

Social Life Opportunities (SoLO)

Safeguarding Adults Policy Community

Health and Social Care Act 2008 (Regulated Activities) Regulations 2014	12, 13, 17, 18, 20
Key Lines of Enquiry	S1, S1.2, S1.3, S1.4, S2.1, S2.2, S2.3, S3, S3.3, S4.4, S4.5, S4.6, S6, S6.1, S6.2, S6.3, S6.4, S6.5

Scope

This policy should be read in conjunction with the local authority policies for safeguarding adults. This organisation provides the regulated activity of personal care in people's homes in the community.

Adults at risk can be at risk of abuse or exploitation within their family, peer groups, from the wider community, care staff, healthcare professionals or online. The risk can be from criminal activity, fraud, exploitation or extremism.

In addition, this organisation recognises that children are at risk of abuse. Staff may encounter service user's or their family's children when delivering services and become concerned for their safety (Please see separate Safeguarding Children in an Adult Setting Policy).

Staff have a duty of care to raise safeguarding concerns and this policy supports staff in meeting their safeguarding adults' responsibilities.

This policy and procedure are provided for the regulated activity of personal care.

Equality Statement

Our organisation is committed to equal rights and the promotion of choice, person centred care and the promotion of independence. This policy demonstrates our commitment to creating a positive culture of respect for all individuals. The intention is, as required by the Equality Act 2010, to identify, remove or minimise discriminatory practice in the nine named protected characteristics of age, disability, sex, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, sexual orientation, religion or belief, and marriage and civil partnership. It is also intended to reflect the Human Rights Act 1998 to promote positive practice and value the diversity of all individuals.

Key Points

- Empowerment – people are to be supported and encouraged to make their own decisions and informed consent.
- Prevention - it is better to act before harm occurs.
- Proportionality – always use the least intrusive response appropriate to the risk presented.
- Protection – provide support and representation for those in greatest need.
- Partnership – everyone has a part to play in preventing, detecting, and reporting neglect and abuse; you may need to work with a variety of other organisations.
- Accountability – we are accountable for our actions and must be transparent in our safeguarding practice.
- Contracts of employment, codes of conduct and safeguarding frameworks such as the Care Act require all care staff to exercise a duty of care and, where necessary, take action for safeguarding and crime prevention.

Policy Statement

This organisation aims to ensure that adults at risk, and children when encountered as part of the service delivery, are protected from harm and fully adheres to all safeguarding and relevant legislation. Safeguarding duties apply to an adult who:

- Has need for care and support (whether the local authority is meeting any of those needs); and
- Is experiencing, or is at risk of, abuse or neglect; and

- As a result of those care and support needs is unable to protect themselves from either the risk of, or the experience of, abuse or neglect.

These duties extend beyond this service to other organisations, including statutory agencies such as the local authority, the NHS, CCG and Police.

The Registered Manager is responsible for reviewing all guidance, regulatory and legislation changes and updating policies, procedures, and training as appropriate.

The Policy

It is the organisation's policy to provide management and staff with training, policies and procedures which integrate with the local authority Safeguarding Adults Board's policies and procedures. Staff will be required and encouraged to raise concerns in an open and honest environment through the agreed processes. Staff will be provided training and quarterly supervision which will include competency assessment on safeguarding policies and procedures.

In addition, the organisation will investigate, in line with local authority instruction, and audit all safeguarding allegations made against staff, management and the service to identify themes and trends, learning and continuous improvement actions.

Care Act (2014)

The Care Act (2014) defines adult safeguarding as:

'Protecting an adult's right to live in safety, free from abuse and neglect. It is about people and organisations working together to prevent and stop both the risks and experience of abuse or neglect, while at the same time making sure that the adult's wellbeing is promoted including, where appropriate, having regard to their views, wishes, feelings and beliefs in deciding on any action. This must recognise that adults sometimes have complex interpersonal relationships and may be ambivalent, unclear or unrealistic about their personal circumstances.'

People with care and support needs, such as older people or people with disabilities, are more likely to be abused or neglected. They may be less likely to identify abuse themselves or to report it. Adults with communication difficulties can be particularly at risk because they may not be able to alert others. Sometimes people may not even be aware that they are being abused, and this is especially likely if they have a cognitive impairment. Abusers may try to prevent access to the person they abuse.

Managers and staff have a duty to safeguard adults at risk from harm, abuse or neglect and to co-operate with other agencies to achieve:

- Knowledge of when to report concerns and who to report to
- An emphasis on prevention, information and advocacy
- A balance of choice, control and safety – helping you to Make Safeguarding Personal (The Care Act, 2014)

The Registered Manager, or designated safeguarding lead, DSO is responsible for identifying best practice updates, e.g. NICE and CQC guidance, and will disseminate pertinent learning from various sources including the NHS England's case reviews and the Safeguarding Adults Board's annual report.

The Six Principles

These six principles apply to all health and care settings and all safeguarding work should be based on them:

Empowerment - People being supported and encouraged to make their own decisions and informed consent.

Prevention - It is better to act before harm occurs.

Proportionality - The least intrusive response appropriate to the risk presented.

Protection - Support and representation for those in greatest need.

Partnership - Local solutions through services working with their communities. Communities have a part to play in preventing, detecting, and reporting neglect and abuse.

Accountability - Accountability and transparency in safeguarding practice.

What is Abuse?

Abuse and neglect can take many forms. The organisation should not be constrained in its view of what constitutes abuse, neglect or harm and should always consider the circumstances on a person-centred basis.

Employees do not need to know what type of abuse or harm is happening to report concerns, simply state what was seen or heard that has caused concern.

Incidents of abuse may be one-off or multiple, and in a service, can affect one person or more. Managers investigating and reviewing incidents should look beyond single incidents or individuals to identify patterns of harm. Repeated instances of poor care may be an indication of more serious problems and of what is organisational abuse. It is important that information is recorded and appropriately shared so that themes, trends and patterns can be identified.

For types of abuse, please see Appendix 1 which provides an indicative list for review.

Consent and Mental Capacity Act 2005 (MCA)

Any intervention to protect a service user must be carried out with the consent of the service user concerned, there may be occasions where their consent may not be valid, e.g. due to consent needing to be over-riden by the organisation's duty to protect others when there are concerns regarding wider groups of vulnerable adults or children or when a criminal offence has taken place.

Where the individual has been assessed as lacking capacity to make the decision on whether to give or withhold consent, then the organisation will act in the best interests of the service user in line with the MCA (2005) and the associated code of practice.

Employer's Responsibility

The Care Act (2014) requires employers who are aware of abuse or neglect in their organisation to correct this and protect the adult from harm as soon as possible and inform the local authority, CQC and CCG (where the latter is the commissioner).

Employee's Responsibility

All staff have a duty to report and escalate concerns of abuse they identify or suspect as part of their role within the organisation and when delivering care to service users.

This includes, identifying abuse by staff, family members, carers or other third parties e.g. healthcare professionals.

Concerns may include abusive behaviour, poor professional practice, neglect, or any other issues which staff observe or suspect.

See Appendix 2 for indicative roles and responsibilities.

What to do:

If you suspect abuse or neglect, you must act on it. Do not assume that someone else will.

Depending on the immediate risk/concern, and who the alleged abuser is, think about who should be immediately notified.

For example:

- The Registered Manager.
- A healthcare professional or the NHS 111 service if there is a serious medical issue.
- The police (999) or other emergency services if the resident is in immediate danger or you suspect a crime.
- Adult Social Services: 0121 704 8007, or out of hours: 0121 605 6060, if you believe their support is required.

If you witness, suspect, or are told about potential harm/abuse:

- Listen carefully, remain calm and try not to show shock or disbelief.
- Support the person to speak freely.
- Acknowledge what is being said.
- Take it seriously and treat the person raising the concern with dignity and respect.
- Provide reassurance to the person reporting, that they have done the right thing in reporting the abuse.
- Do not ask probing or leading questions which may affect credibility of evidence.
- Be open and honest and do not promise to keep a secret.
- Consider use of communication aids or translator, if required to involve the service user.

- Take account of individual differences.
- Reassure the person raising the concern (where it is safe and appropriate to do so) that you have a duty to act under the Safeguarding Adults procedure.
- Seek consent to share information if service user has capacity and if this does not place you or them at increased risk.
- If the victim requests that the matter should not be reported, the staff member should inform them that they have a duty to report the matter. The staff member should then reassure the service user that the matter will not be taken further than the manager without their consent unless there are exceptional circumstances (e.g. if a crime has been committed or other service users may be at similar risk of being harmed in the same way).
- You may share information without consent if it is in the public interest in order to prevent a crime or protect others from harm, always discuss this with your line manager.
- Reassure the person raising the concern that the service will take steps to support the adult at risk and to minimise the risk of further harm/abuse.
- Inform your line manager immediately of the concern/allegation being raised. If your line manager is not available, you must report this to the designated person in charge of safeguarding the service.
- Ensure those at risk of harm are safe from the alleged perpetrator.
- Preserve any evidence and the designated safeguarding lead is to liaise with the police if a crime has been committed/is suspected.

Recording information relating to an incident

The designated person in charge of safeguarding will ask you to make a legible, factual, timely and accurate record of the witnessed, suspected, or disclosed abuse. What happened, what actions were taken and who has been notified?

Information recorded for sharing with the Social Services Department or to the Police must be as accurate as possible, as it may be used in any subsequent legal action; hence there is the necessity for making a factual, detailed record of the following:

- The service user's:
 - Name
 - Address
 - Date of birth
- The allegation.
- Description of visible bruising or other injuries.
- The service user's account, using their own words if possible, of what has happened, including how any bruising/injuries were inflicted.
- Observations made by the person recording the information.
- Times, locations, dates, and other relevant information.
- Distinction between fact, opinion and hearsay.
- Recorder's relationship to and knowledge of the adult.
- Immediate Assessment of Risk and Safeguarding Actions

Assessment

The designated person in charge of safeguarding in the service will undertake a holistic and thorough assessment considering the service user's emotional, social, psychological and physical presentation as well as the identified clinical need. This safeguarding lead needs to be alert to:

- Are there others at risk, e.g. to children or other adult at risks?
- Is immediate protection required?
- Environmental factors, e.g. signs of neglect, the reactions and responses of other people with the service user.
- Inconsistencies in the history or explanation.
- Personal presentation e.g. is the person unkempt, dehydrated, showing physical indicators of abuse?
- Delays or evidence of obstacles in seeking or receiving treatment.
- Does the service user have capacity for the decision required?
- Are they able to give informed consent or is action needed in their best interests?

- What is the service user's views/wishes, cultural differences or religious beliefs?
- Are there valid reasons to act even without consent? E.g. where others are at risk; need to address a service failure that may affect others or a crime has been committed.
- Has a crime been committed and should the Police be informed? Do not tamper with evidence that may be required for a Police investigation.
- Is the action that is being considered proportionate to the risk identified?

Information sharing

- Where there are safeguarding concerns, staff have a duty to share information.
- It is important to remember that in most serious case reviews, lack of information sharing can be a significant contributor when things go wrong.
- Information should be shared with consent wherever possible. A person's right to confidentiality is not absolute and may be overridden where there is evidence that sharing information is necessary to support an investigation or in best interests e.g. in the interests of public safety, police investigation, implications for regulated service.
- Remember that the Data Protection Act is not a barrier to sharing information but provides a framework to ensure that personal information about living persons is shared appropriately.
- Be open and honest with the person (and/or their family where appropriate) from the outset about why, what, how and with whom information will, or could be shared, and seek their agreement, unless it is unsafe, or inappropriate to do so.
- Seek advice if you are in any doubt, without disclosing the identity of the person where possible.
- Share with consent where appropriate and, where possible, respect the wishes of those who do not consent to share confidential information. You may still share information without consent if, in your judgment, that lack of consent can be overridden in the public interest. You will need to base your judgment on the facts of the case.
- Consider safety and well-being. Base your information sharing decisions on considerations of the safety and well-being of the person and others who may be affected by their actions.
- Ensure that the information you share is necessary for the purpose for which you are sharing it, is shared only with those people who need to have it, is accurate and up-to-date, is shared in a timely fashion, and is shared securely.
- The service shall keep a record of the decision to share information or not, and the reasons for it. If the information is shared, then record what you have shared, with whom and for what purpose.

Any information disclosed should be:

- Clear regarding the nature of the problem and purpose of sharing information.
- Based on fact, not assumption.
- Restricted to those with a legitimate need to know.
- Relevant to specific incident.
- Strictly limited to the needs of the situation at that time.
- Recorded in writing with reasons stated.

Sharing data when someone lacks mental capacity:

- Can the service user give consent to disclosure of information?
- You have a responsibility to explore approaches to help them understand.
- In some instances, the individual will not have the capacity to consent to disclosure of personal information relating to them. Where this is the case any disclosure of information needs to be considered against the conditions set out in the Data Protection Act and Best Interests under the Mental Capacity Act.

The contact details for the Adult Safeguarding Team are: Solihull MBC

Local Safeguarding Adults Service Manager:

The local multi-agency Adults Safeguarding Board/Hub to which SoLO relates as a partner organisation is:

Title: Solihull Safeguarding Adults Board

Address: SSAB Business Team, Solihull MBC, Orchard House, PO Box 32 Solihull B91 9QY Telephone numbers: 0121 788 4392

email: ssab@solihull.gov.uk

website: <https://www.ssab.org.uk/> (<https://www.ssab.org.uk/>)

Allegations about Staff

Where staff have concerns or receive a safeguarding allegation or complaint that raises safeguarding issues about a member of staff, they must immediately report this to their line manager who will telephone the local authority safeguarding team. This applies to all adults whether paid or working in a voluntary capacity including agency workers on or off premises or sites. The safeguarding officer will advise you on the action to take next.

Staff Safeguarding Responsibility

Any suspicion of a safeguarding situation must be reported as a matter of course, to the Registered Manager or in their absence, to the senior manager on duty at the time.

The designated safeguarding lead is: Aynsley Smith

Concern about a colleague can also be raised through the Whistleblowing Policy.

If the safeguarding concern involves the manager, the report should be made to the safe report, who will then take advice and follow the appropriate guidance. Where required, support should be given to the reporting staff member.

It is good practice, as soon as is possible, for contemporaneous notes to be recorded for future reference.

It may be necessary to suspend a staff member from duty if allegations of abuse have been made against them. HR advice should be sought, and an immediate decision may have to be made to take action to protect the adult or other service users against any potential risk of harm (e.g. suspension without prejudice, supervised working). Actions taken will need to be compliant with employment law and the employee will have a right to know, in broad terms, that allegations or concerns have been raised about them.

The Registered Manager will, following consultation with the local authority Safeguarding Adults Team and the Police where appropriate, inform the subject of the allegations. If it is deemed appropriate to conduct an investigation prior to informing those who are implicated, a clear record will be made of why the Registered Manager took the decision.

The Registered Manager will balance supporting the alleged victim, other service users and the wider staff team, the investigation and being fair to the alleged perpetrator.

The alleged perpetrator will be considered innocent until proven otherwise. Suspension offers protection for them as well as the alleged victim and other service users and enables a full and fair investigation to take place.

All allegations will be followed up regardless of whether the person involved resigns their post, responsibilities, or a position of trust, even if the person refuses to co-operate with the process. Compromise agreements, where a person agrees to resign without any disciplinary action and agreed future reference, will never be used.

The Registered Manager will consider what further action, if any, should be taken in consultation with the local authority safeguarding team.

The outcome of a safeguarding case conference may be used to support the next steps. When it is concluded there is insufficient evidence to determine whether the allegation is substantiated, the chair of the safeguarding strategy meeting will ensure that relevant information is passed to the Registered Manager.

When an allegation of abuse or neglect has been substantiated, and the staff member's employment has been terminated, or they have been moved to a position in a non-regulated activity, or they have resigned prior to termination of their contract, a referral to the professional or regulatory body and to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS), will be made in line with the organisation's legal duty.

The Registered Manager will review the procedures to help prevent similar events from occurring in the future and to ensure lessons learnt are implemented.

Supporting other staff

Registered Managers will take instruction from the local authority safeguarding team to ensure they understand what information they can share with other staff at each stage of the enquiry. Safeguarding enquiries can be stressful and affect morale. The Registered Manager will be open to answering questions from staff (where this does not impact on evidence gathering or an investigation), think of other ways they can support staff and direct staff to other sources of support if required.

Adults at Risk not engaging with services and at serious risk of harm

Where an adult at risk has capacity but is at risk of harm and declines the support services provided then providers and commissioners are required to consider:

- People's rights: service users have a right to receive advice and support to make choices about their service needs but take personal risks, as long as there is no impact on other adults and/or children.
- Duty of care: risk assessment and risk management must establish the impact of risks to service users that agencies must take action to protect individuals.
- For an action to succeed in negligence there must be an identified duty of care. An action will only be successful where a duty of care is breached through negligent acts or omissions and where injury or worse is suffered as a result.
- Local authorities, health care, private care providers and staff owe a duty of care to individuals to whom they provide services.
- Information should be provided in a form that meets the service user's needs.
- Equality Act 2010: services and support must be provided with dignity and respect and not discriminate because of any protected characteristic.
- Engagement: all effort must be made to engage with the service user identifying increases in dependency or harm, as well as actions that will minimise or eliminate risks.

Partnership and communication between agencies supporting the service user is key to ensuring the individual does not become isolated, and that regular contact is maintained to ensure the opportunity to take up support is available when required.

Guidance on pressure ulcers and safeguarding

Pressure ulcers are a significant risk for service users who have limited movement, may be bed or chair bound and suffer from issues with continence. It is estimated by the NHS that 80-95% of pressure ulcers are preventable with the appropriate care and support. Pressure ulcers are painful & debilitating, and can lead to infection and death through complications.

Pressure ulcers are considered an important part of the wider Safeguarding agenda and each local team has guidance in place to ensure that people with pressure ulcers are referred into the safeguarding process appropriately which aligns with the NHS reporting mechanisms.

Anyone who develops category 3, category 4 or un-gradable pressure ulcers must be referred as a safeguarding risk.

Training

Everyone will receive safeguarding training as part of their induction (see Staff Induction Policy) and annually thereafter.

The safeguarding induction training will be completed no later than six weeks after commencement in the role.

Following this training staff will:

- Understand the national and local context of safeguarding and protection from abuse.
- Be able to identify the six core principles of safeguarding.
- Understand their and others' safeguarding responsibilities.
- Know how to recognise types of abuse including organisational abuse and neglect.
- Understand the difference between poor practice and neglect.
- Know how to act on suspected or alleged abuse including reporting abuse or neglect.
- Understand how to deal with and preserve evidence.
- Know how to access and use the whistleblowing policy.
- Understand how to escalate concerns if the organisation's response is not appropriate or effective, or if the concern relates to the Registered Manager.
- Know how to reduce the likelihood of abuse.
- Know how to recognise and report unsafe practices.

- Understand principles for online safety.
- Be able to make the links between safeguarding and domestic violence.
- Understand confidentiality and data protection.
- Understand duty of candour.
- Also receive Mental Capacity training (see Mental Capacity Policy).

The Registered Manager will ensure staff have time allowed for safeguarding induction, and annual training. They will assess competence following training and via supervision periodically. The Registered Manager will request feedback on induction and training and help staff to increase their confidence in managing safeguarding concerns.

The Registered Manager will have level 3 training in safeguarding, and will:

- Monitor performance.
- Assess knowledge and competence at least annually.
- Provide learning and development opportunities when identified or required and at least annually. These may include reflective learning, opportunities to explore problem solving, and explanations of concepts and terminology if needed (to ensure accessible information).

Supervision and Team Meetings

Supervision should include discussions about identifying and responding to safeguarding concerns, reporting and/or challenging poor practice and the staff view of the organisation's culture in relation to safeguarding.

Supervision, team meetings and other learning opportunities should be used to:

- Share best practice in safeguarding, including learning from Safeguarding Adults Reviews.
- Challenge poor practice or discuss uncertainty around safeguarding practice.
- Discuss the differences between poor practice (which is not necessarily a safeguarding issue) and abuse or neglect (which are safeguarding issues).

Whistleblowing Policy

Staff should be aware of the company's whistleblowing policy and use this where appropriate to raising a concern if you feel unable to raise this internally.

Staff must consider the safety of the individual service user and the circumstances they are in, and if they believe them to be in danger then contact the police immediately (without putting themselves at risk) by dialling 999.

If staff do not believe the service user is at immediate risk, and they do not feel they can discuss this internally within the company, they should contact the Adult Safeguarding Team as soon as possible by phone or email on the contact details provided within this policy. Solihull MBC

They can also contact the Care Quality Commission (CQC) on 03000 616161 or enquiries@cqc.org.uk to raise a concern about an organisation.

Seeking Feedback about Safeguarding

This organisation will seek feedback from people, families, staff, involved professionals and volunteers about their experiences of safeguarding concerns and how these have been identified, reported, managed and resolved. We will seek feedback in person during conversations and via surveys and meetings. We will respond to feedback and tell people about changes and improvements we make as a result of their feedback.

References and Further Reading

LA Multi-Agency Adult Safeguarding Guidance/Protocol

- LA Guidance

The Care Act 2014, Legislation.Gov.UK (<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/23/contents/enacted>)

Care Act 2014: Safeguarding Adults, Legislation.Gov.UK

(<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/23/part/1/crossheading/safeguarding-adults-at-risk-of-abuse-or-neglect/enacted>)

Equality Act 2010, Legislation.Gov.UK (<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/contents>)
Equality Act 2010: Chapter 1 (Protected Characteristics) Chapter 2 (Prohibited Conduct) and Chapter 3 (Services and Public Functions), Legislation.Gov.UK (<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/part/2/chapter/1>)
The Health and Social Care Act 2008 (Regulated Activities) Regulations 2014, Legislation.Gov.UK (<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2014/978011117613/contents>)
Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006, Legislation.Gov.UK (<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/47/contents>)
Royal College of Nursing, 2018 Adult Safeguarding: Roles and Competencies for Health Care Staff, RCN (<https://www.rcn.org.uk/professional-development/publications/pub-007069>)
Social care for older people with multiple long-term conditions, NICE (<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/qs132>)
Making Safeguarding Personal, Local Government Association (<https://www.local.gov.uk/our-support/our-improvement-offer/care-and-health-improvement/making-safeguarding-personal>)
Making Safeguarding Personal Booklet, Local Government Association (https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/25.142%20Making%20Safeguarding%20Personal_03%20WEB.pdf)
Department of Health and Social Care (2018) Safeguarding Adults Protocol Pressure Ulcers and the interface with a Safeguarding Enquiry, NHS (https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/756243/safeguarding-adults-protocol-pressure-ulcers.pdf)
Channel and Prevent Multi-Agency Panel (PMAP) guidance (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/channel-and-prevent-multi-agency-panel-pmap-guidance>)
National FGM Centre (<http://nationalfgmcentre.org.uk/fgm/>)

Appendix 1: Types of Abuse

The following is not an exhaustive list but provides a wide range of examples of the types of abuse adults and children may experience. If staff are unsure whether the behaviour that they are witnessing adults and/or children being subjected to is abuse they should raise their concerns, which will be discussed with the local authority safeguarding teams for guidance.

Physical abuse

Including assault, hitting, kicking, slapping, punching, pushing, misuse of medication, inappropriate restraint or inappropriate physical sanctions.

Sexual abuse

Including rape and sexual assault, sexual harassment or sexual acts to which the adult has not consented or was pressured into consenting. This can include “non-contact” sexual acts such as indecent exposure, online abuse, non-consensual pornographic activities.

Sexual exploitation

This means any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power, or trust, for sexual purposes, including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another. Examples include:

- Some individuals may have been groomed as children or young people,
- Service users may be at risk because they are threatened or coerced, have drug dependencies and/or mental health needs.
- Service users with learning disabilities may be led into harm because of perceptions they are being offered friendships.

Controlling Behaviour

Controlling behaviour is a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, depriving them of their means for independence or resistance and escape and managing their daily behaviour.

Coercive Behaviour

Coercive behaviour is an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten the victim into doing as the perpetrator requires.

Forced Marriage

Forced marriage and/or luring someone overseas for the purpose of marriage is a criminal offence. Perpetrators will automatically be prosecuted where it is overwhelmingly in the public interest to do so, however victims should be able to choose how they want to be assisted, which may include Forced Marriage Protection Orders.

A forced marriage is where one or both spouses do not or, in the case of people who lack the mental capacity to make the decision, cannot, consent to the marriage. Violence, threats and other forms of coercion is often involved and can include emotional force, physical force, or the threat of force or financial pressure.

Modern Slavery

The Modern Slavery Act 2015 encompasses slavery, human trafficking, forced labour and domestic servitude. Traffickers and slave masters use whatever means they have at their disposal to coerce, deceive and force individuals into a life of abuse, servitude and inhumane treatment. Trafficking is the movement of people by means such as force, fraud, coercion or deception with the aim of exploiting them. It is a form of Modern Slavery. People can be trafficked for many different forms of exploitation such as forced prostitution, forced labour, forced begging, forced criminality, forced marriage, domestic servitude or forced organ removal. Trafficking does occur within the UK and it is paramount for organisations to have on their radar.

Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is the illegal movement of people through force, fraud or deception with the intention of exploiting them, typically for the purposes of forced labour or sexual exploitation. Men, women and children are forced into a situation through the use (or threat) of violence, deception or coercion. Victims may enter the UK legally or on forged documentation or secretly under forced hiding, or they may even be a UK citizen living in the UK who is then trafficked within the country but should not be confused with people smuggling, where the person has the freedom of movement upon arrival in the UK. There is no 'typical' victim of human trafficking and modern slavery. Victims can be men, women and children of all ages, ethnicities, nationalities and backgrounds. It can however be more prevalent amongst the most vulnerable members of society, and within minority or socially excluded groups.

Cuckooing

Cuckooing is a practice where people take over a person's home and use the property to facilitate exploitation.

There are different types of cuckooing including using the property to/for:

- Deal, store or take drugs
- Sex work
- Them to live
- To financially abuse the tenant

The most common form of cuckooing is where drug dealers take over a person's home and use it to store or distribute drugs. People who choose to exploit will often target the most vulnerable in society. They establish a relationship with the vulnerable person to access their home. Victims can be people who misuse drugs or alcohol, or people with learning difficulties, mental health issues, physical disabilities or are socially isolated.

Internet/cyberbullying

This can be defined as the use of technology, and particularly mobile phones and the internet, to deliberately hurt, upset, harass or embarrass someone else. Often an extension of face-to-face bullying with technology providing the bully an alternative route to their victim, or it can be motiveless. Cyberbullying can use practically any form of digital media, from text and image messages on mobile phones, to blog and social networking posts, or emails and instant messages, to malicious websites created solely for the purpose of intimidating an individual or abuse during an online game.

Psychological abuse

Including emotional abuse, threats of harm or abandonment, deprivation of contact, humiliation, blaming, controlling, intimidation, coercion, harassment, verbal abuse, bullying, isolation or unreasonable and unjustified withdrawal of services or supportive networks.

Financial or material abuse

Including theft, fraud and exploitation, coercion in relation to an adult's financial affairs or arrangements, including pressure in connection with wills, property, inheritance or financial transactions, or the misuse or misappropriation of property, possessions or benefits. This can include "cuckooing" where a person's property is taken over and used for illegal

activities.

Neglect and acts of omission

Including wilfully ignoring medical or physical care needs, failure to provide access to appropriate health and social care, including not supporting a person to access clinical appointments and support, the withholding of the necessities of life, such as medication, adequate nutrition and heating or depriving someone of stimulation or company, adaptations, equipment or aids to communication. Pressure ulcers are one of the many indicators for neglect. See the Pressure Ulcer Prevention Policy for more information.

Self-neglect

Covering a wide range of behaviour such as neglecting to care for one's personal hygiene, health or surroundings and can include behaviour such as hoarding and non-attendance at necessary health/dental appointments. Consideration must be given to the impact on other family members and/or the wider community, mental capacity legislation and whether this gives rise to a safeguarding concern.

Domestic abuse

The cross-government definition of domestic violence and abuse is "Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, honour-based violence, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality". The offence of coercive and controlling behaviour in intimate and familial relationships was introduced into the Serious Crime Act (2015).

Discriminatory abuse or hate crime

Unequal treatment based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion and belief, sex or sexual orientation (known as 'protected characteristics' under the Equality Act (2010).

Organisational abuse

An incident, or a series of incidents, involving ongoing ill treatment. It can be through neglect or from poor professional practice resulting from inadequate structure, policies, processes and practices within an organisation. This may range from isolated incidents to continuing ill treatment in an institution or in relation to care provided in one's own home.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

FGM is a criminal offence, and is child abuse and violence against women or girls. Existing structures of Adult and Children Safeguarding processes, policies, procedures and reporting mechanisms are used to manage these cases, unless the Local Authority provides other guidance.

The following principles apply when responding to those at risk of, or who have undergone FGM:

- Safety and welfare of the child is the main objective.
- Agencies must act with interests of the rights of the child as stated in the United Nations Convention on the Right of the Child (1989).
- FGM is illegal in the UK.
- FGM is an extremely harmful practice, responding to it cannot be left to personal choice.
- Accessible, high quality and sensitive health education, police, social care and voluntary sector services must underpin all interventions.
- FGM is often an embedded social norm within some communities; engagement with families and their communities play an important role in contributing to ending it.
- All decisions or plans should be based on high quality assessments, undertaken by suitably trained staff.

FGM comprises all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genital organs or any other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons. FGM is most often carried out on young girls aged between infancy and 15 years old. Whilst there is a mandatory requirement to report incidents of FGM for children and young people this is not a requirement for adult women but good practice to report.

World Health Organisation (WHO) provide 4 classification types for FGM:

- Type 1 – Clitoridectomy - Partial or total removal of the clitoris (a small, sensitive and erectile part of female genitalia) and in very rare cases, the prepuce (the fold of skin surrounding the clitoris);
- Type 2 – Excision - Partial or total removal of the clitoris and the labia minora, with or without excision of the labia majora (the labia are the lips surrounding the vagina);
- Type 3 – Infibulation - Narrowing of the vaginal opening through the creation of a covering seal. The seal is formed by cutting and repositioning the inner or outer labia, with or without removal of the clitoris; and

- Type 4 – Other - All other harmful procedures to the female genitalia for non-medical purposes, e.g. pricking, piercing, incising, scraping, and cauterising the genital area.
- (<http://nationalfgmcentre.org.uk/fgm/> (<http://nationalfgmcentre.org.uk/fgm/>))

Children Safeguarding

Fabricated and induced illness

Sometimes a child is taken to see a health practitioner frequently. There can be various reasons for this such as a child with an underlying physical or mental health condition or a parent or carer who may be overanxious and asking for advice and support. However, in some cases parents or carers have fabricated or induced illness in a child. If you are concerned about a parent or carer's behaviour, the presentation of a child or the frequency of accessing health services, seek the advice of the named professional for your organisation.

There are three main ways of the carer fabricating or inducing illness in a child. These are not mutually exclusive and include:

- Fabrication of signs and symptoms; this may include fabrication of past medical history
- Fabrication of signs and symptoms and falsification of hospital charts and records, and specimens of bodily fluids. This may also include falsification of letters and documents
- Induction of illness by a variety of means

Exploitation by Radicalisation

The anti-terrorism Prevent Strategy, of which Channel is part (see www.gov.uk for information) is led by the Home Office. The aim is to stop people becoming terrorists and/or supporting extremism. Local organisations have a role to play in safeguarding people who meet the criteria, and contact should be made with the police regarding any individuals who present a concern regarding violent extremism.

There are numerous government departments and local partners involved in the Prevent Strategy, and one of the main organisations involved are health care services.

Prevent has three main objectives, which are to:

- Tackle the causes of radicalisation and respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism.
- Safeguard and support those most at risk of radicalisation through early intervention, identifying them and offering support.
- Enable those who have already engaged in terrorism to disengage and rehabilitate.

Many of the vulnerabilities that terrorist radicalisers prey on are often the same as those exploited by groomers in other forms of exploitation and the method/approach may be very similar. The Prevent Strategy promotes early intervention to protect vulnerable individuals from being drawn into terrorism.

Staff who engage with the public will through training and guidance understand what radicalisation means and why people may be vulnerable to being drawn into radicalisation, extremism and possibly terrorism. They should be aware of what the term 'extremism' means and the relationship between extremism and terrorism.

We will work with staff to identify what measures are available to support people and stop people becoming drawn into terrorism and how to challenge the extremist ideology. Signposting information will be identified on how to obtain support for people being exploited by radicalising influences.

The key message is that all staff must escalate a concern and have confidence that each issue will be taken seriously, handled appropriately and that, where necessary, specialist advice will be available.

All staff will receive the appropriate level of Prevent training. The basic premise of the training is that staff should:

Notice – there is a change in the behaviour of a service user or staff member, or you see something that concerns you.

Check – discuss your concerns with your manager.

Share – your concerns with your manager.

If staff believe that an adult at risk is being exploited or radicalised, then safeguarding procedures will be used to raise concerns; which may then escalate concerns to Channel (the multi-agency early intervention process designed to safeguard adults and children at risk from being drawn into violent extremist or terrorist behaviour).

Where there is an immediate risk to an individual or others contact should be made to the police via 999. Where there is no immediate threat referral should be made through normal safeguarding procedures.

Solihull MBC

Children Safeguarding

Appendix 2: Responsibilities

Registered Manager

- To ensure that safeguarding vulnerable adults is integral to clinical governance and audit arrangements carried out by the provider.
- Ensure that the provider meets the contractual and clinical governance arrangements on safeguarding adults.
- To ensure that all staff in contact with vulnerable adults to be alert to the potential indicators of abuse or neglect and know how to act on those concerns in line with local guidance.
- To ensure that the provider operates safe recruitment processes in line with national and local guidance including disclosure and barring and managing allegations against staff.
- Ensure safeguarding responsibilities are reflected in all job descriptions.

Designated Adults Safeguarding Manager (This could also be the Registered Manager)

The roles and responsibilities do not equate to a full-time role but where a person is identified to take on this role, these duties should be included in the job description.

The provider's safeguarding lead is DSO who can be contacted on DSO Contact.

The provider's Mental Capacity Act lead is MCA Lead Contact .

His/her deputy is Deputy MCA.

Their role is to:

- Act as a contact on safeguarding adult and Mental Capacity Act matters; this may include requests to contribute to sharing information required for safeguarding investigations where appropriate.
- Disseminate information in relation to safeguarding adults/Mental Capacity Act to all staff members.
- Act as a point of contact for family members to bring any concerns that they have, to document those concerns and to take any necessary action to address concerns raised.
- Share information received on safeguarding concerns promptly with Safeguarding Team, clarifying or obtaining more information about the matter as appropriate and as advised.
- Facilitate access to support and supervision for staff working with vulnerable adults and families.
- Ensure that the staff team complete the provider's agreed incident forms and analysis of significant events forms.
- Be fully conversant with the provider's safeguarding adult policy, the policies and procedures of the Local Safeguarding Adults Board; and the integrated processes that support safeguarding.
- Be responsible for facilitating training opportunities for individual staff groups.

Individual staff members, including all employed staff and volunteers

- To be alert to the potential indicators of abuse or neglect for vulnerable adults and know how to act on those concerns in line with national guidance and the local safeguarding adult procedures.
- To be aware of and know how to access the Local Safeguarding Adults Board's policies and procedures for safeguarding adults.
- To take part in training, including attending regular updates so that they maintain their skills and are familiar with procedures aimed at safeguarding adults and implementation of the Mental Capacity Act.
- Understand the principles of confidentiality and information sharing in line with local and government guidance.
- To contribute, when requested to do so, to the multi-agency meetings established to safeguard and protect vulnerable adults.
- Recognise the importance of sharing information, in confidence and with a lead person, regarding concerns they have about a colleague's behaviour.
- To minimise any potential risk to vulnerable adults.