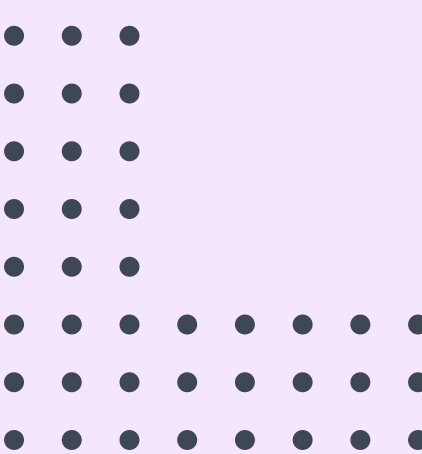
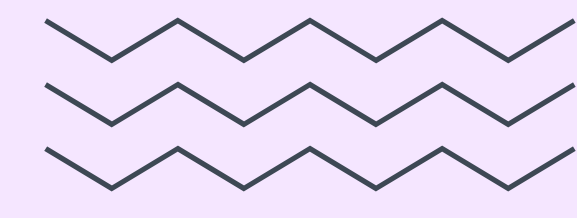


NEWCASTLE SAFEGUARDING ADULTS UNIT





THE SAFEGUARDING ADULTS UNIT COORDINATES:

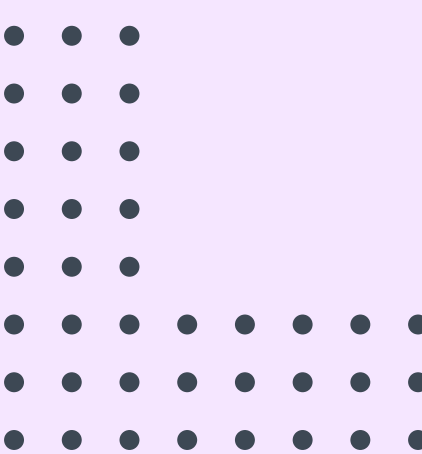
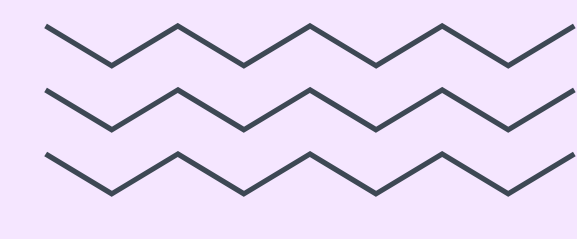
- The Newcastle Safeguarding Adults Board (NSAB).
 - Delivery of multi-agency Safeguarding Adults, Mental Capacity Act (MCA), and Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DoLS) training.
 - Safeguarding Adult Reviews (SARs).
 - Collection and reporting on Safeguarding Adults and DoLS data to national data set.
 - Management of the Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards process.
 - Organisational abuse enquiries.
 - Exploitation enquiries where there is evidence of planned/organised activity with more than one perpetrator/more than one victim, this includes referral to the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) where required.
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SAFEGUARDING ADULTS UNIT

The Safeguarding Adults Unit (also known as the Unit) are not involved in all safeguarding adult concerns that are raised with the Council.

The Unit provides a single point of contact and representation of Adult Social Care at:

- **MAPPA** - Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (high risk offenders/potential offenders)
 - **MARAC** - Multi Agency Risk Assessment Committee (domestic violence victims)
 - **MATAC** - Multi Agency Tasking and Coordinating (domestic violence perpetrators)
 - **DARD** - Domestic Abuse Related Death reviews (formerly called Domestic Homicide Reviews/DHRs)
 - **PREVENT** - government-led, multi-agency programme that aims to stop individuals becoming terrorists.
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TYPES OF CASES WHERE IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE SGA UNIT WILL BE CONSULTED/NOTIFIED:

- Prevent
- Honour Based Violence
- Forced Marriage
- Modern Day Slavery
- Human Trafficking
- Exploitation
- Young people transitioning into adult services
- Organisational concerns
- Concerns with multiple victims/perpetrators

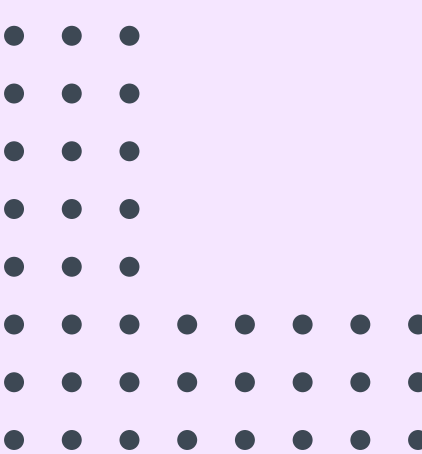
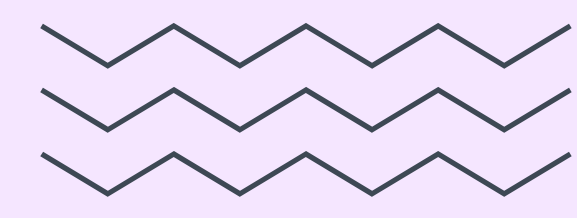
The Unit is overseen by a team of Safeguarding Adult Managers, who also manage the advice line, chair individual and organisational strategy meetings, and attend MAPPA/MARAC/parallel processes.

The Unit works alongside the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH).





EXPECTATIONS OF THE SGA UNIT ADVICE LINE

- A Safeguarding Adults Manager offers advice and support to all internal and external professionals in relation to Safeguarding Adults policy, procedures, and best practice.
 - This is not a referral or a duty system and whilst every effort will be made to respond to your contact on the same day, it may take until the next working day.
 - It is the responsibility of the person seeking advice to identify and address any risks and not to wait until the Safeguarding Adults Unit have provided you with a response.
 - If you have an urgent/immediate issue, please go direct to your manager for advice.
Do not delay seeking appropriate action.
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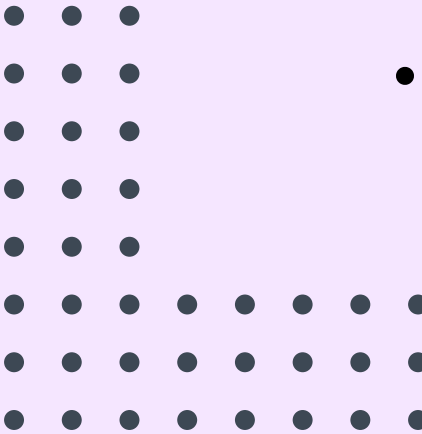
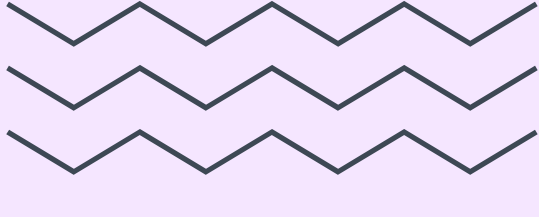


SUPPORT FOR PROFESSIONALS

Safeguarding Advice from the Unit is available Monday to Friday.

Contact the unit with details of the advice required using the
[online advice form](#)

Before contacting the unit make sure you have done the following:

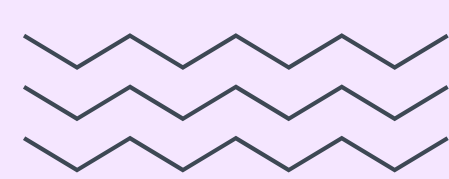
- Gathered initial information to ascertain the details of the concern i.e. what has happened, next of kin views, has significant harm occurred, initial risk management plan.
 - Checked the [resources for practice](#) available on the Newcastle Safeguarding website.
 - Discussed the concern with a manager/safeguarding adults lead within your organisation
 - Prepared a professional opinion as to what you think the action taken could/should be for the case.
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ESCALATION OF CASES

The Safeguarding Adults Unit can be contacted as part of escalation processes within the NSAB's multi-agency policy and procedures.

This might be for a number of reasons but could include difficulties in engaging the adult at risk and/or partners in the safeguarding adults enquiry, or where risks remain high and interventions to manage risks have proved unsuccessful.





SAFEGUARDING MEETINGS

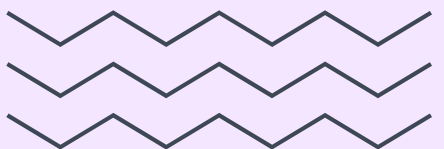
A Safeguarding Adults Manager from the Unit will Chair and support coordination in the following instances:

Safeguarding Adults Investigations and Protection Plan meetings in relation to commissioned services (where the concern is related to a staff member or the organisation)

Safeguarding Adults Investigations and Protection Plan meetings in relation to other agencies

Safeguarding Adults Investigations and Protection Plan meetings in complex cases in negotiation with the Safeguarding Adults manager and the referring team managers where:

- There is a need for an independent Safeguarding Adults Chair.
- The Safeguarding Adults process crosses teams e.g. Adult Social Care and Children Services are involved.
- They cross local authority boundaries and services e.g. several health trusts are involved.
- There are complex inter familial issues.
- There are multiple victims in different teams / local authorities / health trusts.
- There are multiple perpetrators e.g. gang or group.
- There are complex multiple investigations.





ORGANISATIONAL CONCERNS



Organisational abuse: *'Including neglect and poor care practice within an institution or specific care setting such as a hospital or care home, for example, or in relation to care provided in one's own home. This may range from one off incidents to on-going ill-treatment. It can be through neglect or poor professional practice as a result of the structure, policies, processes and practices within an organisation.'*

A Safeguarding Adults Manager from the SGA Unit will Chair and support coordination in the following instances:

- **Safeguarding Adults Investigations and Protection Plan meetings in relation to commissioned services (where the concern is related to a staff member or the organisation)**

For example Nursing Homes, Social Care homes, Day services, Resource centres, and home care including Care at home. Direct payments and commissioned services. This includes staff in a paid or volunteer role, and acting as a Personal Assistant, Legal Services, and other agencies to consider the proportionality of making disclosures to employers. Where there is abuse between people with care needs in a commissioned service that the SGAU should be made aware to check if there are ongoing issues with that service.

- **Safeguarding Adults Investigations and Protection Plan meetings in relation to other agencies**

For example the police, probation, hospitals and community and voluntary organisations where the concern relates to staff (paid or unpaid)



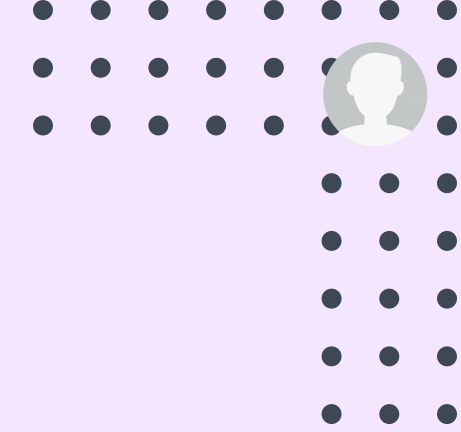
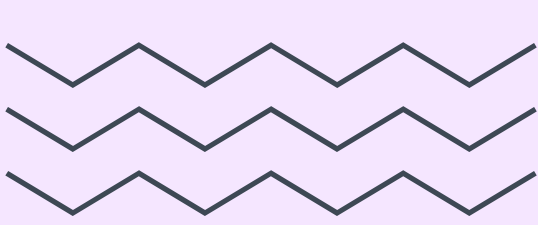
PERSONS IN A POSITION OF TRUST (PIPOT)

The statutory guidance to the Care Act 2014 requires Safeguarding Adults Boards to establish and agree a framework and process to respond to allegations against anyone who works (either paid or unpaid) with adults with care and support needs.

We have recently launched a [guidance](#) to ensure appropriate actions are taken to manage allegations, regardless of whether they are made in connection with the PIPOTs employment, in their private lives, or any other capacity.

The SGA Unit may be consulted for advice on PiPoT cases if, after consulting the guidance, there is not clarity on what action should be taken.



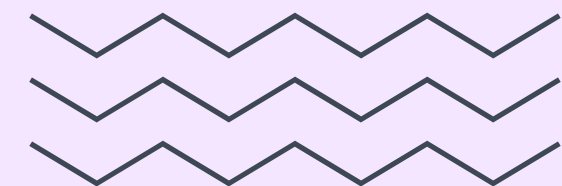
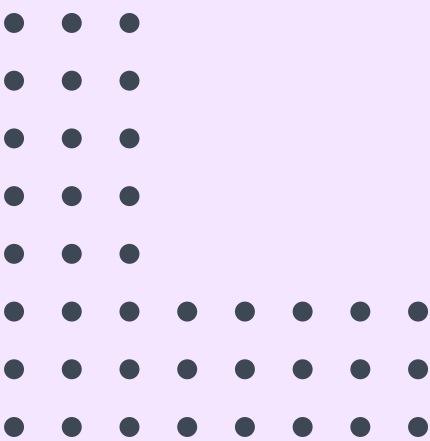


EXPLOITATION

Exploitation involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where someone receives something (e.g. food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) because of them completing a task on behalf of another individual or group of individuals.

Perpetrators will often target young or vulnerable adults in order to exploit them, playing on their vulnerabilities and then using this against them in order for the perpetrator to gain control of the victims actions.

The Safeguarding Adults Unit have a dedicated manager who is single point of contact for Adult Exploitation. There is also a dedicated Exploitation Social Worker who can support with safeguarding cases involving exploitation.





MAPPA

Multi-agency public protection arrangements are in place to ensure the successful management of violent and sexual offenders. This guidance sets out the responsibilities of the police, probation trusts and prison service. It also touches on how other agencies may become involved, for example the Youth Justice Board will be responsible for the care of young offenders.

The guidance includes information on the following:

- Identification and notification of MAPPA offenders
- ViSOR, the secure database that holds details of MAPPA offenders
- Information sharing
- Disclosure and risk assessment
- Risk management plans
- Multi-agency public protection meetings
- MAPPA documents set
- Custody, recall and transfer of MAPPA cases
- Critical public protection cases
- Mentally disordered offenders and MAPPA
- Information on MAPPA can be found at www.mapa.justice.gov.uk



A manager from the Unit attends MAPPA meetings and will agree appropriate safeguarding adults actions where appropriate



MULTI-AGENCY RISK ASSESSMENT CONFERENCES - MARAC

Domestic violence and abuse is defined as:

Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of their gender and sexuality. This can encompass but is not limited to the following types of abuse: psychological, physical, financial, sexual and emotional.

Safeguarding adults enquiries are often used in response to concerns of domestic abuse perpetrated against adults with care or support needs. Practitioners should consult the [multi-agency domestic violence and abuse flow-chart](#) for guidance on the most appropriate response to a concern or disclosure.

Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC)

MARACs are fortnightly meetings chaired by the Police, attended by a range of partner agencies including: adult and children's social care; probation; health services; and community and voluntary sector organisations.


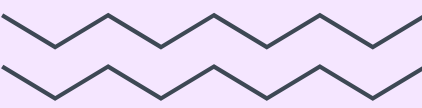
MARACs deal with the highest risk domestic violence cases, where the victim is identified as being at serious risk of harm. In order to determine whether a case is high risk or not, practitioners should use the [CAADA-DASH Risk Identification Checklist](#). Where a case is a visible high risk (14 ticks or more) or high risk based on professional judgement, a referral should be made to MARAC via your agency's Single Point of Contact.

MARACs consider approximately 30 cases each fortnight and as such are not intended to explore risks in significant detail. A case is discussed, with actions agreed for each agency.

It is expected that other processes will monitor and attempt to manage ongoing risks, with the MARAC process highlighting and communicating to all relevant agencies that the case is high risk. Often safeguarding adults procedures will run alongside a case being considered at MARAC, with information being shared between and via each process.

MARAC is a victim-led process. Wherever possible, the CAADA-DASH Risk Identification Checklist should be completed with the victim and the referral made with the consent of the victim. However, it is recognised that this will not always be possible. Where a case is felt to be high risk, consent should always be overridden and a referral made to MARAC. A specialist advocate will be arranged for each victim – this will either be an Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) or an Independent Sexual Violence Advisor (ISVA). The IDVA or ISVA will meet with the victim following the MARAC referral to seek their views in relation to the concerns and provide practical advice and support in relation to the concerns.

Safeguarding adults referrals to the local authority should be made in the normal way. Where MARAC criteria is also felt to be met, a referral to MARAC should be made as well as the safeguarding adults alert.



TRANSITION CASES

Transition protocol: If you have concerns regarding a child/young person (under 18) who is at risk of harm, you should first consult [NSCP Safeguarding policy and procedures](#) and make a referral to Children's Social Care.

This is because Children's Social Care are responsible for the safeguarding, care and support of the young person until they turn 18.

This could result in any of the following processes/meetings being undertaken as deemed appropriate:

- Recommendation of Early Help Support
- Recommendation of a Child & Family Assessment to explore the support needs of the family.
- Child Protection Strategy Discussion/Meeting which could lead to a Child Protection Enquiry being undertaken.

If the young person is subject to one of the above meetings/ processes and is aged 17.5 years or over, a Safeguarding Adults Manager from the Safeguarding Adults Unit should be consulted and/or invited to any meetings, which might be taking place under safeguarding children arrangements (please call 0191 2788156 to discuss). A Safeguarding Adults Manager from the Safeguarding Adults Unit would always take the lead on coordinating safeguarding adults enquiries involving a child approaching their 18th birthday, even if that child was open to an Adult Social Work team as part of other transitional plans or arrangements.

Where it is felt that safeguarding adults procedures are appropriate, Children's Social Care will be required to complete a [safeguarding adults referral](#).

A Safeguarding Adults Manager has the responsibility to make the decision to implement the Safeguarding Adults procedures or not.

