

Safeguarding Adults Policy

PMACTIVE believes everyone has the right to live free from abuse or neglect regardless of age, ability or disability, sex, race, religion, ethnic origin, sexual orientation, marital or gender status.

PMACTIVE is committed to creating and maintaining a safe and positive environment and an open, listening culture where people feel able to share concerns without fear of retribution. Actions taken by PMACTIVE will be consistent with the principles of adult safeguarding ensuring that any action taken is prompt, proportionate and that it includes and respects the voice of the adult concerned.

We have a designated safeguarding officer – Rachel King who can be contacted on 07812 593231. Rachel will be responsible for implementing PMACTIVE's safeguarding policy and ensuring all concerns are dealt with appropriately.

Our Commitments:

- Everyone involved with PMACTIVE is aware of the safeguarding adult procedures and knows what to do and who to contact if they have a concern relating to the welfare or wellbeing of an adult.
- Any concern that an adult is not safe is taken seriously, responded to promptly, and followed up in line with PMACTIVE Safeguarding Adults Policy and Procedures.
- The well-being of those at risk of harm will be put first and the adult actively supported to communicate their views and the outcomes they want to achieve. Those views and wishes will be respected and supported unless there are overriding reasons not to.
- Any actions taken will respect the rights and dignity of all those involved and be proportionate to the risk of harm.
- Confidential, detailed and accurate records of all safeguarding concerns are maintained and securely stored in line with our Data Protection Policy and Procedures.
- PMACTIVE will cooperate with the Police and the relevant Local Authorities in taking action to safeguard an adult.
- All staff and volunteers understand their role and responsibility for safeguarding adults and have completed and are up to date with safeguarding adult training and learning opportunities appropriate for their role.

- PMAActive uses safe recruitment practices and continually assesses the suitability of volunteers and staff to prevent the employment of unsuitable individuals.
- PMAActive shares information about anyone found to be a risk to adults with the appropriate bodies. For example: Disclosure and Barring Service, Police, Local Authority or Social Services.
- When planning activities and events PMAActive includes an assessment of, and risk to, the safety of all adults from abuse and neglect and designates a person who will be in attendance as a safeguarding lead for that event.

Implementation

PMAActive is committed to developing and maintaining its capability to implement this policy and procedures. To do so the following will be in place:

- A clear line of accountability within the organisation for the safety and welfare of all adults.
- Access to relevant legal and professional advice.
- Safeguarding adult procedures that deal effectively with any concerns of abuse or neglect, including those caused through poor practice.
- A Safeguarding Welfare Officer
- Arrangements to work effectively with other relevant organisations to safeguard and promote the welfare of adults, including arrangements for sharing information.
- Codes of conduct for all Staff that specify zero tolerance of abuse in any form.
- Risk assessments that specifically include safeguarding of adults.
- Policies and procedures that address the following areas and which are consistent with this Safeguarding Adults policy:

1. Safeguarding Children
2. Bullying and harassment
3. Equality, diversity and inclusion
4. Safe activities risk assessments
5. Discipline and grievance
6. Concerns, Complaints and Compliments
7. Whistleblowing
8. Safe recruitment and selection (staff and volunteers)
9. Information policy, data protection and information sharing

Section 1: Safeguarding Adults Legislation

Key Points

- There is a legal duty on Local Authorities to provide support to 'adults at risk'.
- The safeguarding legislation applies to all forms of abuse that harm a person's well-being.
- The law provides a framework for good practice in safeguarding that makes the overall well-being of the adult at risk a priority of any intervention.
- The Care Act 2014 emphasises the importance of person-centred safeguarding,
- The law provides a framework for making decisions on behalf of adults who can't make decisions for themselves (Mental Capacity Act 2005).
- The law provides a framework for organisations to share concerns they have about adults at risk with the local authority.
- The law provides a framework for all organisations to share information and cooperate to protect adults at risk.

Our Safeguarding Adults policy is compliant with United Nations directives on the rights of disabled people and commitments to the rights of older people. It is covered by:

- The Human Rights Act 1998
- The Data Protection Act 2018
- General Data Protection Regulations 2018

The practices and procedures within this policy are based on the relevant legislation and government guidance in England:

- The Care Act 2014
- Care and Support Statutory Guidance (especially chapter 14) 2014
- Mental Capacity Act 2005

Other legislation may also affect adult safeguarding. These include legislation about different forms of abuse and those that govern information sharing. For example, legislation dealing with:

- Murder/attempted murder
- Physical Assault
- Sexual Offences
- Domestic Abuse/Coercive control
- Forced Marriage
- Female Genital Mutilation
- Theft and Fraud
- Modern slavery and Human exploitation
- Hate crime
- Harassment
- Listing and Barring of those unsuitable to work with adults with care and support needs

The Principles of Safeguarding Adults in England;

The Care Act 2014 key principles of adult safeguarding are:

- **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.
- **Accountability** – Accountability and transparency in delivering safeguarding.

Person Centred Safeguarding

Where possible PMACTive will adopt a person-centred safeguarding approach. This will mean engaging the adult in question in a conversation about how best to respond to their situation in a way that enhances their involvement, choice and control, as well as improving their quality of life, well-being and safety. PMACTive will work to support the adult to achieve the outcomes they want for themselves. The adult's views, wishes, feelings and beliefs will be considered when decisions are made about how to support them to be safe.

PMACTive encourage where someone has difficulty making their views and wishes known, then they should be supported or represented by an advocate. This might be a safe family member or friend of their choice or a professional advocate. PMACTive will work with the adult in question to identify a suitable advocate.

PMACTive recognises there may be instances where it is not possible, including the adult in question is considered an adult at risk or where they lack mental capacity.

Definition of an Adult at Risk

The Safeguarding Adults legislation creates specific responsibilities on Local Authorities, Health, and the Police to provide additional protection from abuse and neglect to Adults at Risk. When a Local Authority has reason to believe there is an adult at risk, they have a responsibility to find out more about the situation and decide what actions need to be taken to support the adult.

PMACTive may also need to act as part of safeguarding an adult, for example, to use the disciplinary procedures in relation to a member of staff or member who has been reported to be harming a participant.

Who is an Adult at risk?

As defined by the care act 2014, in England an adult at risk is an individual aged 18 years and over who:

(a) has needs for care and support (whether the local authority is meeting any of those needs)

AND;

(b) is experiencing, or at risk of, abuse or neglect, AND;

(c) because of those care and support needs is unable to protect themselves from either the risk of, or the experience of abuse or neglect.

Mental Capacity and Decision Making

UK Law assumes that all people over the age of 16 can make their own decisions, unless it has been proved that they can't. Even if others consider them to be unwise.

The Law says that to make a decision adults need to:

- Understand information
- Remember it for long enough
- Think about the information
- Communicate our decision

PMAActive understands a person's ability to do this may be affected by things such as learning disability, dementia, mental health needs, acquired brain injury and physical ill health. PMAActive are also aware there maybe situations where a person's mental capacity can change. Where it is safe to do so, we will wait until the adult in question is able to be involved in decision making or to make the decision themselves.

For example:

- A person with epilepsy may not be able to make a decision following a seizure.
- Someone who is anxious may not be able to make a decision at that point.
- A person may not be able to respond as quickly if they have just taken some medication that causes fatigue.

Mental Capacity must also be considered when we believe abuse or neglect might be taking place. It is important to make sure an 'adult at risk' has choices in the actions taken to safeguard them, including whether or not they want other people informed about what has happened, however, in some situations the adult may not have the mental capacity to understand the choice or to tell you, their views.

There may be times when PMAActive needs to make decisions on behalf of an individual in an emergency. Decisions taken to safeguard an adult who cannot make the decision for themselves could include:

- Sharing information about safeguarding concerns with people that can help protect them.
- Stopping them being in contact with the person causing harm.

At all other times, where we feel an adult is unable to make decisions independently, we will liaise with carers & the local authority to ensure it has been identified the adult in question lacks mental capacity.

Where possible we will offer adults as many opportunities as possible to make decisions about their care. We will liaise the adult in question to agree how any decisions will be made on a day-to-day basis and where appropriate create profiles, about likes and dislikes etc to be shared with the relevant PMAActive staff.

The Prevent duty

Some organisations in England, Scotland and Wales have a duty, as a specified authority under section 26 of the Counterterrorism and Security Act 2015, to identify vulnerable adults and prevent them from being drawn into terrorism. This is known as the Prevent duty. These organisations include:

- Schools
- Registered childcare providers
- Local authorities
- Police
- Prisons and probation services
- NHS trusts and foundations.
- Other organisations may also have Prevent duties if they perform delegated local authority functions.

Adults can be exposed to different views and receive information from various sources. Some of these views may be considered radical or extreme.

Radicalisation is the process through which a person comes to support or be involved in extremist ideologies. It can result in a person becoming drawn into terrorism and is in itself a form of harm.

Extremism is vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs.

Section 2: Data Protection

Recording and Information Sharing

PMAActive complies with the Data Protection Act (DPA) and the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR). PMAActive will ensure all records relating to safeguarding concerns are accurate and relevant. They will be confidentially stored with access only to those with a need to know. PMAActive will, when appropriate, share information, with the right people to safeguard adults, this can include the police, social services and other local authority agencies involved in the adult in questions care.

This does NOT automatically include the persons spouse, partner, adult, child, unpaid or paid carer. Information should only be shared with family and friends and/or carers with the consent of the adult or if the adult does not have capacity to make that decision and family/ friends/ carers need to know to help keep the person safe.

PMAActive will take into account the preferences of the adult in question when determining who the safeguarding concerns are shared with. We recognise their wishes should be respected and will not share the information if requested unless there are overriding reasons to share the information, these can include where;

- it is not safe to contact the adult to gain their consent – i.e. it might put them or the person making contact at further risk.

- you believe they or someone else is at risk, including children.
- you believe the adult is being coerced or is under duress.
- it is necessary to contact the police to prevent a crime, or to report that a serious crime has been committed.
- the adult does not have mental capacity to consent to information being shared about them.
- the person causing harm has care and support needs.

When information is shared without the consent of the adult this must be explained to them, when it is safe to do so, and any further actions should still fully include them. When in doubt about sharing information PMAActive will seek advice from the local authority safeguarding team, without giving personal details about the person at risk or the person causing harm.

Record Keeping

- Complete a Safeguarding Adults Report Form and submit to the PMAActive Safeguarding Lead without delay.
- Describe the circumstances in which the concern came about and what action you took or advice you gave.
- It is important to distinguish between things that are facts, things that have been observed or over-heard and opinions, to ensure that information is as accurate as possible.

If someone has told you about the harm or abuse, use the words the person themselves used. If someone has written to you (including by email, message) include a copy with the form.

Whistleblowing:

It is important that people within PMAActive have the confidence to come forward to speak or act if they are unhappy with anything. Whistle blowing occurs when a person raises a concern about dangerous or illegal activity, or any wrong- doing within their organisation. This includes concerns about another employee or volunteer. There is also a requirement by PMAActive to protect whistleblowers.

Section 3: Best Practice

Best practice for staff.

Where possible PMAActive staff & volunteers will never be left on their own with an adult unless a risk assessment has been put in place for 1:2:1 work. It is the responsibility of PMAActive Management to provide an environment where staff can carry out their duties without the likelihood of finding themselves left unsupervised.

GOOD PRACTICE

- Always work in an open environment avoiding private or unobserved situations and encouraging open communication.
- Treating everyone equally with respect and dignity.
- Always putting the welfare of each adult first.
- Maintain a safe and appropriate distance with vulnerable adults

- e. Being an excellent role model of good behaviour.
- f. Be aware of the effect that your words and actions may have.

PRACTICES TO BE AVOIDED

- a. Spending excessive amounts of time alone with vulnerable adults away from others.
- b. Straying from the task in the specification or assignment.
- c. Being unnecessarily inquisitive – only ask for what is necessary.
- d. Saying anything that might make the adult feel uncomfortable or debased.
- e. Saying anything that could be interpreted as aggressive, hostile or impatient.
- f. Standing over the adult or otherwise making them feel pressured.
- g. Exchanging personal contact details, unless agreed with PMActive management and in relation to work role.

PRACTICES NEVER TO BE SANCTIONED

The following should never be sanctioned.

- a. Allow or engage in any form of inappropriate touching.
- b. Make sexually suggestive comments anyone, even in fun.
- c. Reduce an adult to tears as a form of control.
- d. Allow allegations made by an adult to go unchallenged, unrecorded or not acted upon.
- e. Promise an adult that their confidences will be kept secret.

Social Media.

All employees and volunteers should be aware of PMActive's social media policy and procedures and the code of conduct for behaviour towards the adults we support. PMActive asks all staff & volunteers to maintain a professional working relationship with adults who attend our sessions. This includes not accepting friend requests on social media from our service users.

Use of Mobile Phones and other Digital Technology.

All employees, trustees and volunteers should be aware of PMActive's policy and procedures regarding the use of mobile phones and any digital technology and recognise we do not photograph anyone without the explicit consent of the person.

Section 4: Recognising Signs of Abuse & Neglect

The Safeguarding Adults Legislation in the Care Act 2014 defines categories of adult abuse and harm as follows;

- Physical
- Sexual
- Emotional/Psychological/Mental
- Neglect and acts of Omission
- Financial or material abuse
- Discriminatory
- Organisational / Institutional
- Self-neglect
- Domestic Abuse (including coercive control)
- Modern slavery

Signs and Indicators of Abuse and Neglect

An adult may confide to a member of staff, coach, volunteer or another participant that they are experiencing abuse inside or outside of PMActive. Similarly, others may suspect that this is the case.

There are many signs and indicators that may suggest someone is being abused or neglected. There may be other explanations, but they should not be ignored. The signs and symptoms include but are not limited to:

- Unexplained bruises or injuries – or lack of medical attention when an injury is present.
- Person has belongings or money going missing.
- Person is not attending / no longer enjoying their sessions. You may notice that a participant in a team has been missing from practice sessions and is not responding to reminders from team members or coaches.
- Someone losing or gaining weight / an unkempt appearance. This could be an adult whose appearance becomes unkempt, does not wear suitable clothing and there is a deterioration in hygiene.
- A change in the behaviour or confidence of a person. For example, a participant may be looking quiet and withdrawn when their brother comes to collect them from sessions in contrast to their personal assistant whom they greet with a smile.
- Self-harm.
- A fear of a particular group of people or individual.
- A parent/carers always speaks for the person and doesn't allow them to make their own choices
- They may tell you / another person they are being abused – i.e. a disclosure

Section 5: Procedures for Reporting & Responding to safeguarding concerns

Reporting Concerns About Yourself

- If you are in immediate danger or need immediate medical assistance contact the emergency services 999.
- Please contact the Safeguarding Lead – Rachel King (07812 593231). If you would prefer, you can also contact another member of staff who will help you raise the issue to the Safeguarding Lead.
- You can also contact the Police, Social Services, your doctor or other organisations that can provide information and give help and support

Once a safeguarding concern has been made PMActive will follow the procedure in this document. At all stages you are welcome to have someone who you trust support you and help you to explain what happened and what you want to happen. It is of upmost importance to PMActive that you can take part in our activities safely and we will take every step to support you to do that.

Reporting Concerns About Others

You may be concerned about harm to another person because of something you have seen or heard, information you have been told by others or because someone has confided in you about things that are happening or have happened to them.

You should not keep safeguarding concerns to yourself. If you have concerns and/ or you are told about possible or alleged abuse, poor practice or wider welfare issues you must contact the PMAActive Safeguarding Lead or Welfare Officer as soon as you can – Rachel King (07812 593231)

If you are concerned about harm being caused to someone else, please follow the guidance below.

- It is not your responsibility to prove or decide whether an adult has been harmed or abused. It is however, everyone's responsibility to respond to and report concerns they have.
- If someone has a need for immediate medical attention call an ambulance on 999.
- If you are concerned someone is in immediate danger or a serious crime is being committed contact the police on 999 straight away. Where you suspect that a crime is being committed, you must involve the police.
- Remember to be person centred/make safeguarding personal. If it will not put them or you at further risk, discuss your safeguarding concerns with the adult and ask them what they would like to happen next. Inform them that you have to pass on your concerns to your Safeguarding Lead or Welfare Officer. Do not contact the adult before talking to your Safeguarding Lead or Welfare Officer if the person allegedly causing the harm is likely to find out.

Responding to a Direct Disclosure

If an adult indicates that they are being harmed or abused, or information is received which gives rise to concern, the person receiving the information should:

- Take it seriously.
- Stay calm.
- Listen carefully to what is said, allowing the adult to continue at their own pace,
- Be sensitive.
- Keep questions to a minimum, only ask questions if you need to identify/ clarify what the person is telling you.
- Reassure the person that they have done the right thing in revealing the information.
- Ask them what they would like to happen next.
- Explain what you would like to do next.
- Explain that you will have to share the information with PMAActive Safeguarding Lead.
- Ask for their consent for the information to be shared outside the organisation.
- Make an arrangement as to how the Safeguarding Lead can contact them safely.
- Help them to contact other organisations for advice and support (e.g. Police, Domestic Abuse helpline, Victim Support).
- Act swiftly to report and carry out any relevant actions.
- Record in writing what was said using the adult's own words as soon as possible.

It is important **not** to:

- Dismiss or ignore the concern.

- Panic or allow shock or distaste to show.
- Make negative comments about the alleged perpetrator.
- Make assumptions or speculate.
- Come to your own conclusions.
- Probe for more information than is offered.
- Promise to keep the information secret.
- Make promises that cannot be kept.
- Conduct an investigation of the case.
- Confront the person thought to be causing harm.
- Take sole responsibility.
- Tell everyone.

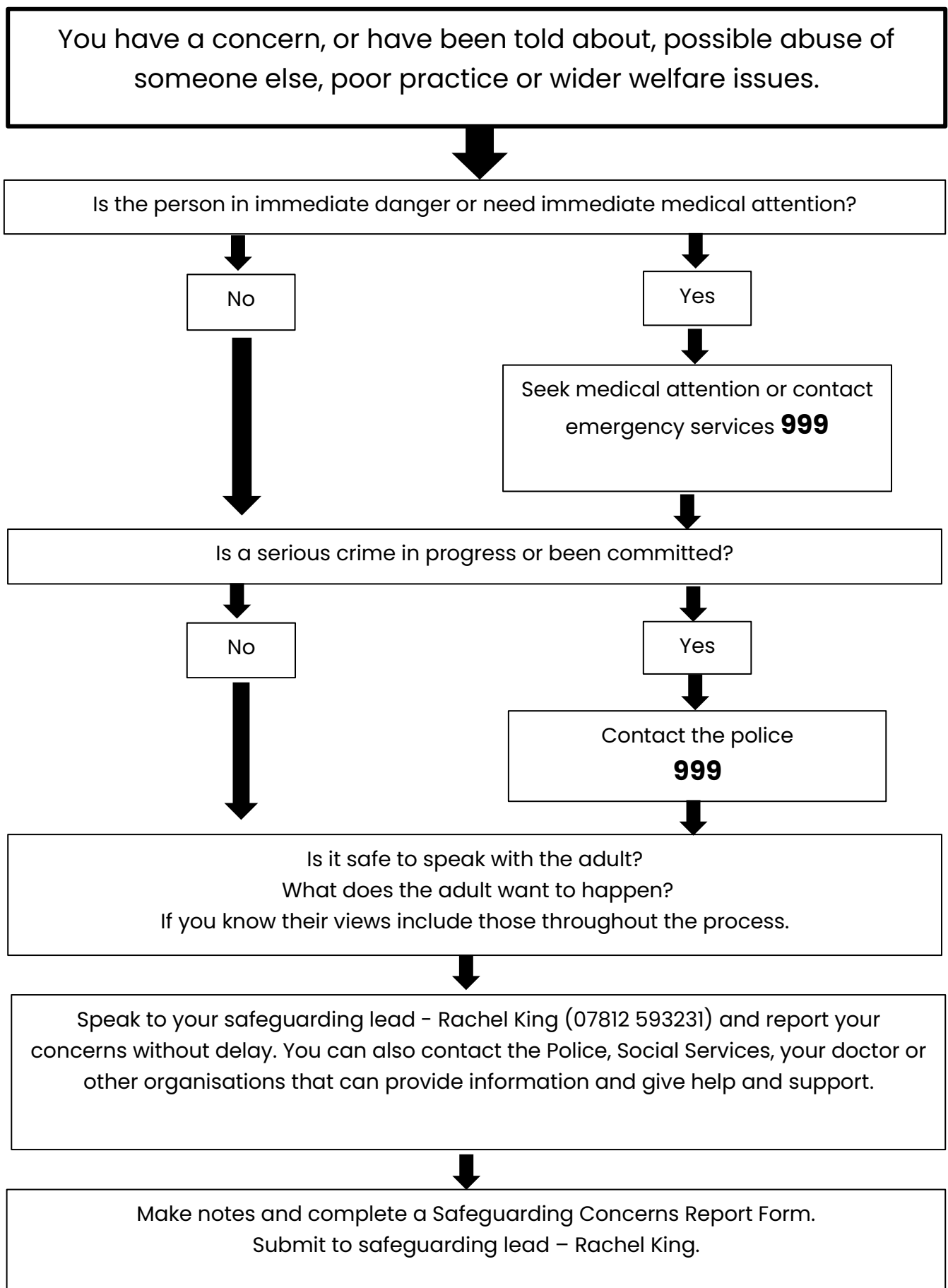
Responding to allegations of abuse when against a member of staff.

When allegations or concerns are raised about bad practice by staff they will be dealt with both as a safeguarding concern and in line with disciplinary procedures. They must be reported to the responsible leader who should seek immediate advice from PMActive Management.

The member of staff or volunteer in question should be informed an allegation has been made and the safeguarding procedures below are being implemented.

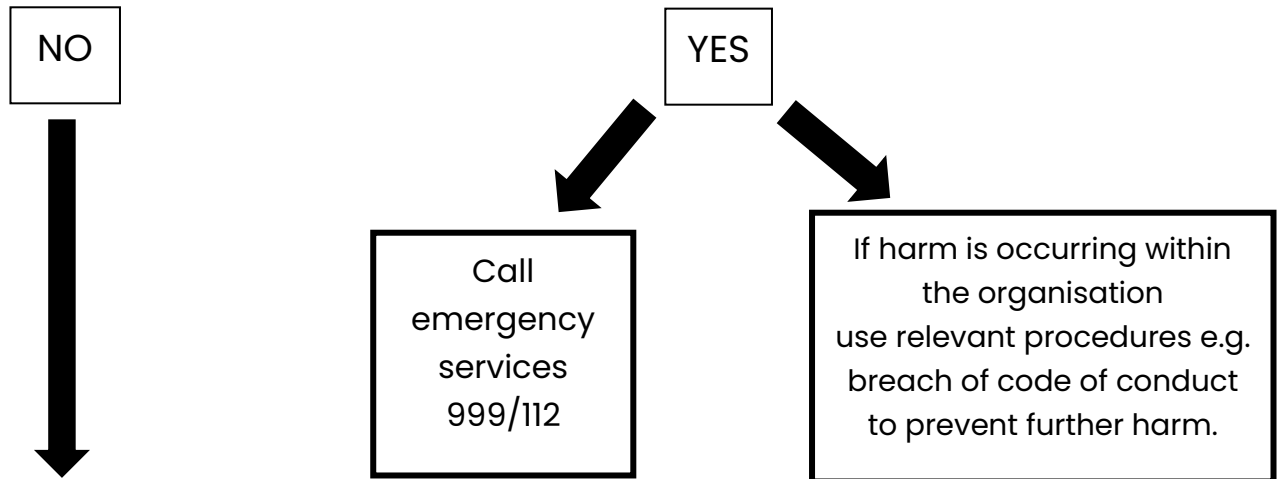
PMActive will ensure appropriate steps are taken to both support the adult who made the allegation and support the member of staff in question. This may include suspending the member of staff pending investigation as outlined within our flowchart below.

Reporting Concerns Flowchart



Procedure for Safeguarding Lead Flow Chart

Step 1: Is someone at immediate risk of harm/ danger or in need of immediate medical attention?



Step 2 – Safeguarding Report Details

If you have been sent a Safeguarding Report Form check that you can understand what is written and that all the necessary parts have been completed

If you are being contacted directly request a completed Safeguarding Report Form (staff and volunteers) or fill in the form with the person making the report (public/adult themselves)

Step 3- Person Making the Report

Inform, reassure and advise the person making the report e.g. what to do/what not to do.
Explain what will happen next. Reinforce the need for confidentiality.

Step 4- Person at Risk

What are the risks? What are the views of the adult? Are they an adult at risk? Do they need support to make decisions about their safety?

Do you need to contact the adult directly? Is it safe for you to do so?

Step 5 – Person at Risk

If it is safe to do so – ensure the person at risk has information about what will happen next. Sign post them to other organisations that can support them as appropriate.

Steps 6– 14 **Taking Action**

Step 6 – Consult and Decide

As needed consult with the Local Authority & the Police and decide which one or more of the following actions need to be taken.

If a serious crime is suspected contact the police	If you believe there is an 'adult at risk' make a safeguarding adults report to the Local Authority	If harm is suspected of being caused within PMActive e.g. by an employee, contracted worker, volunteer or member report to relevant manager/s	Consult with and inform the adult
Criminal enquiry, investigation, proceedings	Safeguarding adults process led by Local Authority	PMActive will take short term steps within relevant policy to prevent harm e.g. suspend employee, coach, volunteer or member	PMActive decides who will maintain regular contact with the adult/s who have been at risk of harm

Step 7

Take advice from and coordinate actions taken by PMActive with those of other agencies.
Attend and contribute to Safeguarding Adults strategy meetings

Step 8

Safeguarding Lead to hold case review meeting to coordinate actions by PMActive.

Possible outcomes: e.g. • Criminal Caution or Conviction • Police referral back to organisation • Referral to Independent Barring Board • Unsubstantiated – no further action	Possible outcomes e.g. • LA enquiries triggered • Adult supported to 'make safeguarding personal' • Other adults at risk identified • Multi-agency meetings to coordinate actions • New/changed care and support and protection plan for any adult at risk • NOT an adult at risk – information and advice provided	Possible outcomes: e.g. • Informal resolution • Education and training • Formal warning • Dismissal • Role conditions applied • Contract ended • Referred to Independent Barring Board • Unsubstantiated – no further action	Possible Outcomes: e.g. • Adult receives information about the process • Adult supported to have their views and experience heard • Adult supported to gain support from other agencies • Adult continues to participate in organisation/sport
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Steps 9

Recording and reporting
Ensure decisions made, actions taken, and outcomes logged and reported

Safeguarding Report Form

To be completed as fully as possible if you have concerns regarding an adult. If it is safe to do so, it is important to inform the adult about your concerns and that you have a duty to pass the information onto the safeguarding lead. The Safeguarding Lead will then look at the information and start to plan a course of action.

Section 1 – Details of adult (you have concerns about)	
Name of adult	
Address	
Date of Birth/ Age	
Contact number	
Emergency contact if known	
Consent to share information with emergency contact?	
Section 2 – Details of the person completing this form/ Your details	
Name	
Contact phone number(s)	
Email address	
Line manager or alternative contact	
Name of organisation / club	
Your Role in organisation	
Section 3 – Details of concern	
Please explain why you are concerned. Please give details about what you have seen/been told/other that makes you believe the adult is at risk of harm or is being abused or neglected (include dates/times/evidence from records/photos etc.)	

Date/ Time	What happened
Section 5 – Details of the person thought to be causing harm (if known)	
Name	
Address	
Date of Birth/Age	
Relationship/connection to adult	
Role in organisation	
Do they have contact with other adults at risk in another capacity? E.g. in their work/family/as a volunteer	
Section 6 – Have you discussed your concerns with the adult? What are their views, What have they stated about what they want to happen and what outcomes they want?	

Section 6A – Reasons for not discussing with the adult	
Discussion would put the adult or others at risk. Please explain:	
Adult appears to lack mental capacity. Please explain:	
Adult unable to communicate their views. Please explain:	
Section 7 – Risk to others	
Are any other adults at risk Yes/No/Not known – delete as appropriate If yes please fill in another form answering questions 1-6	
Are any children at risk Yes/No/Not known Delete as appropriate If yes please fill in a safeguarding children referral form and attach to this.	
Section 8 – What action have you taken if any /agreed with the adult to reduce the risks?	
Actions by club: e.g. person causing harm suspended, session times changed.	
Section 9: Other agencies contacted	Who contacted/reference number/contact details/advice gained/action being taken
Police	
Ambulance	
Other – please state who and why:	
Section 10: Contact with Welfare Officer/others within the club	
Who else has been informed of this issue? – and what was the reason for information sharing	

Consultation with Safeguarding Lead	Dates and times
Completed Form copied to Safeguarding Lead; Date and time	
Signed:	
Date:	

OFFICE USE ONLY
Section 11 – Sharing the concerns (To be completed by Safeguarding Lead)
Details of your contact with the adult at risk of harm. Have they consented to information being shared outside of PMAActive?
Details of contact with the Local Authority Safeguarding Team/MASH where the adult at risk of harm lives – advice can be still sought without giving personal details if you do not have consent for a referral.
Details of any other agencies contacted:
Details of the outcome of this concern:

Glossary

Adult	A person over the age of 18
Adult at risk	Definition used in legislation (different in each home nation) for adults who the Local Authority has a responsibility to support to prevent them from experiencing (further) harm caused by abuse and neglect.
Abuse	A violation of a person's physical, emotional or mental integrity by any other person.
Case Management Group	A group created by a sports organisation to ensure the organisation carries out its role/s in individual cases of abuse or neglect AND to maintain an overview of the implementation of the organisation's safeguarding functions.
Harm	Damage done to a person's well-being.
MASH	Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hubs are used as a one point of contact/safeguarding referrals in some areas. Where they exist a referral to MASH benefits from the information held by and the expertise of various agencies e.g. Local Authority, Police and Health.
Mental Capacity	The ability to consider relevant information, make and communicate a decision.
Safeguarding	Work to prevent and to stop abuse and neglect.
Safeguarding Adult Team	A team set up to manage the safeguarding of adults at risk within an organisation or more commonly across a Local Authority district.
Safeguarding Adults Board (SAB) (England and Wales)	A statutory body set up in line with national legislation. Statutory membership includes the Local Authority, Police and NHS. Representatives from the voluntary sector and of 'citizens' e.g. a representative from a disabled people's forum are often also included. Their role is to coordinate safeguarding work across the Local Authority district.
Safeguarding Adult Partnership (Northern Ireland)	
Adult Protection Committee (Scotland)	

Sources of Information and Support

Surrey Adult Safeguarding Referral

A front door to Surrey County Council services for reporting adult safeguarding concerns. children, provides residents and people who work with children in Surrey with direct information, advice and guidance about where and how to find the appropriate support for children and families.

Available 9am–5pm, Monday – Friday

Tel: [0300 200 1005](tel:03002001005)

Referral can also be made Online through the adult social care portal

www.adultsocialcareportal.surreycc.gov.uk

Emergency Duty Team (EDT)

provides an emergency social care service for urgent situations which are out of normal office hours. If your call is not answered, please do leave a message and your contact details for someone to get back to you.

EDT is available 5pm–9am, Monday – Friday, Weekends 24 hours a day.

Tel: [01483 517898](tel:01483517898)

Email: edt.ssd@surreycc.gov.uk

The LADO

Service manages allegations against individuals who work or volunteer with children in Surrey. If you have a concern regarding someone who works with children, please contact the LADO on

Tel: [0300 123 1650](tel:03001231650)

Email: LADO@surreycc.gov.uk

Action on Elder Abuse

A national organisation based in London. It aims to prevent the abuse of older people by raising awareness, encouraging education, promoting research and collecting and disseminating information.

Tel: [020 8765 7000](tel:02087657000)

Email: enquiries@elderabuse.org.uk

www.elderabuse.org.uk

Ann Craft Trust (ACT)

A national organisation providing information and advice about adult safeguarding. ACT have a specialist Safeguarding Adults in Sport and Activity team to support the sector

Tel: [0115 951 5400](tel:01159515400)

Email: Ann-Craft-Trust@nottingham.ac.uk

www.anncrafttrust.org

Men's Advice Line

For male domestic abuse survivors

Tel: [0808 801 0327](tel:08088010327)

National LGBT+ Domestic Abuse Helpline

Tel: 0800 999 5428

National 24Hour Freephone Domestic Abuse Helplines

England	Northern Ireland
Tel: 0808 2000 247 www.nationaldahelpline.org.uk/Contact-us	Tel: 0808 802 1414 www.dsahelpline.org Twitter: www.twitter.com/dsahelpline Facebook: www.facebook.com/dsahelpline
Scotland	Wales
Tel: 0800 027 1234 Email: helpline@sdaafmh.org.uk Web chat: sdaafmh.org.uk	Llinell Gymorth Byw HebOfn/ Live free from fear helpline Tel: 0808 8010 800 Type Talk: 18001 0808 801 0800 Text: 078600 77 333

Rape Crisis Federation of England and Wales

Rape Crisis was launched in 1996 and exists to provide a range of facilities and resources to enable the continuance and development of Rape Crisis Groups throughout Wales and England.

Email: info@rapecrisis.co.uk

www.rapecrisis.co.uk

Respond

Respond provides a range of services to victims and perpetrators of sexual abuse who have learning disabilities, and training and support to those working with them.

Tel: 020 7383 0700 or

0808 808 0700 (Helpline)

Email: services@respond.org.uk

www.respond.org.uk

Stop Hate Crime

Works to challenge all forms of Hate Crime and discrimination, based on any aspect of an individual's identity. Stop Hate UK provides independent, confidential and accessible reporting and support for victims, witnesses and third parties.

24 hours service:

Telephone: 0800 138 1625

Web Chat: www.stophateuk.org/talk-to-us/

E mail: talk@stophateuk.org

Text: 07717 989 025

Text relay: 18001 0800 138 1625

By post: PO Box 851, Leeds LS1 9QS

Susy Lamplugh Trust

The Trust is a leading authority on personal safety. Its role is to minimise the damage caused to individuals and to society by aggression in all its forms – physical, verbal and psychological.

Tel: [020 83921839](tel:02083921839)

Fax: [020 8392 1830](tel:02083921830)

Email: info@suzylamplugh.org

www.suzylamplugh.org

Victim Support

Provides practical advice and help, emotional support and reassurance to those who have suffered the effects of a crime.

Tel: [0808 168 9111](tel:08081689111)

www.victimsupport.com

Women's Aid Federation of England and Wales

Women's Aid is a national domestic violence charity. It also runs a domestic violence online help service.

www.womensaid.org.uk/information-support