



Catholic Care Community Sponsorship
Safeguarding Adults at Risk Policy
November 2024

Hemsthorpe Community Welcome
Community Sponsorship Group

Named personnel with designated responsibility for Safeguarding

Community Sponsorship Group	Designated Safeguarding Lead Catholic Care
Veronica Ward 07570 044008	Rachel Wilkinson 0113 388 5400 07895 201687

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1. THE POLICY

1.1 Statement

The following policy has been developed for Community Sponsorship Schemes where Catholic Care is the Lead Sponsor. It is guided by the processes outlined in the Joint Multi-Agency Safeguarding Adults Policy and Procedures (West Yorkshire, North Yorkshire and the City of York).

This policy and related procedures apply to all those who are actively involved, in whatever role or function, in the provision of resettlement support to a refugee family arriving in the UK under the Community Sponsorship Scheme ('the Scheme').

The purpose of this policy is to safeguard refugee family members, in this instance adults, receiving resettlement support under the Scheme, and Catholic Care staff and volunteers supporting families under the Scheme. There is a separate policy for children.

Catholic Care is committed to:

- Managing the Scheme in a way which minimises the risk of abuse occurring
- Supporting adults who are at risk, are experiencing or have experienced abuse
- Working with adults and other agencies to end any abuse which is taking place.

All Catholic Care staff and volunteers involved in the Community Sponsorship Scheme will be expected to read, understand and adhere to this safeguarding policy and to participate in any ongoing training that may be required. In addition, Catholic Care will ensure that the Mental Capacity Act is used to make decisions on behalf of those who are unable to make particular decisions for themselves.

There is a named lead person within Catholic Care to promote safeguarding awareness and practice within the organisation and the Scheme and each Community Sponsorship Group has a named person to take the lead on Safeguarding within the group.

We are committed to safeguarding as an integral part of the Scheme and the 'best interests' or 'paramountcy principle', which underpins and is enshrined in adult and child protection legislation, shall be the primary consideration in all matters of safeguarding.

We will always report allegations of abuse to the statutory agencies, ensuring they are dealt with promptly and properly, and where appropriate, perpetrators are held to account. We will act in an open, transparent and accountable way in working in partnership with social care services, the Police, health agencies, probation services and other relevant agencies to safeguard adults at risk and assist in bringing to justice anyone who has committed an offence against an adult.

The following principles and values underpin our Community Sponsorship Schemes:

- We recognise that everyone has the right to live their life free from violence, fear and abuse and to be protected from harm and exploitation;
- We recognise that adult family members have the right to their own independence and agency, and that our role is to promote and facilitate the empowerment and self-sufficiency of the families we support as soon as possible;
- We will act constructively within the guidance as set out in the Care Act 2014, the Mental Capacity Act 2005, and with associated statutory and good practice guidance;
- We will be proactive and intervene when it appears that individuals need to be made safe from harm, whether the risk of harm is neglect, sexual abuse, physical abuse, emotional

abuse, online abuse, domestic abuse, financial abuse, self-neglect, discriminatory abuse, organisational abuse, modern slavery, or bullying and cyber-bullying;

- We will work in partnership with other agencies and not act alone;
- We will act in an open, transparent and accountable way in working in partnership with Adults' Social Care Services, the Police, Health Agencies, Probation Providers and other agencies to safeguard individuals and assist in bringing to justice who has committed an offence against a child or adult;
- We will share information and work in partnership with diocesan safeguarding offices where there are concerns about individuals who have, or are believed to have, other roles within the Church that bring them into contact with children or adults who may be at risk;
- We will respond sensitively, respectfully and seriously to anyone who brings concerns or allegations to our attention;

1.2 Definitions

1.2.1 Who is a 'person at risk'?

For the purposes of this policy, a person at risk is an adult who:

- is aged 18 years or more, and
- has needs for care and support (whether or not these are currently being met),
- is experiencing, or is at risk of, abuse or neglect, and
- as a result of those needs is unable to protect himself or herself against the abuse or neglect or the risk of it.

Such a definition includes adults with physical, sensory and mental impairments and learning disabilities, howsoever those impairments have arisen e.g. whether present from birth or due to advancing age, chronic illness or injury. Also included are people with a mental illness, dementia or other memory impairments, people who misuse substances or alcohol. The definition includes unpaid carers (family and friends who provide personal assistance and care to adults on an unpaid basis).

1.2.2 What is abuse?

Abuse can take many forms and the circumstances of the individual should always be considered.

It may:

- Consist of a single act or repeated acts
- Be carried out deliberately or unknowingly.

People who behave abusively come from all backgrounds and walks of life. They may be doctors, nurses, social workers, advocates, staff members, volunteers or others in a position of trust. They may also be relatives, friends, neighbours or people who use the same services as the person experiencing abuse.

The following are examples of issues that would be considered as a safeguarding concern:

Physical abuse - includes hitting, slapping, pushing, kicking, misuse of medication, unlawful or inappropriate restraint, or inappropriate physical sanctions.

Domestic abuse – is “an incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse... by someone who is or has been an intimate partner or family member regardless of gender or sexuality” (Home Office, 2013). Domestic violence and abuse may include psychological, physical, sexual, financial, emotional abuse; as well as so called ‘honour’ based violence, forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

Sexual abuse - includes rape and sexual assault or sexual acts to which the adult at risk has not consented, or could not consent or was pressured into consenting.

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

Financial and material abuse – includes theft, fraud, exploitation, pressure in connection with wills, property or inheritance or financial transactions, or the misuse or misappropriation of property, possessions or benefits.

Modern slavery - includes human trafficking, forced labour and domestic servitude. Traffickers and slave masters use the means they have at their disposal to coerce, deceive and force individuals into a life of abuse, servitude and inhuman treatment.

Neglect and acts of omission - includes ignoring medical or physical care needs, failure to provide access to appropriate health, social care or educational services, the withholding of the necessities of life, such as medication, adequate nutrition and heating.

Discriminatory abuse - includes abuse based on a person's race, sex, disability, faith, sexual orientation, or age; other forms of harassment, slurs or similar treatment or hate crime/hate incident.

Organisational abuse – includes neglect and poor 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.

Self-neglect - covers a wide range of behaviours, such as neglecting to care for one's personal hygiene, health or surroundings and includes behaviours such as hoarding. A safeguarding response in relation to self-neglect may be appropriate where:

- a person is declining assistance in relation to their care and support needs, and
- the impact of their decision, has or is likely to have a substantial impact on their overall individual wellbeing

1.3 Mental Capacity Assessment

The Mental Capacity Act 2005 provides a statutory framework to empower and protect people who lack capacity to make decisions for themselves. It establishes a framework for making decisions on their behalf. This applies whether the decisions are life-changing events or everyday matters. All decisions taken in the adult safeguarding process must comply with the Act.

The Mental Capacity Act outlines five statutory principles that underpin the work with adults who lack mental capacity:

- A person must be assumed to have capacity unless it is established that he/she lacks capacity;
- A person is not to be treated as unable to make a decision unless all practicable steps to help him/her to do so have been taken without success;
- A person is not to be treated as unable to make a decision merely because he/she makes an unwise decision;
- An act done or decision made, under this Act for or on behalf of a person who lacks capacity must be done, or made, in his/her best interests;
- Before the act is done, or the decision is made, regard must be had to whether the purpose for which it is needed can be as effectively achieved in a way that is less restrictive of the person's rights and freedom of action.

In the application of this policy all trustees/members/management leads/staff/volunteers will consider the mental capacity of service users on a case by case basis

1.4 Key Roles

Each member of staff and volunteer has the responsibility to:

- Safeguard and promote the welfare of each family member being resettled under the scheme;

- Be aware of the signs and indicators of abuse and know what to do, and to whom to speak, if they become concerned about a child or adult, or if a child or adult discloses abuse;
- Be familiar with all the policies, procedures and documents that relate to the scheme;
- Comply with the Partnership Agreement and Code of Conduct

Catholic Care has appointed a Designated Safeguarding Lead who is responsible for deciding whether it is appropriate to raise a safeguarding concern with the local authority on behalf of Catholic Care or to respond to the concern in an alternative appropriate manner. The role also includes:

- ensuring that immediate safety issues are addressed, other parties notified (such as the regulator) and that staff are supported
- ensuring that they are kept informed when a member of staff (or volunteer) has raised a concern
- establishing the desired outcomes of the adult at risk

There is also a Deputy Safeguarding Officer.

In addition, the Community Sponsorship Group will appoint a Project Lead who will lead and coordinate all aspects of the project and a Safeguarding Lead who will offer ongoing support and advice to the group on safeguarding matters, reporting into and working co-operatively at all times with the Safeguarding team for Catholic Care.

The group's Project Lead and Safeguarding Lead will be jointly responsible for:

- ensuring familiarisation with this Policy and that it is understood and followed by all members of the group
- liaising with the family and the Catholic Care Safeguarding Lead following any safeguarding concern, issue or incident, in line with the Policy;
- ensuring all group members receive appropriate safeguarding training as required by Catholic Care;
- liaising with Catholic Care to facilitate timely processing of DBS checks for all applicable members of the group as directed by Catholic Care;

Contact details are given at the front of this document

1.5 Safe Recruitment

Catholic Care is committed to building and reinforcing a culture where people value each other and treat each other with dignity and respect. We are committed to achieving best practices in respect to the safe recruitment of staff and volunteers.

We ensure that all appropriate measures are applied in relation to everyone who works in or on behalf of Catholic Care and follow government guidance on checking volunteers.

Safer recruitment practice includes scrutinising applicants, verifying identity and academic or vocational qualifications, obtaining professional and character references, checking previous employment history and ensuring that a candidate has the health and physical capacity for the job. There may be roles, e.g. the Group Leader and Safeguarding Lead where it is appropriate that they are interviewed. When undertaking interviews, Catholic Care has regard to the principles of Value Based Interviewing.

Where appropriate, Catholic Care undertakes checks of the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS)

All Community Sponsorship volunteers are made aware that they are required to notify their group leader of any convictions or cautions during the time they are volunteering with them or if they receive a Penalty Notice for Damage or a Penalty Notice for Disorder.

Where volunteers move to a different role in the Group, then they will be treated as a new volunteer and all appropriate checks for the post carried out.

Catholic Care keeps a single central record detailing a range of checks carried out on their volunteers who are involved in Community Sponsorship.

Statutory requirements are such that:

- an Enhanced DBS check is obtained for volunteers further to a risk assessment considering the regularity, frequency, duration and nature of contact with adults at risk and the level of supervision of the volunteer by another person engaging in regulated activity
- for volunteers, the manager will have undertaken a risk assessment to decide whether to obtain an enhanced DBS certificate for any volunteer not engaging in regulated activity. The manager will have considered the nature of the work; what is known about the volunteer, including formal or informal information offered by staff, parents and other volunteers; whether the volunteer has other employment or undertakes activities where referees can advise on suitability; and whether the role is eligible for an enhanced DBS check. Details of the risk assessment will be recorded.

1.5.1 Safer Working Practice

All volunteers will be aware of systems within their Community Sponsorship Group which support safeguarding and these are explained to them as part of their induction. This includes: Community Sponsorship Safeguarding policy; Community Sponsorship Code of Conduct. All volunteers are given a Volunteers Handbook

Safer working practice ensures that family members are safe and that all volunteers:

- are responsible for their own actions and behaviour and should avoid any conduct which would lead any reasonable person to question their motivation and intentions
- work in an open and transparent way
- discuss and/or take advice from Catholic Care management over any incident which may give rise to concern
- record any incidents or decisions made
- apply the same professional standards regardless of gender or sexuality
- are aware that breaches of the law and other professional guidelines could result in criminal or disciplinary action being taken against them

1.6 Induction, Training and Supervision

Catholic Care senior leadership and trustees are responsible for ensuring that volunteers are competent to carry out their responsibilities for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of the family and creating an environment where they feel able and are supported in their safeguarding role.

Catholic Care, determines what level of training individual volunteers for Community Sponsorship Groups will require, depending on their roles and responsibilities.

Volunteers must be able to:

- understand the policy and procedures
- understand individual volunteer's responsibilities to ensure that concerns for the safety of a family member are effectively addressed
- identify signs of possible abuse and neglect at the earliest opportunity
- be aware of and understand their role in the early help process
- respond to concerns in a timely and appropriate way
- communicate appropriately with children
- understand the role of the DSL
- be aware of external avenues for notifying concerns including the use of escalation and whistle-blowing procedures
- comply with record-keeping requirements
- have up to date knowledge of safeguarding issues
- understand the requirements of the Prevent duty on protecting individuals from radicalisation
- recognise the unique risks associated with on line safety

1.6.1 Induction

All volunteers are given the Community Sponsorship Safeguarding policy, the Community Sponsorship Code of Conduct and the information on the safeguarding response of children. Catholic Care's Community Sponsorship Safeguarding arrangements include the role and identity of the DSL and any deputies.

Safeguarding training is included for all volunteers in their induction.

1.6.2 Volunteers training

In addition to the training at induction, volunteer training should be regularly updated.

All volunteers will also receive Safeguarding updates (for example via email, e-bulletins, meetings) as required, and at least annually, to provide them with the relevant skills and knowledge to safeguard family members effectively.

1.6.3 DSL Training

The designated safeguarding lead and any deputies should undergo training to provide them with the knowledge and skills to carry out the role. The training should be updated every two years.

1.6.4 Safeguarding Training Resources

The Wakefield and District Safeguarding Adults Board website contains lots of good resources including factsheets

1.7 Information sharing and data protection

1.7.1 Confidentiality

Volunteers may, in the course of fulfilling their role become aware of personal or other confidential information, some of which may fall within the scope of the General Data Protection Regulation (2018) and the Data Protection Act (2018). The confidentiality of this information must be respected by all volunteers.

Volunteers must not use information obtained in the course of their work for personal gain or benefit, nor should they pass it on to others who might use it in such a way.

When a report is made about risks of harm to or an adult, the person making the allegation or raising the concern is often concerned to do so 'in confidence'. It needs to be made clear that full confidentiality can never be promised. It is important to explain why, as well as how the information that is about to be shared will be managed.

Reassurance should be given that the information will be shared only with people who need to know, and only in order to take action to intervene and protect the adult.

Additionally, reassurance about the security of records and the security of the information sharing process and record keeping should be given.

Refugee families should be provided with a Data Consent Form within one week of their arrival in the UK. The Data Consent Form sets out what family members can expect to be done with their personal information, and will require families' signed consent for their personal information to be recorded, including via daily or regular online log reports that will be held securely and may be shared, where strictly necessary in the family's best interests, with external agencies.

Confidentiality is often confused with secrecy and remaining anonymous in reporting and referring concerns or allegations. Anonymity can be agreed where the report is coming from a parishioner or other member of the local community and is being passed to the statutory authorities via the Safeguarding Coordinator, but only and in agreement with the statutory authorities e.g. the Police or Adult Social Care Services. Total anonymity cannot be agreed as the circumstances may develop into a criminal process.

If there are concerns about the safety of the person reporting, this must be clearly recorded and taken into full account when reaching an agreement with the Social Care Services and the Police.

Where a person in a formal role within Catholic Care or the Church raises a concern or reports an allegation, they cannot do so anonymously.

1.7.2 Information Sharing

The general principle is that the subject's informed consent will always be sought for the sharing of information pursuant to delivery of the scheme. The exceptions to this include where to seek consent would:

- place an adult at significant risk of serious harm, or
- undermine the prevention, detection or prosecution of a serious crime (i.e. any crime which causes or is likely to cause significant harm to a child or serious harm to an adult or which involves dishonesty, unfitness or incompetence, or other seriously improper conduct), or
- undermine the ability to seek legal advice or enable others to seek legal advice or conduct legal or other regulatory proceedings.

This may be the case where making a referral to Adult Social Care Services or the Police.

12. SAFEGUARDING ADULT PROCEDURES

12.1 Responsibilities

Catholic Care recognises that it has a duty to act on reports, or suspicions of abuse or neglect. Anyone who has contact with adults at risk and hears disclosures or allegations or has concerns about potential abuse or neglect has a duty to pass them on appropriately. If any volunteer has reason to believe that abuse is or may be taking place they have a responsibility to act on this information. It does not matter what their role is, doing nothing is not an option.

If a person discloses abuse to a volunteer directly, the volunteer should:

- Assure them that their concerns are being taken seriously
- Not be judgemental or jump to conclusions
- Listen carefully to what they are saying, stay calm, get as clear a picture as they can. Use open ended questions
- Not start to investigate or ask detailed or probing questions
- Explain that they have a duty to tell the Safeguarding Lead or the designated officer
- Reassure the person that they will be involved in decisions about them

The volunteer's responsibilities are:

1. To take action to keep the person safe if possible.
 - Is an urgent police presence required to keep someone safe – call 999
 - Does the person need urgent medical assistance, do they need an ambulance – call 999
2. If a crime has occurred, be aware of the need to preserve evidence
3. Always inform the Designated Safeguarding Lead at Catholic Care. This information cannot be kept secret even if the individual requests that.
4. Clearly record what they have witnessed or been told, record their responses and any actions taken. If consulting with the DSL will lead to an undue delay and thereby leave a person in a position of risk, then they should 'Raise a Safeguarding Concern' yourself.

2.2 Raising a Safeguarding Concern

Raising a safeguarding concern, means reporting abuse to the local authority under the Safeguarding Adults procedure. Anyone can raise a safeguarding concern, often however this is undertaken by a manager in the organisation. This person is referred to as the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL). Please see the flowcharts for the procedures to follow

2.3 Guidance on managing and reporting cases of interest

The Full Community Sponsorship Agreement sets out a requirement to establish a process for managing and reporting Cases of Interest to the Secretary of State for the Home Department. Cases of Interest comprise any incidents involving members of a resettled family as a victim, perpetrator or observer, where the outcome or consequence is likely to result in:

- serious harm to any individual;
- significant impact on a community;
- significant impact on public confidence in the scheme;

The definition below relates specifically to cases that warrant a report to the Home Office under the Cases of Interest process. If you have concerns or need support on a case that does not meet this definition, you must speak to your Home Office Contact Officer and/or email the Community Sponsorship team, who will offer you the advice and support you need.

Definition of a Case of Interest

The Cases of Interest Process is designed to capture very serious cases. In most cases this is expected to be because a refugee has:

- been arrested for an offence involving violence; weapons; terrorism/extremism; sexual offences (criminality);
- been subjected to a hate crime (hate crimes);
- had a PREVENT referral made regarding them (PREVENT referral);
- suffered a serious negative impact (or perceives they have) because of an act or omission by the Home Office and/or local authorities/delivery partners' (perceived failing);
- been involved in any other incident which the media is aware of (potential media coverage).

The Catholic Care Coordinator will also report to the Community Sponsorship team at communitysponsorship@homeoffice.gov.uk where there is a risk that the relationship between the Community Sponsor group and the resettled family might break down, or where the relationship has actually broken down.

If you are unsure whether an incident or concern warrants a referral to the Home Office as a Case of Interest, you should discuss the case with your Home Office Contact Officer as soon as possible. Please note that the process applies to all refugees resettled under the scheme, regardless of date of arrival.

When deciding whether a refugee has been a victim of a hate crime, we will apply the police and CPS definition:

"Any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice, based on a person's disability or perceived disability; race or perceived race; or religion or perceived religion; or sexual orientation or perceived sexual orientation or transgender identity or perceived transgender identity."

<https://www.cps.gov.uk/hate-crime>

The Catholic Care Coordinator will notify the Home Office within one working day by:

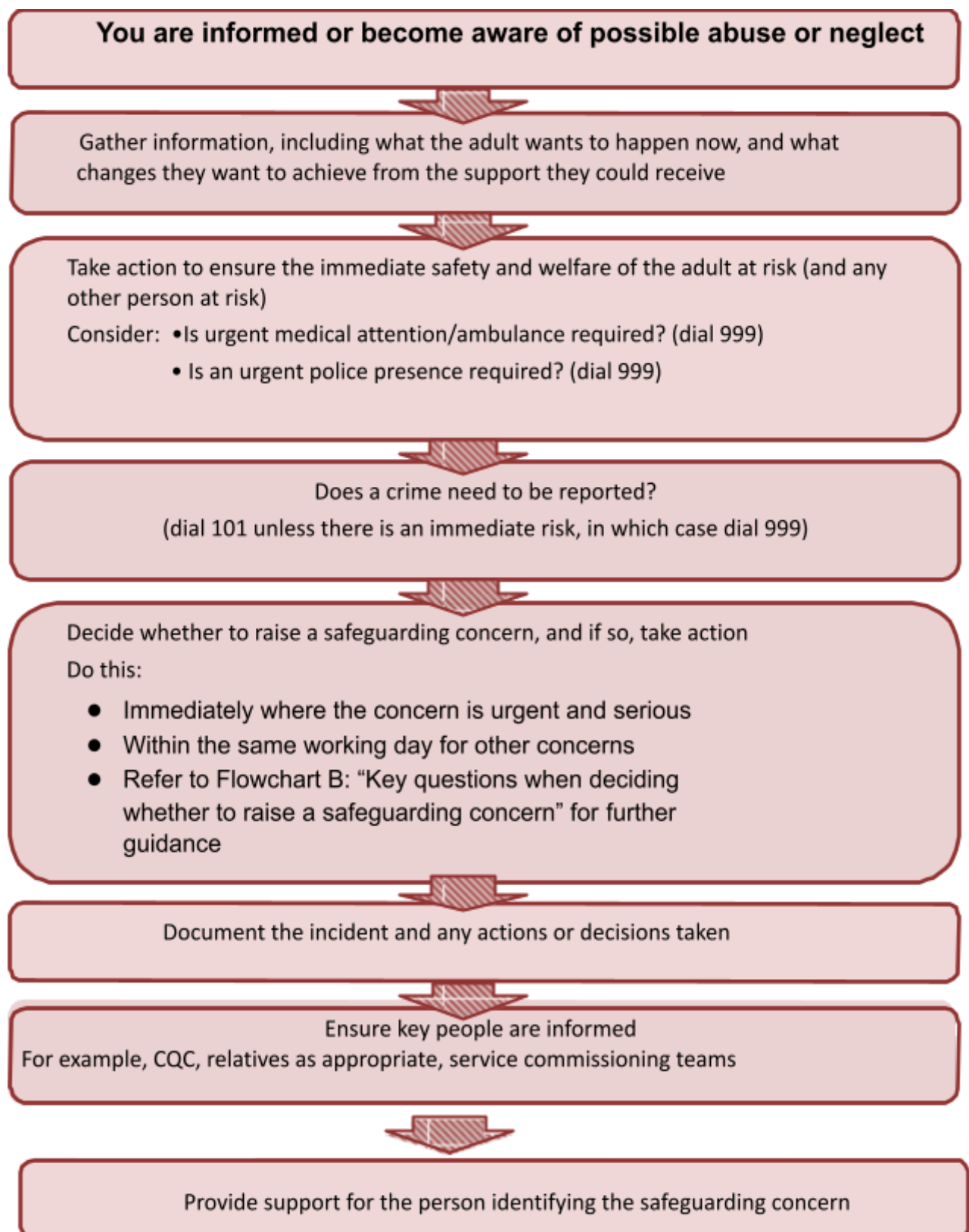
- completing the Cases of Interest notification form and emailing it to the Cases of Interest inbox ResettlementCol@homeoffice.gov.uk, copying in the Home Office Contact Officer, local authority lead and the community sponsorship team at communitysponsorship@homeoffice.gov.uk.
- telephoning the Home Office Contact Officer to inform them that we have submitted a notification, if we have not already discussed the case with them.

The Catholic Care Coordinator will keep the Home Office informed about what is happening on a case. The Home Office will inform us if our notification is being treated as a Case of Interest once a decision has been taken.

Regardless of the outcome of the notification, we will report all significant new developments and any concerns about a case to our Contact Officer, the Cases of Interest inbox and community sponsorship team.

Appendices

Appendix A Managing Safeguarding Concerns Flowchart



Appendix B – Consider whether to raise a Safeguarding Concern

Q1. Does the adult have care and support needs (whether or not the local authority is meeting any of those care and support needs)?



Q2. Is the person experiencing, or at risk of, abuse and neglect?

abuse ☐

NB: Abuse may sometimes occur without any intent to cause harm



Q3. What is the nature and seriousness of the risks?

Consider:

- ☐ The adult's individual circumstances;
- ☐ The nature and extent of the concerns;
- ☐ The length of time it has been occurring;
- ☐ The impact of any incident;
- ☐ The risk of repeated incidents for the adult;



Wherever possible, consider the wishes and desired outcomes of the adult. In other words, what do they want to happen next, what do they want to change about their situation and what outcome do they want to achieve.

Sometimes it will be necessary to Raise a Concern even if this is contrary to the wishes of the adult. Any such decision should be proportional to the risk, for example:

- ☐ It is in the public interest e.g. there is also a risk to others, a member of staff or volunteer is involved, or the abuse has occurred on property owned or managed by an organisation with a responsibility to provide care;
- ☐ The adult lacks mental capacity to consent and it is in the adult's best interests;
- ☐ The adult is subject to coercion or undue influence, to extent that they are unable to give consent;
- ☐ It is in the adult's vital interests (to prevent serious harm or distress or life threatening situations).



If you remain unsure whether to raise a safeguarding concern, seek advice:

- ☐ Contact the Catholic Care Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)
- ☐ Contact your local safeguarding services (See the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Adults Policy and Procedures, Section 5.4 for contact details)

Appendix C - Consider whether to report a concern to the police

If you believe a crime has been committed:

- seek the person's consent to report the matter immediately to the police. Seeking the person's consent to report a crime will be in addition to raising a safeguarding concern with the local authority



If the person has mental capacity in relation to the decision and does not want a report made, this should be respected unless there are justifiable reasons to act contrary to their wishes, such as:

- the person is subject to coercion or undue influence, to the extent that they are unable to give consent, or
- there is an overriding public interest, such as where there is a risk to other people
- it is in the person's vital interests (to prevent serious harm or distress or in life-threatening situations)

There should be clear reasons for overriding the wishes of a person with the mental capacity to decide for themselves. A judgement will be needed that takes into account the particular circumstances.

If the person does not have mental capacity in relation to this decision, a Mental Capacity Assessment must be undertaken and a decision taken in their best interests.



Preserving evidence

If a crime has occurred, try to preserve evidence in case there is a criminal investigation.

- ✓ Try not to disturb the scene, clothing or victim if at all possible
- ✓ Secure the scene, for example, lock the door, if possible,
- ✓ Preserve all containers, documents, locations, etc.
- ✓ Evidence may be present even if you cannot actually see anything
- ✓ If in doubt, contact the police and ask for advice

The police should be contacted for advice wherever required.

Appendix D - Who else to inform

If you are a service provider and a safeguarding concern has been raised, notify your regulatory body and the authority that commissions your service for the adult at risk.



You may also need to inform:

- ☐ The Charity Commission, if your service is a registered charity
- ☐ Your line manager (and safeguarding adults lead if different) of your decisions and actions in line with this procedure
- ☐ Your Human Resources Manager if allegations/concerns relate to a member of employee or volunteer
- ☐ Staff delivering a service on a need-to-know basis so that they do not take actions that may prejudice an enquiry

Appendix E - Document the concern and any actions or decisions taken

Ensure all actions and decisions are fully recorded. It is possible that your records may be required as part of an enquiry, be as clear and accurate as you can. Record the reasons for your decisions and any advice given to you in making these decisions.



Ensure that appropriate records are maintained, including details of:

- ☐ The nature of the safeguarding concern/allegation
- ☐ The wishes and desired outcomes of the adult at risk
- ☐ The support and information provided to enable the adult at risk to make an informed decision
- ☐ Assessments of Mental Capacity where indicated
- ☐ The decision of the organisation to raise a concern or not.

Appendix F - How to Raise a Safeguarding Concern

To raise a safeguarding concern under the safeguarding adults procedures contact:

Social Care Direct: 0345 8 503 503

This contact number is available all day, every day

The person you speak to will ask you for details about the allegation/concern. If

you have reported the incident to the police, tell the person this as well.

You can report it by email at: social_care_direct@wakefield.gov.uk

Appendix G – Useful Contacts

Catholic Care Safeguarding Lead	
Designated Safeguarding Lead Work Telephone Number Mobile Number	Rachel Wilkinson 0113 388 5400 07895 201687
To raise a safeguarding concern about an adult	
Social Care Direct – contacts are available all day, every day	Tel: 0345 8 503 503 Email: social_care_direct@wakefield.gov.uk
Contacting the police	
If the person is in imminent danger If you need to report a crime, but the person is not in imminent danger	Tel: 999 (Emergency Service) Tel: 101 (Non-Emergency Service)
To raise a safeguarding concern about a child/young person	
Social Care Direct, children	Tel: 0345 8 503 503 Email: social_care_direct_children@wakefield.gov.uk And see Catholic Care Community Sponsorship Safeguarding Policy for Children and Young People
Other useful numbers and resources	
National Domestic Abuse Helpline – www.nationaldahelpline.org.uk	0808 2000 247
Crimestoppers	0800 555 111

Appendix H - Protecting people from radicalisation & PREVENT

Radicalisation simply means the process where someone is led to adopt extreme political, social and religious ideals and aspirations. This can lead to people supporting terrorism or getting involved in extremist activity.

There is no single model for radicalisation, and the process is unique for each individual, but there are some common signs of radicalisation:

Possible Outward Behaviours

- Becoming increasingly argumentative and domineering in their viewpoint
- Ignoring views that contradict their own
- Refusing to listen to different points of view
- Unwilling to engage with other people who are different
- Becoming abusive to other people who are different
- Embracing conspiracy theories
- Feeling persecuted
- Changing friends and appearance
- Distancing themselves from old friends
- No longer doing things they used to enjoy
- Converting to a new religion
- Being secretive and reluctant to discuss their whereabouts
- Expressing feelings of an 'us and them' mentality
- Making travel plans and being vague about their arrangements

It can be hard to differentiate between normal teenage behaviour and attitudes that indicate an individual may have been exposed to radicalising influences. Trust your instinct if something feels wrong.

Radicalisation can happen anywhere, by anyone, however one of the biggest platforms where it takes place is on social media.

Online Behaviour

- Being increasingly secretive with online activities
- Changing online identity
- Having more than one online identity
- Spending a lot of time online or on the phone
- Accessing extremist online content
- Joining or trying to join an extremist organisation

Acts of violent extremism and hate crimes are committed by a small minority of people and are not representative of the public. However, people who may be vulnerable to radicalisation may be easily influenced by radical behaviour or extremist ideology.

Who may be vulnerable?

- Those in a transitional period in their lives. This may be as a result of a bereavement, family unit change or moving home;
- People suffering with poor mental health;
- Those seeking an identity or belonging;
- People with low self-esteem or confidence;
- Victims of bullying or race / hate crime;
- People who have undergone a recent religious conversion;
- Being rejected by peer, faith, social groups or family;

- People who are in regular contact with others who have extremist views.

PREVENT

PREVENT is part of the Government's counter terrorism strategy that aims to stop people supporting terrorism or getting involved in extremist activity

PREVENT works with partner agencies to provide practical help to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensures they are given appropriate advice and support. It works in a similar way to programmes designed to safeguard people from gangs, drug abuse, and physical and sexual abuse. It aims to provide early intervention, before a person gets drawn into terrorism, extremism and related criminal activity.

If you are worried about Radicalisation, terrorism or extremism don't wait until you are certain. Contact any of the following if you have concerns:

Anti-Terrorist Hotline 0800 789 321 and a confidential online form which can be found at

<https://www.met.police.uk/tua/tell-us-about/ath/possible-terrorist-activity/>

Counter Terrorism Police <https://www.counterterrorism.police.uk/>

What happens when I contact the police?

When you make a report about suspicious activity or behaviour specially trained officers and police staff will take the details and pass these on for further checks. The information you provide will be kept secure and your identity will be protected. Your call is not recorded and you do not need to give your name. Don't be concerned about wasting police time.

For more support or information, you can contact the following:

- PREVENT e-learning – www.elearning.prevent.homeoffice.gov.uk
Preventing individuals from being drawn into serious and organised crime –
www.gov.uk/government/publications/individuals-at-risk-of-being-drawn-into-serious-and-organised-crime-a-prevent-guide

Educate Against Hate <https://educateagainsthate.com/>

Let's talk about it – <https://www.ltai.info/>

UK Safer Internet Centre - <https://www.saferinternet.org.uk/>

Your own local authority who coordinate PREVENT

PREVENT duty guidance -

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file

[/445977/3799_Revised_Prevent_Duty_Guidance_England_Wales_V2-Interactive.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/445977/3799_Revised_Prevent_Duty_Guidance_England_Wales_V2-Interactive.pdf)