



**Newcastle Safeguarding Adults Board
&
Newcastle Safeguarding Children Board**

Safeguarding Transition Protocol

**September 2014
(revised March 2015)
(revised April 2017)**

1. Introduction

This protocol sets out the arrangements for young people aged 17.5 years and above, whose circumstances may mean that safeguarding adults procedures would apply when they are 18. This would be young people who would meet the definition of an adult at risk when they turn 18 i.e they :

- Have needs for care and support (whether or not those needs are being met); and
- are experiencing, or are at risk of, abuse or neglect; and
- as a result of those needs are unable to protect themselves against the abuse or neglect or the risk of it.

(Care Act, 2014)

The Care and Support Statutory Guidance (2014) states that people “should not limit their view of what constitutes abuse or neglect, as they can take many forms and the circumstances of the individual case should always be considered”. Abuse could be physical, financial, emotional, sexual or neglect. It also includes domestic abuse, organisational abuse, modern slavery, discriminatory and self-neglect.

This protocol outlines the transition arrangements between the Newcastle Safeguarding Children Board (NSCB) safeguarding policy and procedures and the Newcastle Safeguarding Adults Board (NSAB) safeguarding policy and procedures.

2. Procedure

If you have concerns regarding a young person (aged under 18) who is at risk of harm then you should first consult [NSCB Safeguarding policy and procedures](#) and explore whether these apply. This could result in any of the following processes/meetings being undertaken as deemed appropriate:

- [Child Protection Strategy Discussion](#)
- [Complex Abuse Meeting](#)
- [Vulnerable Young People: Risk Management Procedures/Practice guidance for working with vulnerable young people in need](#)

If the young person subject to one of the above meetings and is aged 17.5 years or over, a Safeguarding Adults Manager from the Safeguarding Adults Unit should be invited to the meeting (please call 0191 2788156 to discuss).

The Safeguarding Adults Manager has the responsibility to make the decision to implement the Safeguarding Adults procedures or not. If this is proposed at a meeting held under safeguarding children's procedures, then the Safeguarding Adults Manager must have attended and agreed with this proposal.

Where it is agreed that safeguarding adults procedures are appropriate, the action plan (agreed at the meeting held under safeguarding children procedures) should include:

- A date for the safeguarding adults meeting. The safeguarding adults meeting will be the forum where safeguarding children procedures are formally handed-over to safeguarding adult's procedures.
- An action for the young person's worker to complete the [Safeguarding Adults Initial Enquiry Form](#) and to send it with any relevant information to Adult Social Care to [Community Health and Social Care Direct](#) .

The Safeguarding Adults meeting will be chaired by a Safeguarding Adults Manager and should be held no later than one month prior to the young person's 18th birthday, where this is possible. It will be essential that services who are working with (or that did work with) the young person attend this initial Safeguarding Adults meeting. Consideration will need to be given as to how the young person will be involved in the safeguarding adults meeting and whether they will need any support.

From this point onwards, safeguarding adult's procedures will continue as per the multi-agency policy and procedure.

Note:

The Care Act (2014) states that where someone is aged 18 years and over and a safeguarding issue is raised, the matter must be dealt with as a matter of course under safeguarding adults procedures. For example, a 19 year old receiving a service from a children's/young people's service who is identified as being at risk of harm -a Safeguarding Adults referral must be raised and multi-agency procedures followed. It would not be appropriate for this to be dealt with under Safeguarding Children procedures.

Advice on [safeguarding adults procedures](#) must be sought from the Safeguarding Adults Unit (0191 278 8156).

3. Mental Capacity

If there is need to consider the mental capacity of a vulnerable young person to make a decision and they are aged 16 years and over then a capacity assessment under the Mental Capacity Act 2005(MCA) must be considered for each specific decision. It is important to remember that mental capacity can be affected by the abusive situation the person is in and by any threats or coercion.

Advice on the MCA can be given by the Safeguarding Adults Unit (01912788156). Where there is a concern about capacity, this must be recorded. Most agencies have forms/templates for capacity assessments. The local MCA policy and procedures can be accessed: <https://www.newcastle.gov.uk/health-and-social-care/adult-social-care/safeguarding-adults-information-for-professionals/mental-capacity-act-and-deprivation-o>

4. Children with complex needs

If the young person has already been identified as having complex needs (e.g. they have a learning or physical disability) then they will be considered at a transition meeting between Children's Social Care and Adult Social Care (these meetings are held monthly). Any concerns about the abuse or the risk of abuse of individual young people will be shared at one of these transition meetings.

The Adult Social Care Team Manager (who is also a Safeguarding Adults Manager) has the responsibility to make the decision to implement the Safeguarding Adults procedures if appropriate. If this is agreed at the transition meeting then a Safeguarding Adults Manager must have attended and agreed with this plan and the process outlined in section 2 should be followed.

5. Young people who may pose a risk to others

Where there is a concern about a young person who is aged 17.5 years and above posing a risk to others, information about this risk should be shared appropriately with professionals who may work with the young person when they reach adulthood. Multi-agency forums where these issues may be discussed are:

- **Transition meeting.** Any risks the young person may pose to others should be discussed at the monthly transition meetings. This will include the AIM (Assessment, Intervention, Moving On) risk assessment, current care plan, chronology and the concerns regarding risk of abuse to others.
- **Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) and Potentially Dangerous Person (PDP) procedures.**

MAPPA is for offenders assessed as posing a high or very high risk of causing serious harm and where the risk posed requires management at a senior level through a multi-agency collaboration. Referral into PDP occurs when person who is not eligible for management under MAPPA but whose behaviour gives reasonable grounds for believing that there is a present likelihood of them committing an offence or offences that will cause serious harm'

- **Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC).** MARAC is for high risk victims of domestic violence and includes people aged 16 and over.
- **Safeguarding adults or children's procedures.** Where the risk posed is to other children or adults at risk. This includes where the child or adult may pose a risk to themselves e.g. self-neglect.

If it is felt that none of the above applies then a multi-agency risk management meeting should be considered. The need to refer into the statutory processes should be revisited should further information suggest they would apply.

6. Flowchart

