



Canterbury Oast Trust (COT) Safeguarding Policy and Procedure

Purpose

The purpose of this policy and procedure is to ensure that appropriate action is taken to protect people who are suspected of being abused or at risk of abuse. This aligns with Canterbury Oast Trust (COT)'s commitment to safeguarding.

Scope

This policy applies across all COT services, including residential care, supported living, day services, and the Rare Breeds Centre. It applies to all staff, volunteers, contractors, students, senior management, agency staff, and anyone working on behalf of COT.

Relation to COT Vision, Mission, and Values

Vision: This policy supports the safety and welfare of adults at risk reflecting our commitment to providing safe and inclusive environments.

Mission: By safeguarding adults at risk and protecting them from harm, this policy enables COT to uphold its mission to deliver quality care and services to vulnerable populations. This includes fostering an environment where every individual can thrive, free from harm.

Values:

Be Courageous: This policy reflects courage in addressing abuse and safeguarding issues, including when addressing concerns about internal stakeholders or trusted individuals.

Seek Opportunities: It ensures a proactive approach by empowering at-risk adults, identifying risks early, and providing tailored support.

Work Together: This policy promotes partnership with agencies, families, and local authorities, demonstrating a collaborative ethos in achieving safeguarding goals.

Policy Statement

Everybody has the right to live a life that is free from harm and abuse. COT recognises that safeguarding adults at risk of abuse or neglect is everybody's business. COT aims to ensure that all adults at risk of abuse or neglect are enabled to live and work, be cared for and supported in an environment free from abuse, harassment, violence or aggression. The safeguarding policies and procedures of COT will dovetail with Local Authority multi-agency policy and procedures including Kent and Medway, which we understand take precedence over those of COT. COT will ensure that the Council policies and procedures are reflected within its own policy and procedure and that this is shared with all staff and is accessible and available for staff to follow.

We aim to provide services that will be appropriate to the adult at risk and not discriminate because of disability, age, gender, sexual orientation, race, religion, culture, or lifestyle. We will make every effort to enable Supported Persons to express their wishes and make their own decisions to the best of their ability, recognising that such self-determination may well involve risk.

We will work with Supported Persons and others involved in their care, to ensure they receive the support and protection they may require; that they are listened to and treated with respect (including their property, possessions and personal information) and that they are treated with compassion and dignity.

COT will follow the six principles as set out in guidance to the Care Act 2014 and this will inform practice with all Supported Persons:

- **Empowerment** – People being supported and encouraged to make their own decisions and informed consent
- **Prevention** – It is better to take action 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 delivering safeguarding

COT understands the importance of working collaboratively to ensure that:

- The needs and interests of adults at risk are always respected and upheld
- The human rights of adults at risk are respected and upheld

- A proportionate, timely, professional and ethical response is made to any adult at risk who may be experiencing abuse
- All decisions and actions are taken in line with the Mental Capacity Act 2005
- Each adult at risk maintains:
 - Choice and control
 - Safety
 - Health
 - Quality of life
 - Dignity and respect

Our robust governance processes will make sure that staff working for and on behalf of COT recognise and respond to the main forms of abuse which are set out in the Care Act 2014 Statutory Guidance Chapter 14, which is not an exhaustive list but an illustration as to the sort of behaviour that could give rise to a safeguarding concern:

- Physical abuse
- Domestic violence
- Sexual abuse
- Psychological abuse
- Financial or material abuse
- Modern slavery
- Discriminatory abuse
- Organisational abuse
- Neglect and acts of omission
- Self-neglect

COT is committed to the principles of 'Making Safeguarding Personal' and aims to ensure that safeguarding is person-led and focused on the outcomes that Supported Persons want to achieve. We will engage Supported Persons in a conversation about how best to respond to their safeguarding situation in a timely way that enhances involvement, choice and control as well as improving quality of life, wellbeing and safety.

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1. Objectives

- To ensure that this policy and procedure details clearly who is responsible and accountable for managing safeguarding concerns within COT:
 - Overall accountability for managing safeguarding concerns: Service Manager
 - COT Safeguarding Lead: Sarah Edwards
 - Local Authorities : Local Authority
- To protect the Supported Person's right to live in safety, free from abuse and neglect.
- To ensure that the relevant authority Safeguarding Policy and Procedure is understood by all staff at COT and that safeguarding procedures dovetail with the service's policy and procedure.
- To set out the key arrangements and systems that COT has in place for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of adults at risk and to ensure compliance with local policies and procedures.
- To have a clear, well-publicised policy of zero-tolerance of abuse within COT.
- To meet the legal requirements of the regulated activities that COT is registered to provide:
 - Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 (Disclosure and Barring Service Transfer of Functions) Order 2012
 - Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998
 - The Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015 Section 20-25
 - Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014
 - The Modern Slavery Act 2015
 - The Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015
 - Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004
 - Serious Crime Act 2015 Section 76
 - The Care Act 2014
 - Care Quality Commission (Registration) Regulations 2009
 - Equality Act 2010
 - The Health and Social Care Act 2008 (Regulated Activities) Regulations 2014
 - Human Rights Act 1998
 - Mental Capacity Act 2005
 - Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006

- To ensure that all staff working for, or on behalf of COT, understand their responsibilities in relation to safeguarding adults at risk and know who to escalate concerns to within COT.
- To manage the safety and wellbeing of adults in line with the six principles of safeguarding.
- To identify lessons to be learned from cases where adults have experienced abuse or neglect.
- To support and empower each adult to make choices, to have control over how they want to live their own lives and to prevent abuse and neglect occurring in the future which is a key underpinning principle of Making Safeguarding Personal (MSP). COT intends to take this approach with all safeguarding concerns.

2. Service Manager's Responsibilities

- Promote a culture at COT in which safeguarding is openly discussed, and support is provided for those raising concerns, i.e. through the support of safeguarding champions
- To establish the facts about the circumstances giving rise for concern
- To identify sources and level of risk
- To ensure that information is recorded and that the Local authority Adult Safeguarding Team is contacted to inform them of the concern or harm
- If a Supported Person is at immediate risk of harm, the Manager will contact the Police. The CQC will also be informed
- In all cases of alleged harm, there will be early consultation between Service Manager, Local Authority and the Police to determine whether or not a joint investigation is required. We understand that it may also be necessary to advise the relevant Power of Attorney, or Court Appointed Deputy if there is one appointed. In dealing with incidents of potential harm, people have rights which must be respected and which may need to be balanced against each other
- The wishes of the person harmed will be considered whenever possible. This may result in no legal action
- Documentation of any incidents of harm in the Supported Person's file and using body maps to record any injuries
- Follow Local Authority policy guidelines where applicable
- Report any incidents of abuse to the relevant parties
- Work with multi-agencies
- Advise and support staff
- Ensure staff are trained to enhance knowledge

- Actively promote the “Whistleblowing” policies

3. Support Worker's Responsibilities

- To be able to recognise and report incidences of harm
- To report concerns of harm or poor practice that may lead to harm
- To remain up to date with training
- To follow the policy and procedures
- To know how and when to use the Whistleblowing procedures
- To understand the Mental Capacity Act and how to apply it in practice

4. General Principles

- We will have robust recruiting and safer staffing policies in place to make sure that our staff are fit to work with adults at risk and are compliant with national, safe recruitment and employment practices, including the requirements of the Disclosure and Barring Service
- A named safeguarding lead will be in place who is responsible for embedding safeguarding practices and improving practice in line with national and local developments. At COT, this person is Sarah Edwards
- Any staff member who knows or believes that harm is occurring will report it to their line manager as quickly as possible, or if they feel they cannot follow the regular reporting procedure, they must use the Whistleblowing process
- COT will work collaboratively with other agencies, including liaison in relation to the investigation of allegations and will ensure its procedures dovetail with the Local Authority multi-agency procedures
- COT will use incident reporting, root cause analysis, lessons learned and auditing to determine themes to improve care practice
- We will have a learning and development plan which specifically addresses adult safeguarding. We will provide training on the identification and reporting of harm, as well as training on the required standards in relation to procedures and processes should something need to be reported
- COT recognises its responsibilities in relation to confidentiality and will share information appropriately
- We will have zero tolerance to harm
- We will work in partnership with other agencies to ensure that concerns or allegations of abuse are appropriately referred for investigation to the most appropriate agency

- We will ensure that any action that is taken is assessed, proportionate and reflective of the risk presented to the people who use the services
- We will report any incidents in line with our regulatory requirements
- COT will adhere to the Code of Conduct for Support Workers
- There is a clear, well-publicised Whistleblowing Policy and Procedure in place that staff know how to use

5. Prevention

Providing information to support Supported Persons

- COT will support Supported Persons by providing accessible, easy to understand information on what abuse is and what signs to look out for. This will include Supported Persons' rights and how to get help and support if they need it through the Care Plan process. We will comply with the Accessible Information Standard
- All Supported Persons will, have access to the Complaints, Suggestions and Compliments Policy and Procedure.

Raising awareness

- Staff will need to be trained and understand the different patterns and behaviours of abuse as detailed in the Care Act Chapter 14 and COT will ensure that it is able to respond appropriately
- COT will ensure that all staff are trained on the Whistleblowing Policy and Procedure

6. Procedure

6.1 Responding to Disclosure, Suspicion or Witnessing of Abuse

Where an adult at risk discloses or discusses potential abuse or harm, the staff member must be able to:

- Recognise: Identify that the adult at risk may be describing abuse, even when they may not be explicit
- Respond: Stay calm, listen and show empathy
- Reassure them that it will be taken seriously and explain that there is a duty to report the issues internally and what may happen next
- Record: Write up notes of the conversation clearly and factually as soon as possible
- Report in a timely manner to the appropriate people and organisations

6.2 Responding to Disclosure, remember you are not investigating. Do:

- Stay calm and try not to show shock
- Listen very carefully
- Be sympathetic
- Be aware of the possibility that medical evidence might be needed
- Tell the person that:
 - They did a good thing / the right thing in telling you
 - You are treating the information seriously
 - It was not their fault

Explain that you must tell your line manager and, with their consent, your manager will contact the Local Authority Safeguarding Adults Team and/or the Police. Service Manager must be informed.

COT will, in specific circumstances, need to contact the Local Authority Adult Safeguarding Team without their consent but their wishes will be made clear throughout.

If a referral is made but the adult at risk is reluctant to continue with an investigation, record this and bring this to the attention of the Local Authority Safeguarding Adults Team. This will enable a discussion on how best to support and protect the adult at risk. However, a professional case discussion will still need to take place and must be recorded appropriately.

6.3 Responding to Abuse or Neglect – What to do

COT must ensure that staff:

- Address any immediate safety and protection needs
- Assess any risks and take steps to ensure that the adult is in no immediate danger
- Where appropriate, call 999 for the emergency services if there is a medical emergency, other danger to life or risk of imminent injury, or if a crime is in progress. Where a crime is suspected of being committed, leave things as they are wherever possible
- Call for medical assistance from the GP or other primary healthcare service if there is a concern about the adult's need for medical assistance or advice. Support Workers can call the NHS 111 service for medical help or advice when the situation is not life-threatening or

is out of hours

- The adult may feel frightened, so the Support Worker must ask whether they want the Support Worker to arrange for someone they feel comfortable with to stay with them
- COT will consider if there are other adults or children with care and support needs who are at risk of harm and take appropriate steps to protect them
- The Support Worker will support and encourage the adult to contact the Police if a crime has been or may have been committed
- The Support Worker will contact their line manager as soon as possible to inform them of the incident or concern
- Service Manager will be informed and contacted as soon as possible

6.4 Decision-Making Pre-referral to the Local Authority Adult Safeguarding Team

Service Manager or the Safeguarding Lead will usually lead on decision-making. Where such support is unavailable, consultation with another more senior member of staff will take place. In the event that these are unavailable, advice must be taken from Local Authority. Staff must also take action without the immediate authority of a line manager:

- If discussion with the manager would involve delay in an apparently high-risk situation
- If the person has raised concerns with their manager and they have not taken appropriate action (whistleblowing)

COT will ensure that staff are aware of the Local Authority reporting procedures and timescales for raising adult safeguarding concerns.

6.5 Referral to the Local Authority Adult Safeguarding Team

COT must ensure that the Local Authority Safeguarding Adult referral process is followed and must collect the following information to assist with the referral. The referral process must be clearly visible with contact numbers, including out-of-hours, where staff can access the information.

The referral information will also be required for some of the CQC notification of abuse documentation. COT must use any up-to-date Care Plan information where possible and have the following information available where possible:

- Demographic and contact details for the adult at risk, the person who raised the concern and for any other relevant individual, specifically Support Workers and next of kin

- Basic facts, focussing on whether or not the person has care and support needs including communication and ongoing health needs
- Factual details of what the concern is about; what, when, who, where?
- Immediate risks and action taken to address risk
- Preferred method of communication
- If reported as a crime, details of which police station/officer, crime reference number, etc.
- Whether the adult at risk has any cognitive impairment which may impede their ability to protect themselves
- Any information on the person alleged to have caused har
- Wishes and views of the adult at risk, in particular consent
- Advocacy involvement (includes family/friends)
- Information from other relevant organisations, for example, the CQC
- Any recent history (if known) about previous concerns of a similar nature or concerns raised about the same person, or someone within the same household
- Names of any staff involved

6.6 Documenting a Disclosure

COT must ensure that staff:

- Make a note of what the person actually said, using his or her own words and phrases
- Describe the circumstance in which the disclosure came about
- Note the setting and anyone else who was there at the time
- When there are cuts, bruises or other marks on the skin, use a body map to indicate their location, noting the colour of any bruising
- Make sure the information the Support Worker writes is factual
- Use a pen with black ink so that the report can be photocopied or recorded via Log My Care
- Try to keep your writing clear
- Sign and date the report, noting the time and location
- Be aware that the report may be needed later as part of a legal action or disciplinary procedure

6.7 Informing the Relevant Inspectorate

- By law, if the individual is in receipt of a regulated activity, COT must notify the Care Quality Commission without delay of incidents of abuse and allegations of abuse, as well as any incident which is reported to, or investigated by, the Police

- COT must notify the CQC about abuse or alleged abuse involving a person(s) using the service, whether the person(s) is/are the victim(s), the abuser(s), or both
- COT must also alert the relevant local safeguarding authority when notification is made to the CQC about abuse or alleged abuse
- The forms are available on the CQC website or through the portal
- If a concern is received via the whistleblowing procedure, COT must inform the Local Authority Safeguarding Team and the CQC

6.8 Strategy Meeting / Case Conference

- Following the investigation or at any time during the process, a case conference with all relevant agencies may be called to make decisions about future action to address the needs of the individual
- Any agency involved in the case may ask for a case conference to be held but the final decision to hold a conference is with the Local Authority Safeguarding Adults Team Manager
- COT must ensure that it attends this meeting when invited and that all relevant information about the incident is available. A timeline of events is a useful document to prepare in complex cases

6.9 Involve the Supported Person Concerned Throughout the Process

- The process of the enquiry must be explained to the Supported Person in a way they will understand and their consent to proceed with the enquiry obtained, if possible
- Arrangements will be made to have a relative, friend or independent advocate present if the Supported Person so desires. The relative, friend or independent advocate must not be a person suspected of being in any way involved or implicated in the abuse
- A review of the Supported Person's Care Plan must be undertaken to ensure individualised support following the incident
- The Supported Person will be supported by the service to take part in the safeguarding process to the extent to which they wish, or are able to, having regard for their decisions and opinions. They must be kept informed of progress

6.10 Desired Outcomes Identified by the Adult

The desired outcome by the adult at risk must be clarified and confirmed at the end of the conversation(s), to:

- Ensure that the outcome is achievable
- Manage any expectations that the adult at risk may have
- Give focus to the enquiry
- Staff will support adults at risk to think in terms of realistic outcomes but must not restrict or unduly influence the outcome that the adult would like. Outcomes must make a difference to risk and, at the same time, satisfy the person's desire for justice and enhance their wellbeing
- The adult's views, wishes and desired outcomes may change throughout the course of the enquiry process
- There must be an ongoing dialogue and conversation with the adult to ensure that their views and wishes are gained as the process continues and enquiries re-planned if the adult change their views
- The Supported Person will be informed of the outcome of any investigation, but guidance will be sought from the Local Authority Adult Safeguarding Team before any outcome is shared

6.11 Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) Referral

There is a statutory requirement for providers of Support to refer workers to the DBS for inclusion on the DBS Vetting and Barring scheme list if they consider that the person is guilty of misconduct such that a vulnerable adult was harmed or placed at risk of harm. This requirement covers both existing employees and those who leave their employment, and whose conduct comes to light at a later date. Please see the DBS/Disclosure Policy and Procedure for further procedures regarding initial employment and referral.

6.12 Consent

When reporting information that directly concerns the safety of an adult at risk of harm, consent from the Supported Person is not required. However, informing the Supported Person of your concerns and your referral is good practice unless it would put you or your colleagues at risk or it would put the adult at further risk. When reporting to a local authority allegations or concerns about an adult at risk of harm, the Local Authority must be informed whether the Supported Person is aware of the report. In reporting all suspected or confirmed cases of harm, an employee has a responsibility to act in the best interest of the Supported Person but still operate within the relevant legislation and the parameters of the codes and standards of their practice.

6.13 Confidentiality and Information Sharing

In seeking to share information for the purposes of protecting adults at risk, COT is committed

to the following principles:

- Personal information will be shared in a manner that is compliant with the statutory responsibilities of COT
- Adults at risk will be fully informed about information that is recorded about them and as a general rule, be asked for their permission before information about them is shared with colleagues or another agency. However, there may be justifications to override this principle if the adult or others are at risk
- Staff will receive appropriate training on Supported Person confidentiality and secure data sharing
- The principles of confidentiality designed to protect the management interests of COT must never be allowed to conflict with those designed to promote the interests of the adult at risk
- Staff will follow the policy on Data Protection and Confidentiality and comply with the Caldicott principles

6.14 Pressure Ulcers

Pressure ulcers are costly in terms of both Supported Person suffering and the use of resources. If the pressure ulcer is believed to have been caused by neglect, it must be reported as an adult safeguarding concern whether the pressure ulcer was acquired in a hospital, care setting or the Supported Person's own home. COT must ensure that staff read and follow [Safeguarding adults protocol: pressure ulcers and raising a safeguarding concern](#), seeking advice and further guidance where required.

Where Supported Persons are new to the service, any pressure ulcers must be documented on a body map and reported in line with safeguarding procedures. Treatment must also be sought from the GP.

6.15 Medication Errors

COT must follow local safeguarding reporting procedures for medication errors and ensure that notifications are made to the CQC in line with statutory requirements. COT will have an open and transparent approach to medication incidents and ensure that staff follow the Medication Errors and Near Misses Policy and Procedure at COT and understand their Duty of Candour responsibilities.

6.16 Abuse of Trust

- A relationship of trust is one in which one person is in a position of power or influence over the other person because of their work or the nature of their activity
- Where the person who is alleged to have caused the abuse or neglect has a relationship of trust with the adult at risk because they are; a member of staff, a paid employee, a paid carer, a volunteer or a manager, COT must invoke disciplinary procedures for employed staff as well as taking action in line with this policy
- COT must ensure that a referral is made to the Disclosure and Barring Service if an employee is found to have caused harm to an individual
- If the person who is alleged to have caused the harm is a member of a recognised professional group, COT must act under the relevant code of conduct for the profession as well as taking action under this policy
- Where the person alleged to have caused the harm or neglect is a volunteer or a member of a community group, COT must work with adult social services to support any action under this policy
- Where the person alleged to have caused the harm is a neighbour, a member of the public, a stranger or a person who deliberately targets vulnerable people, in many cases the policy and procedures will be used to ensure that the adult at risk receives the services and support that they may need
- In all cases, issues of consent, confidentiality and information sharing must be considered

6.17 Allegations Against People who are Relatives or Friends

There is a clear difference between unintentional harm caused inadvertently by a relative or friend and a deliberate act of either harm or omission, in which case the same principles and responsibilities for reporting to the police apply. In cases where unintentional harm has occurred, this may be due to lack of knowledge or due to the fact that the relative's own physical or mental needs make them unable to care adequately for the adult at risk. The relative may also be an adult at risk. In this situation, the aim is to protect the adult from harm, work to support the relative to provide support and to help make changes in their behaviour in order to decrease the risk of further harm to the person they are caring for. A carer's assessment will take into account a number of factors and a referral to Local Authority will be made as part of the safeguarding process.

6.18 Whistleblowing

Whistleblowing is an important aspect of the support and protection of adults at risk of harm where staff are encouraged to share genuine concerns about a colleague's behaviour. Their behaviour may not be related to an adult at risk, but they may not be following the code of

conduct or could be pushing boundaries beyond normal limits or displaying conduct which is a breach of the law, conduct which compromises health and safety or conduct which falls below established standards of practice with adults at risk.

COT has clear whistleblowing policies and procedures in place which staff are frequently reminded about and with which they must be familiar. They must also understand how to escalate and report concerns.

6.19 Abuse by Another Adult at Risk

We recognise that we may also have responsibilities towards the person causing the harm, and certainly will have if they are both in a care setting or have contact because they attend the same place (for example, a day centre). The person causing the harm may themselves be eligible to receive an assessment. In this situation, it is important that the needs of the adult at risk who is the alleged victim are addressed separately from the needs of the person causing the harm. It will be necessary to reassess the adult allegedly causing the harm.

6.20 Exploitation by Radicalisers who Promote Violence

Individuals may be susceptible to exploitation into violent extremism by radicalisers. Staff will be expected to follow the Protecting Vulnerable People from Radicalisation Policy and Procedure in place at COT.

6.21 Self-Neglect and Refusal of Care

COT must ensure that staff understand the importance of delivering care as detailed in the Care Plan. Where a Supported Person refuses care, this must always be documented. Where refusal occurs repeatedly, it must be escalated by COT as a safeguarding concern and a request for a review of the Supported Person's care will be instigated.

6.22 Abuse and Sexual Safety

We recognise that culture, environment and processes support a Supported Person's sexuality and keep them and staff safe from sexual harm. As such, COT will ensure that sexuality is discussed as part of the Care Planning process and is addressed positively to support people to raise concerns where necessary.

The [CQC publication](#) on sexuality and sexual safety can be referred to for further guidance in this area.

6.23 Self-Funding Supported Persons

People who fund their own care arrangements are legally entitled to receive support if subject

to abuse or neglect in exactly the same way as those supported or funded by the Local Authority.

They are also entitled to the protections of the Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards process.

6.24 Risk Assessment and Management

Achieving a balance between the right of the individual to control their care package and ensuring that adequate protections are in place to safeguard wellbeing is a very challenging task. The assessment of the risk of abuse, neglect and exploitation of Supported Persons will be integral in

all assessment and planning processes. Assessment of risk is dynamic and ongoing, especially during the adult safeguarding process, and must be reviewed throughout so that adjustments can be made in response to changes in the levels and nature of risk.

6.25 Audit and Compliance

It is essential that the implementation of this policy and associated procedures is audited to ensure that COT is doing all it can to safeguard those people receiving its services. The audit of this policy will be completed through a systematic audit of:

- Recruitment procedures and Disclosure and Barring Checks
- Audit of incident reporting, frequency and severity
- Audit of training processes, including reviews of uptake of training and evaluations

Safeguarding concerns and incidents will be reviewed by the Senior Management Team as part of a root cause analysis with the following terms of reference:

- Review incident themes
- Reports from the lead responsible for Safeguarding within COT
- Look in detail at specific cases to determine learning or organisational learning
- Ensure implementation of the Safeguarding Policy and Procedure

In addition, feedback will be sought from Supported Persons, their friends and family, and staff in relation to safeguarding at COT.

6.26 Training and Competencies

There is a blended approach to training. Training will incorporate case studies, recommendations and learning from Safeguarding Adult Reviews (SARs) and be directed at the

role and responsibilities of the person being trained.

Staff at COT (including agency workers) must read and understand the Safeguarding Policy and Procedure (including local policies) during their induction and complete mandatory safeguarding training as soon as possible, but no later than 6 weeks after they start. COT will also ensure that staff receive training in recognising and responding to incidents, allegations or concerns of abuse or harm as part of their induction programme.

7. Definitions

Adult

Adults are those aged 18 and over.

Adults at Risk

- The term replaces 'vulnerable adult'
- Adult at risk means adults who need community care services because of mental or other disability, age or illness, and who are, or may be unable to take care of themselves against significant harm or exploitation

Forced Marriage

- The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 protects people from being forced to marry without their free and full consent as well as people who have already been forced to do so
- We will ensure that staff are reminded of the one chance rule: i.e. our employees may only have one chance to speak to a potential victim of forced marriage and, therefore, only one chance to save a life
- Forced marriage can involve physical, psychological, emotional, financial and sexual abuse including being held unlawfully captive, assaulted and raped
- Law enforcement agencies will also be able to pursue perpetrators in other countries where a UK national is involved under powers defined in legislation

Hate Crime

Hate (Mate) Crime - A disability hate crime is: "Any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by a hostility or prejudice based on a person's disability or perceived disability." Incidents can include:

- Physical attacks such as physical assault, damage to property, offensive graffiti and arson
- Threat of attack including offensive letters, abusive or obscene telephone calls, groups hanging around to intimidate and unfounded, malicious complaints
- Verbal abuse, insults or harassment - taunting, offensive leaflets and posters, abusive gestures, dumping of rubbish outside homes or through letterboxes and bullying at school or in the workplace

Honour-Based Violence

- The terms 'honour crime', 'honour-based violence', and 'izzat' embrace a variety of crimes of violence (mainly but not exclusively against women), including physical abuse, sexual violence, abduction, forced marriage, imprisonment and murder where the person is being punished by their family or their community
- In transgressing this, the person shows that they have not been properly controlled to conform by their family and this is to the 'shame' or 'dishonour' of the family
- 'Honour crime' may be considered by the perpetrator(s) as justified to protect or restore the 'honour' of a family
- They are punished for actually, or allegedly, 'undermining' what the family or community believes to be the correct code of behaviour

Enquiry Planning / Strategy Meeting

- Enquiry Planning / Strategy Meeting or discussion is a multi-agency discussion between relevant organisations involved with the adult at risk to agree how to proceed with the referral
- can be face to face, by telephone or by email

Significant Harm

Significant harm is not only ill treatment (including sexual abuse and forms of ill treatment which are not physical), but also the impairment of, or an avoidable deterioration in, physical or mental health, and the impairment of physical, intellectual, emotional, social or behavioural development

Modern Slavery

- Modern Slavery 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

Making Safeguarding Personal

- Making Safeguarding Personal is about person-centred and outcome-focussed practice
- It is how professionals are assured by adults at risk that they have made a difference to people by taking action on what matters to people and is personal and meaningful to them

Concern

A concern may be raised by anyone and can be:

- A direct or passive disclosure by the adult at risk
- A concern raised by staff, volunteers, others using the service, a carer or a member of the public
- An observation of the behaviour of the adult at risk, of the behaviour of another person(s) towards the adult at risk, or of one Supported Person towards another
- Patterns of concerns or risks that emerge through reviews, audits and complaints or regulatory inspections or monitoring visits
- A concern may be any worry about an adult who has, or appears to have care and support needs, who is subjected to, or may be at risk of abuse or neglect, and who may be unable to protect themselves from the abuse or neglect or risk of it

Abuse

- Abuse includes physical, sexual, emotional, psychological, financial, material, neglect, acts of omission, discriminatory and organisational abuse
- The types and behaviours of abuse are documented in the Care Act Statutory Guidance Chapter 14

Multi-agency

- More than one agency coming together to work for a common purpose
- This could include partners of the Local authority such as: NHS England Integrated Care Boards, NHS trusts and NHS foundation trusts, Department for Work and Pensions, the police, prisons, probation services, and/or other agencies such as general practitioners, dentists, pharmacists, NHS hospitals, housing, health and care providers

Wellbeing

The Care Act 2014 defines wellbeing as: 'in relation to an individual, means that individual's

wellbeing so far as relating to any of the following':

- Personal dignity (including treatment of the individual with respect)
- Physical and mental health and emotional wellbeing
- Protection from abuse and neglect
- Control by the individual over their day-to-day life (including over care and support provided to the individual and the way in which it is provided)
- Participation in work, education, training or recreation
- Social and economic wellbeing
- Domestic, family and personal relationships
- Suitability of living accommodation
- The individual's contribution to society

Referral

- Referral is when information regarding a possible safeguarding incident is passed on to another person for their direction. In the case of this policy, from the Provider to the Adult Social Care Team
- Sometimes this may be referred to as 'reporting'

Investigation

- Investigation is a process that focuses on gathering "good evidence" that can be used as a basis for the decision as to whether or not abuse has occurred
- It must be a rigorous process and the evidence must be capable of withstanding close scrutiny, as it may later be required for formal proceedings

Safeguarding

- Safeguarding means protecting an adult's right to live in safety, without suffering abuse and or neglect
- It is multi-agency in approach to prevent and stop both the risks and experience of abuse or neglect, whilst supporting the adult's wellbeing including their views, wishes, feelings and beliefs on the action to be taken where possible

A Person with Care and Support Needs

According to the Care Act 2014; an older person, a person with a physical disability, a learning difficulty or a sensory impairment, someone with mental health needs, including dementia or a

personality disorder, a person with a long-term health condition, someone who misuses substances or alcohol to the extent that it affects their ability to manage day-to-day living

Enquiry

- An enquiry is any action that is taken (or instigated) by a local authority, under Section 42 of the Care Act 2014, in response to indications of abuse or neglect in relation to an adult with care and support needs who is at risk and is unable to protect themselves because of those needs
- An enquiry can also refer to similar action but not undertaken under Section 42. It must establish whether any action needs to be taken to prevent or stop abuse or neglect and if so, by whom

Caldicott Principles

- The Caldicott Principles were developed in 1997 following a review of how patient information is protected and only used when it is appropriate to do so
- Since then, when deciding whether they needed to use information that would identify an individual, an organisation must use the Principles as a test
- The Principles were extended to adult social care records in 2000
- The Principles were revised in 2013

8. Relevant Legislation

- Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 (Disclosure and Barring Service Transfer of Functions) Order 2012
- Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998
- The Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015 Section 20-25
- Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014
- The Modern Slavery Act 2015
- The Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015
- Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004
- Serious Crime Act 2015 Section 76
- The Care Act 2014
- Care Quality Commission (Registration) Regulations 2009
- Equality Act 2010
- The Health and Social Care Act 2008 (Regulated Activities) Regulations 2014
- Human Rights Act 1998
- Mental Capacity Act 2005

- Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006