau ac argymhellion adroddiad yr adolygiad ymarfer;

ystyr “digwyddiad dysgu amlasiantaethol” (“*multi-agency learning event*”) yw digwyddiad sy'n ffurfio rhan o'r broses adolygu ymarfer ac y mae Bwrdd yn gwahodd iddo ymarferwyr a rheolwyr o gyrrff cynrychioliadol ac unrhyw gyrrff neu bersonau eraill y bernir eu bod yn berthnasol gan Gadeirydd y Bwrdd ac sy'n ymwneud, neu sydd wedi ymwneud, â'r person sy'n destun yr adolygiad, at y diben o wella polisi ac ymarfer amddiffyn plant neu oedolion yn y dyfodol;

ystyr “y Ddeddf” (“*the Act*”) yw Deddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) 2014;

ystyr “fforymau proffesiynol amlasiantaethol” (“*multi-agency professional forums*”) yw'r fforymau, a drefnir ac a hwylusir gan Fwrdd ar gyfer ymarferwyr a rheolwyr o gyrrff cynrychioliadol, a chyrrff neu bersonau eraill y

the findings and recommendations of the practice review report;

“adults” (“*oedolion*”) means adults who are, or may be, affected by the exercise of a Board's functions;

“Board” (“*Bwrdd*”) means a Safeguarding Board;

“child protection register” (“*cofrestr amddiffyn plant*”) means a list created and held by a local authority which contains the names of children who are the subject of a child protection plan(1) as a result of a decision of a child protection conference that the child is at continuing risk of significant harm in the form of physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse or neglect;

“children” (“*plant*”) means children who are, or may be, affected by the exercise of a Board's functions;

“looked after child” (“*plentyn sy'n derbyn gofal*”) means a child looked after by:

- (a) a local authority under section 74(1) of the Act,
- (b) a local authority in England under section 22(1) of the Children Act 1989(2),
- (c) a local authority in Scotland in accordance with Chapter 1 of Part 2 of the Children (Scotland) Act 1995(3),
- (d) a Health and Social Care trust in accordance with article 25 of the Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1995(4);

“multi-agency learning event” (“*digwyddiad dysgu amlasiantaethol*”) means an event which forms part of the practice review process to which a Board invites practitioners and managers from representative bodies and any other bodies or persons deemed relevant by the Chair of the Board and who are or have been involved with the person who is the subject of the review, with the purpose of improving future child or adult protection policy and practice;

“multi-agency professional forums” (“*fforymau proffesiynol amlasiantaethol*”) means the forums, arranged and facilitated by a Board for practitioners and managers from representative

(1) Sefydliar Byrddau Diogelu Plant gan bartner arweiniol y Bwrdd Diogelu mewn perthynas â phlant ar gyfer yr ardal yn unol ag adran 134(4) o Ddeddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) 2014 (“y Ddeddf”). Pennir partneriaid arweiniol Byrddau Diogelu gan Weinidogion Cymru yn Rheoliadau Byrddau Diogelu (Cyffredinol) (Cymru) 2015 (O.S. 2015/1357 (Cy. 131)) o blith rhestr o bartneriaid Byrddau Diogelu a nodir yn adran 134(2) o'r Ddeddf.

(2) Sefydliar Byrddau Diogelu Oedolion gan bartner arweiniol y Bwrdd Diogelu mewn perthynas ag oedolion ar gyfer yr ardal yn unol ag adran 134(5) o'r Ddeddf.

(3) Mae “cynhadledd amddiffyn plant” yn gyfarfod aml-ddisgyblaethol a drefnir gan awdurdod lleol yn dilyn ymholiadau o dan adran 47 o Ddeddf Plant 1989 (p. 41) (dyletswydd awdurdod lleol i ymchwilio) er mwyn ystyried yr holl wybodaeth berthnasol ynghylch amgylchiadau'r plentyn. Os ystyrir bod y plentyn mewn risg parhaus o niwed o bwys bydd “cynllun amddiffyn plant” yn cael ei wneud sy'n nodi manylion y risgiau penodol i'r plentyn a'r camau y bydd angen eu cymryd i gadw'r plentyn yn ddiogel.

(1) A “child protection conference” is a multi-disciplinary meeting organised by a local authority following enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 (c. 41) (local authority's duty to investigate) in order to consider all relevant information about the child's circumstances. If it is considered that the child is at continuing risk of significant harm a “child protection plan” will be made which sets out details of the specific risks to the child and the actions that will be needed to keep the child safe.

(2) 1989 c. 41.

(3) 1995 c. 36, see section 17(6) of that Act.

(4) S.I. 1995 / 755 (N.I. 2).

bermir eu bod yn berthnasol gan Gadeirydd y Bwrdd, at y diben o ddysgu oddi wrth achosion, archwiliadau, arolygiadau ac adolygiadau er mwyn gwella polisi ac ymarfer amddiffyn plant neu oedolion yn y dyfodol;

ystyr “oedolion” (“*adults*”) yw oedolion y mae arfer swyddogaethau Bwrdd yn effeithio, neu y gall effeithio, arnynt;

ystyr “plant” (“*children*”) yw plant y mae arfer swyddogaethau Bwrdd yn effeithio, neu y gall effeithio, arnynt;

ystyr “plentyn sy’n derbyn gofal” (“*looked after child*”) yw plentyn sy’n derbyn gofal gan:

- (a) awdurdod lleol o dan adran 74(1) o’r Ddeddf,
- (b) awdurdod lleol yn Lloegr o dan adran 22(1) o Ddeddf Plant 1989(1),
- (c) awdurdod lleol yn yr Alban yn unol â Phennod 1 o Ran 2 o Ddeddf Plant (Yr Alban) 1995(2),
- (d) Ymddiriedolaeth Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol yn unol ag erthygl 25 o Orchymyn Plant (Gogledd Iwerddon) 1995(3).

Swyddogaethau Byrddau Diogelu

3.—(1) Mae paragraff (2) yn pennu swyddogaethau—

- (a) Bwrdd Diogelu Plant mewn perthynas â’i amcanion o dan adran 135(1)(4) o’r Ddeddf, a
- (b) Bwrdd Diogelu Oedolion mewn perthynas â’i amcanion o dan adran 135(2)(5) o’r Ddeddf.

(2) Y swyddogaethau yw—

- (a) cydweithredu â Byrddau Diogelu eraill a’r Bwrdd Cenedlaethol gyda golwg ar—
 - (i) cyfrannu at ddatblygu ac adolygu polisiau a gweithdrefnau cenedlaethol ar gyfer Byrddau Diogelu,

bodies, and other bodies or persons deemed relevant by the Chair of the Board, with the purpose of learning from cases, audits, inspections and reviews in order to improve future child or adult protection policy and practice;

“National Board” (“*Bwrdd Cenedlaethol*”) means the National Independent Safeguarding Board established by section 132(1) of the Act;

“practice review” (“*adolygiad ymarfer*”) means either a concise practice review or an extended practice review as provided for in regulation 4;

“Safeguarding Board” (“*Bwrdd Diogelu*”) means a Safeguarding Children Board(1) or a Safeguarding Adults Board(2).

Functions of Safeguarding Boards

3.—(1) Paragraph (2) specifies the functions of—

- (a) a Safeguarding Children Board in relation to its objectives under section 135(1)(3) of the Act, and
- (b) a Safeguarding Adults Board in relation to its objectives under section 135(2)(4) of the Act.

(2) The functions are—

- (a) to cooperate with other Safeguarding Boards and the National Board with a view to—
 - (i) contributing to the development and review of national policies and procedures for Safeguarding Boards,

(1) 1989 p. 41.

(2) 1995 p. 36, gweler adran 17(6) o’r Ddeddf honno.

(3) O.S. 1995 / 755 (N.I. 2).

(4) Amcanion Bwrdd Diogelu Plant o dan adran 135(1) yw: (a) amddiffyn plant o fewn ei ardal sy’n cael, neu sy’n wynebu risg o gael, eu cam-drin, eu hesgeuluso, neu ddiodef mathau eraill o niwed, a (b) atal plant o fewn ei ardal rhag dod yn rhai sy’n wynebu risg o gael eu cam-drin, eu hesgeuluso neu ddiodef mathau eraill o niwed.

(5) Amcanion Bwrdd Diogelu Oedolion o dan adran 135(2) yw: (a) amddiffyn oedolion o fewn ei ardal— (i) y mae arnynt anghenion am ofal a chymorth (p’un a yw awdurdod lleol yn diwallu unrhyw un neu rai o’r anghenion hynny ai peidio), a (ii) sy’n cael, neu sy’n wynebu risg o gael, eu cam-drin neu eu hesgeuluso, a (b) atal yr oedolion hynny o fewn ei ardal y soniwyd amdanynt ym mharagraff (a)(i) rhag dod yn rhai sy’n wynebu risg o gael eu cam-drin neu eu hesgeuluso.

(1) Safeguarding Children Boards are established by the Safeguarding Board lead partner in relation to children for the area in accordance with section 134(4) of the Social Services and Well-being Wales Act 2014 (“the Act”). Safeguarding Board lead partners are specified by the Welsh Ministers in the Safeguarding Boards (General) (Wales) Regulations 2015 (S.I. 2015/1357 (W. 131)) from among the list of Safeguarding Board partners set out in section 134(2) of the Act.

(2) Safeguarding Adults Boards are established by the Safeguarding Board lead partner in relation to adults for the area in accordance with section 134(5) of the Act.

(3) The objectives of a Safeguarding Children Board under section 135(1) are:

(a) to protect children within its area who are experiencing, or are at risk of, abuse, neglect or other kinds of harm, and (b) to prevent children within its area from becoming at risk of abuse, neglect or other kinds of harm.

(4) The objectives of a Safeguarding Adults Board under section 135(2) of the Act are:

(a) to protect adults within its area who—

- (i) have needs for care and support (whether or not a local authority is meeting any of those needs), and
- (ii) are experiencing, or at risk of, abuse or neglect, and

(b) to prevent those adults within its area mentioned in paragraph (a)(i) from becoming at risk of abuse or neglect.

- (ii) gweithredu polisiau a gweithdrefnau cenedlaethol a argymhellir gan, a chanllawiau a chynghor a roddir gan, y Bwrdd Cenedlaethol;
- (b) codi ymwybyddiaeth ledled ardal y Bwrdd Diogelu o amcanion y Bwrdd a sut y gallai'r rheini gael eu cyflawni;
- (c) ymgymryd ag adolygiadau, archwiliadau ac ymchwiliadau perthnasol;
- (d) adolygu effeithiolrwydd mesurau a gymerir gan y Bwrdd i gyflawni amcanion y Bwrdd;
- (e) gwneud argymhellion yng ngoleuni'r adolygiadau hynny, monitro i ba raddau y mae'r argymhellion hynny wedi eu rhoi ar waith a chymryd camau priodol pan fo'n cael ei ddangos nad yw amcanion y Bwrdd yn cael eu cyflawni;
- (f) lledaenu gwybodaeth am yr argymhellion hynny i Fyrddau Diogelu priodol eraill a'r Bwrdd Cenedlaethol;
- (g) hwyluso ymchwil i faterion amddiffyn, ac atal cam-drin ac esgeuluso, plant neu oedolion sy'n wynebu risg o ddiodef niwed;
- (h) adolygu anghenion hyfforddi personau sy'n gweithio i gyflawni amcanion y Bwrdd a hyrwyddo'r broses o ddarparu hyfforddiant addas ar eu cyfer;
- (i) trefnu a hwyluso rhaglen flynyddol o fforymau proffesiynol amlasiantaethol;
- (j) cydweithredu neu weithredu ar y cyd ag unrhyw gorff tebyg sydd wedi ei leoli mewn unrhyw awdurdodaeth pan fo'r Bwrdd o'r farn y byddai hynny'n ei gynorthwyo i gyflawni ei amcanion;
- (k) sicrhau cynghor neu wybodaeth arbenigol sy'n berthnasol i gyrraedd amcanion y Bwrdd;
- (l) ymgymryd ag adolygiadau ymarfer yn unol â rheoliad 4.

Adolygiadau ymarfer

4.—(1) Rhaid i Fwrdd gynnal adolygiad ymarfer yn unol â'r rheoliad hwn.

(2) Diben adolygiad ymarfer yw canfod unrhyw gamau y gall partneriaid y Bwrdd Diogelu neu gyrrff eraill eu cymryd i wella ymarfer amddiffyn plant ac oedolion amlasiantaethol.

(3) Rhaid i Fwrdd gynnal adolygiad ymarfer cryno yn unrhyw un neu rai o'r achosion canlynol, pan fo'n hysbys neu pan amheuir, o fewn ardal y Bwrdd, fod plentyn neu oedolyn wedi ei gam-drin neu ei esgeuluso a—

- (a) bod y plentyn neu'r oedolyn—

- (ii) implementing national policies and procedures recommended by, and guidance and advice given by, the National Board;

- (b) to raise awareness throughout the Safeguarding Board area of the Board's objectives and how these might be achieved;
- (c) to undertake relevant reviews, audits and investigations;
- (d) to review the efficacy of measures taken by the Board to achieve the Board's objectives;
- (e) to make recommendations in light of those reviews, to monitor the extent to which those recommendations are carried out and to take appropriate action where it is shown that the Board's objectives are not being fulfilled;
- (f) to disseminate information about those recommendations to other appropriate Safeguarding Boards and the National Board;
- (g) to facilitate research into protection of, and prevention of abuse and neglect of, children or adults at risk of harm;
- (h) to review the training needs of and promote the provision of suitable training for persons working to achieve the Board's objectives;
- (i) to arrange and facilitate an annual programme of multi-agency professional forums;
- (j) to cooperate or act jointly with any similar body situated in any jurisdiction where the Board considers that this will assist it to fulfil its objectives;
- (k) to obtain specialist advice or information relevant to the attainment of the Board's objectives;
- (l) to undertake practice reviews in accordance with regulation 4.

Practice reviews

4.—(1) A Board must undertake a practice review in accordance with this regulation.

(2) The purpose of a practice review is to identify any steps that can be taken by Safeguarding Board partners or other bodies to achieve improvements in multi-agency child and adult protection practice.

(3) A Board must undertake a concise practice review in any of the following cases, where within the area of the Board, abuse or neglect of a child or adult is known or suspected and—

- (a) the child or adult has—

- (i) wedi marw, neu
 - (ii) wedi dioddef anaf a allai roi ei fywyd mewn perygl, neu
 - (iii) wedi dioddef nam difrifol a pharhaol i'w iechyd neu i'w ddatblygiad; a
- (b) o ran plentyn, nad oedd y plentyn ar y gofrestr amddiffyn plant nac yn blentyn a oedd yn derbyn gofal ar unrhyw ddyddiad yn ystod y 6 mis cyn—
- (i) dyddiad y digwyddiad y cyfeirir ato yn is-baragraff (a)(i) neu (a)(ii), neu
 - (ii) pan fo is-baragraff (a)(iii) yn gymwys, y dyddiad y mae awdurdod lleol, person neu gorff y cyfeirir atynt yn adran 28 o Ddeddf Plant 2004(1) neu gorff a grybwyllir yn adran 175 o Ddeddf Addysg 2002(2) yn canfod bod plentyn wedi dioddef nam difrifol a pharhaol i'w iechyd ac i'w ddatblygiad; ac
- (c) o ran oedolyn, nad yw'r oedolyn wedi bod, ar unrhyw ddyddiad yn ystod y 6 mis cyn dyddiad y digwyddiad y cyfeirir ato yn is-baragraff (a), yn berson y mae awdurdod lleol wedi penderfynu cymryd camau mewn cysylltiad ag ef i'w amddiffyn rhag cael ei gam-drin neu ei esgeuluso yn unol ag adran 32(1)(b)(i) o'r Ddeddf yn dilyn ymholiadau gan awdurdod lleol o dan adran 126(2) o'r Ddeddf.

(4) Rhaid i Fwrdd gynnal adolygiad ymarfer estynedig yn unrhyw un neu rai o'r achosion canlynol, pan fo'n hysbys neu pan amheuir, o fewn ardal y Bwrdd, fod plentyn neu oedolyn wedi ei gam-drin neu ei esgeuluso a—

- (a) bod y plentyn neu'r oedolyn—
 - (i) wedi marw, neu
 - (ii) wedi dioddef anaf a allai roi ei fywyd mewn perygl, neu
 - (iii) wedi dioddef nam difrifol a pharhaol i'w iechyd neu i'w ddatblygiad; a
- (b) o ran plentyn, bod y plentyn ar y gofrestr amddiffyn plant a/neu ei fod yn blentyn a oedd yn derbyn gofal ar unrhyw ddyddiad yn ystod y 6 mis cyn—
 - (i) dyddiad y digwyddiad y cyfeirir ato yn is-baragraff (a)(i) neu (a)(ii), neu
 - (ii) pan fo is-baragraff (a)(iii) yn gymwys, y dyddiad y mae awdurdod lleol, person

(1) 2004 p. 31.
 (2) 2002 p. 32.

- (i) died, or
 - (ii) sustained potentially life threatening injury, or
 - (iii) sustained serious and permanent impairment of health or development; and
- (b) in respect of a child, the child was neither on the child protection register nor was a looked after child on any date during the 6 months preceding—
- (i) the date the event referred to in sub-paragraph (a)(i) or (a)(ii), or
 - (ii) where sub-paragraph (a)(iii) applies, the date on which a local authority, person or body referred to in section 28 of the Children Act 2004(1) or a body mentioned in section 175 of the Education Act 2002(2) identifies that a child has sustained serious and permanent impairment of health and development; and
- (c) in respect of an adult, that adult has not been, on any date during the 6 months preceding the date of the event referred to in in sub-paragraph (a), a person in respect of whom a local authority has determined to take action to protect from abuse or neglect in accordance with section 32(1)(b)(i) of the Act following enquiries by a local authority under section 126(2) of the Act.

(4) A Board must undertake an extended practice review in any of the following cases where, within the area of the Board, abuse of a child or adult is known or suspected and—

- (a) the child or adult has—
 - (i) died, or
 - (ii) sustained potentially life threatening injury, or
 - (iii) sustained serious and permanent impairment of health or development; and
- (b) in respect of a child, the child was on the child protection register and/or the child was a looked after child on any date during the 6 months preceding—
 - (i) the date of the event referred to in sub-paragraph (a)(i) or (a)(ii), or
 - (ii) where sub-paragraph (a)(iii) applies, the date on which a local authority, person or

(1) 2004 c. 31.
 (2) 2002 c. 32.

neu gorff y cyfeirir atynt yn adran 28 o Ddeddf Plant 2004 neu gorff a grybwyllir yn adran 175 o Ddeddf Addysg 2002 yn canfod bod plentyn wedi dioddef nam difrifol a pharhaol i'w iechyd a'i ddatblygiad; ac

- (c) o ran oedolyn, bod yr oedolyn wedi bod, ar unrhyw ddyddiad yn ystod y 6 mis cyn dyddiad y digwyddiad y cyfeirir ato yn is-baragraff (a), yn berson y mae awdurdod lleol wedi penderfynu cymryd camau mewn cysylltiad ag ef i'w amddiffyn rhag cael ei gam-drin neu ei esgeuluso yn unol ag adran 32(1)(b)(i) o'r Ddeddf yn dilyn ymholiadau gan awdurdod lleol o dan adran 126(2) o'r Ddeddf.

(5) Wrth gynnal adolygiad ymarfer, rhaid i Fwrdd—

- (a) gofyn i bob corff cynrychioliadol roi gwybodaeth yn ysgrifenedig i'r Bwrdd am ei ymwneud â'r plentyn neu'r oedolyn sy'n destun yr adolygiad;
- (b) sicrhau y ceir persbectif y plentyn neu'r oedolyn sy'n destun yr adolygiad a bod persbectif y plentyn neu'r oedolyn hwnnw yn cyfrannu at y broses adolygu, i'r graddau y bo'n ymarferol a phriodol i amgylchiadau'r achos;
- (c) sicrhau y ceir persbectifau aelodau o'r teulu neu gynrychiolydd penodedig y plentyn neu'r oedolyn sy'n destun yr adolygiad a bod y persbectifau hyn yn cyfrannu at y broses adolygu, i'r graddau y bo'n ymarferol a phriodol i amgylchiadau'r achos;
- (d) cynnal digwyddiad dysgu amlasiantaethol ar ôl cael yr wybodaeth ysgrifenedig y cyfeirir ati yn is-baragraff (a);
- (e) yn achos adolygiad ymarfer cryno, sicrhau bod y digwyddiad dysgu amlasiantaethol y cyfeirir ato yn is-baragraff (d) yn cael ei drefnu a'i hwyluso gan un adolygydd a benodir gan y Bwrdd;
- (f) yn achos adolygiad ymarfer estynedig, sicrhau bod y digwyddiad dysgu amlasiantaethol y cyfeirir ato yn is-baragraff (d) yn cael ei drefnu a'i hwyluso gan ddau adolygydd a benodir gan y Bwrdd;
- (g) sicrhau bod unrhyw adolygydd y cyfeirir ato yn is-baragraff (e) neu (f) yn annibynnol ar unrhyw ymwneud uniongyrchol â gwaith achos neu reoli achosion mewn cysylltiad â'r plentyn neu'r oedolyn sy'n destun yr adolygiad;
- (h) llunio adroddiad ar yr adolygiad ymarfer sy'n argymhell pa gamau (os o gwbl) y mae'n

body referred to in section 28 of the Children Act 2004 or body mentioned in section 175 of the Education Act 2002 identifies that a child has sustained serious and permanent impairment of health and development; and

- (c) in respect of an adult, that adult has been, on any date during the 6 months preceding the date of the event referred to in sub-paragraph (a), a person in respect of whom a local authority has determined to take action to protect from abuse or neglect in accordance with section 32(1)(b)(i) of the Act following enquiries by a local authority under section 126(2) of the Act.

(5) In undertaking a practice review a Board must—

- (a) ask each representative body to provide the Board with information in writing about its involvement with the child or adult who is the subject of the review;
- (b) ensure that the perspective of the child or adult who is the subject of the review is obtained and that the subject's perspective contributes to the review process, so far as practicable and appropriate to the circumstances of the case;
- (c) ensure that the perspectives of members of the family or the appointed representative of the child or adult who is the subject of the review are obtained and these perspectives contribute to the review process, so far as practicable and appropriate to the circumstances of the case;
- (d) hold a multi-agency learning event following receipt of the written information referred to in sub-paragraph (a);
- (e) in the case of a concise practice review, ensure that the multi-agency learning event referred to sub-paragraph (d) is organised and facilitated by a single reviewer appointed by the Board;
- (f) in the case of an extended practice review, ensure that the multi-agency learning event referred to in sub-paragraph (d) is organised and facilitated by two reviewers appointed by the Board;
- (g) ensure that any reviewer referred to in sub-paragraph (e) or (f) is independent of direct involvement in case work or case management in respect of the child or adult who is the subject of the review;
- (h) produce a practice review report which recommends what action (if any) is required

ofynnol eu cymryd ar ôl y digwyddiad dysgu amlasiantaethol;

- (i) sicrhau nad yw'r adroddiad ar yr adolygiad ymarfer yn datgelu pwy yw'r plentyn neu'r oedolyn sy'n destun yr adolygiad na theulu'r plentyn neu'r oedolyn na lle y maent;
- (j) llunio cynllun gweithredu gan fanylu ar y camau sydd i'w cymryd gan y cyrff cynrychioliadol i weithredu argymhellion yr adroddiad ar yr adolygiad ymarfer;
- (k) rhoi copi o'r adroddiad ar yr adolygiad ymarfer a'r cynllun gweithredu i Weinidogion Cymru ac i'r Bwrdd Cenedlaethol;
- (l) trefnu bod yr adroddiad ar yr adolygiad ymarfer ar gael i'r cyhoedd;
- (m) cynnal adolygiadau cynnydd cyfnodol ar roi'r cynllun gweithredu ar waith;
- (n) rhoi i Weinidogion Cymru a'r Bwrdd Cenedlaethol adroddiad ysgrifenedig ar ôl unrhyw adolygiad cynnydd y cyfeirir ato yn is-baragraff (m), gan adrodd ar y cynnydd o ran rhoi'r cynllun gweithredu ar waith a'r effaith ar bolisi ac ymarfer amddiffyn plant neu oedolion yng Nghymru;
- (o) rhoi sylw i unrhyw ganllawiau a roddir iddo gan Weinidogion Cymru, drwy arfer ei swyddogaethau o dan y rheoliad hwn.

(6) Yn y rheoliad hwn ystyr "cynrychiolydd penodedig" ("*appointed representative*") yw person sydd â'r awdurdod i siarad neu weithredu ar ran plentyn neu oedolyn.

Gweithdrefnau Byrddau Diogelu

5.—(1) Yn ddarostyngedig i ddarpariaethau'r rheoliad hwn, mae Bwrdd Diogelu i benderfynu ei weithdrefnau ei hun a threfnu bod copi o'r gweithdrefnau hynny ar gael i'r cyhoedd.

(2) Yng nghyfarfod cyntaf Bwrdd, rhaid i'r aelodau sy'n bresennol benodi un o'r aelodau i fod yn Gadeirydd ac un i fod yn Is-gadeirydd.

(3) Rhaid i'r Bwrdd gytuno ar reolau gweithredu ar gyfer cyfarfodydd y Bwrdd, gan gynnwys person i lywyddu mewn cyfarfodydd.

(4) Oni fydd rheolau gweithredu'r Bwrdd yn darparu fel arall, rhaid i'r Bwrdd weithredu'n unol â phleidlais mwyafrif syml o'r aelodau sy'n bresennol, a'r person sy'n llywyddu yn y cyfarfod yn cael ail bleidlais neu bleidlais fwrw os bydd y bleidlais yn gyfartal.

(5) Ym mhob cyfarfod o'r Bwrdd rhaid i'r Bwrdd ystyried sut y bydd yn rhoi cyfle i blant neu oedolion gymryd rhan yng ngwaith y Bwrdd.

to be taken following the multi-agency learning event;

- (i) ensure that the practice review report does not reveal the identity or whereabouts of the child or adult who is the subject of the review or that of the subject's family;
- (j) produce an action plan detailing action to be taken by the representative bodies to implement the recommendations of the practice review report;
- (k) provide a copy of the practice review report and action plan to the Welsh Ministers and to the National Board;
- (l) make the practice review report publicly available;
- (m) undertake periodic progress reviews on the implementation of the action plan;
- (n) provide a written report to the Welsh Ministers and to the National Board following any progress review referred to in sub-paragraph (m), reporting on progress in implementing the action plan and the impact on child or adult protection policy and practice in Wales;
- (o) have regard to any guidance given to it by the Welsh Ministers, in exercising its functions under this regulation.

(6) In this regulation "appointed representative" ("*cynrychiolydd penodedig*") means a person who has authority to speak or act on behalf of a child or an adult.

Procedures of Safeguarding Boards

5.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this regulation, a Safeguarding Board is to determine its own procedures and to make a copy of such procedures publicly available.

(2) At the first meeting of a Board, the members present must appoint one of the members as Chair and one as vice Chair.

(3) The Board must agree rules of procedure for meetings of the Board, to include provision for a person to preside at meetings.

(4) Unless the Board's rules of procedure provide otherwise, the Board must act in accordance with a simple majority vote of the members present, the person presiding at the meeting having a second or casting vote in the event of a tied vote.

(5) At each Board meeting the Board must give consideration as to how it will give children or adults the opportunity to participate in the work of the Board.

(6) Yn ei gyfarfod nesaf ar ôl i blentyn neu oedolyn gymryd rhan yng ngwaith y Bwrdd, rhaid i'r Bwrdd werthuso effeithiolrwydd y cymryd rhan hwnnw.

(7) Rhaid i'r Bwrdd gadw cofnodion o'i gyfarfodydd; mae'r cofnodion i gofnodi'r penderfyniadau a wnaed, y dystiolaeth y gwnaed penderfyniadau arni, unrhyw farn ac unrhyw farn anghydsyniol a fynegwyd ac unrhyw drafodaeth am blentyn neu oedolyn yn cymryd rhan yng ngwaith y Bwrdd.

(8) Daw penodiad Cadeirydd neu Is-gadeirydd i ben:

- (a) os oedd y penodiad am gyfnod penodol a bod y cyfnod hwnnw yn dirwyn i ben;
- (b) os yw'r person a benodwyd yn ymddiswyddo;
- (c) os nad yw'r person a benodwyd bellach yn aelod o'r Bwrdd;
- (d) os yw'r aelodau, drwy benderfyniad y mwyafrif, yn penderfynu hynny.

(6) At its next meeting after a child or adult has participated in the Board's work, the Board must evaluate the effectiveness of that participation.

(7) The Board must keep minutes of its meetings; the minutes are to record the decisions taken, evidence on which decisions were taken, any views and dissenting views expressed and any discussion about participation by a child or an adult in the Board's work.

(8) The appointment of a Chair or a vice Chair will come to an end if:

- (a) the appointment was for a fixed term and that term expires;
- (b) the person appointed resigns;
- (c) the person appointed is no longer a member of the Board;
- (d) the members, by majority decision, so decide.

Cyfle i gymryd rhan yng ngwaith Byrddau Diogelu

6. O leiaf unwaith y flwyddyn rhaid i Fwrdd Diogelu, fel y bo'n berthnasol, roi cyfle i blant neu oedolion gymryd rhan mewn digwyddiad lle y bydd ganddynt gyfle i gymryd rhan yng ngwaith y Bwrdd.

Opportunity to participate in work of Safeguarding Boards

6. At least once a year a Safeguarding Board must, as relevant, give children or adults the opportunity to participate in an event at which they will have an opportunity to participate in the Board's work.

Mark Drakeford

Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol,
un o Weinidogion Cymru
1 Gorffennaf 2015

Minister for Health and Social Services, one of the
Welsh Ministers
1 July 2015

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ANNEX 2 – Local Organisations

Faith Groups

State and independent schools

Further Education Colleges including 6th Form Colleges

Children's centres

Independent children's homes

Independent fostering providers

GPs

Independent healthcare organisations

Social care providers

Voluntary and community sector organisations including bodies providing specialist care to people with severe disabilities and complex health needs