SUMMARY OF CHANGES TO THE MULTI AGNECY ADULT SAFEGUARDING POLICY AND PROCEDURES – AUGUST 2016

PAGE (updated version)	LINE(s)	TYPE	WHAT HAS BEEN INSERTED OR DELETED
Throughout document	Throughout document	Replaced	Care and Support Statutory Guidance 2014Care and Support Statutory Guidance 2016
6	35	Inserted	(SAM)
25-26	Domestic abuse section of the: Types and indicators of abuse and neglect table	Inserted	The Home Office (March 2013) defines domestic abuse 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 gender or sexuality. This can encompass but is not limited to the following types of abuse: Psychological; Physical; Sexual; Financial; Emotional. Domestic Abuse ⁱ includes controlling and coercive behaviour. Section 76 of the Serious Crime Act 2015 makes it an offence to use repeated or continuous controlling or coercive behaviour towards a person with whom the person committing the offence has an intimate personal relationship, or with whom they live and who is a family member or if they were formerly in an intimate relationship. (See Supplementary information in Appendix 6)
26	Financial or material abuse section of the: Types and indicators of abuse and neglect table	Inserted	Theft, fraud, internet scamming, postal and doorstep scams, coercion in relation to an adult's financial affairs or arrangements, including in connection with wills, property, inheritance or financial transactions, or the misuse or misappropriation of property, possessions or benefits- are all forms of financial abuse and are more often than not targeted at adults at risk. The adult at risk can be persuaded to part with large sums of money and in some cases their life savings. These instances should always be reported to the local police service and local authority Trading Standards Services for investigation. The SAB will need to consider how to involve local Trading Standards in its work. Financial abuse can have serious effects including loss of income and independence and harm to health, including mental health. Where the abuse is perpetrated by someone who has the authority to manage an adult's money, the relevant body should be informed,

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			e.g. the Office of the Public Guardian for deputies and attorneys and DWP for appointees.
60	23	Replaced	Managers/Safeguarding Managers/Leads in all organisations
61	4	Insertion	Safeguarding Adult Manager or Lead
71	8-11	Insertion	Where the circumstances are not such as to trigger the Section 42 safeguarding duty, the Local Authority may choose to carry out proportionate safeguarding enquiries, in order to promote the adult's well being and to support preventative action.
72	32-39	Insertion	Suspending placements Where the safeguarding concern raised is about a person in a position of trust and there may be a risk of that person in a position of trust causing harm to other vulnerable adults or children early consideration should be given to: sharing information with the employer and other partner agencies the Local Authority and/or CCG suspending placements with the provider and seeking a voluntary undertaking not to admit self-funders until the conclusion of the enquiry
81	22	Inserted	People in a position of trust
81	31-52	Inserted	Even if the safeguarding concerns arising from a person in a position of trust have been satisfactorily resolved in an individual case, where there is an ongoing risk of that person in a position of trust causing harm to other vulnerable adults or children consideration should be given to: sharing information with the employer and other partner agencies the Local Authority and/or CCG issuing an improvement notice under their contract with the provider requiring the concerns to be resolved and risks to be managed

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			increasing the number of visits by quality control officers the Local Authority and/or CCG suspending placements with the provider and seeking a voluntary undertaking not to admit self-funders until the concerns are resolved and risks managed where there is evidence of organisational abuse, initiating a Provider Concerns process (see section 5)
82	1-3	Insertion	Care providers will be expected to work together with the Local Authority, CCG and other partner organisations in order to resolve concerns, manage risks and to make any necessary improvements
123	7-12	Insertion	Briefings produced by Skills for Care provide further detail on the role of the three statutory members of the SAB. In relation to senior strategic roles in health and CCGs – these are set out as recommended by the Accountability and Assurance Framework: Safeguarding Vulnerable People in the NHS Accountability and Assurance Framework. Available at http://londonadass.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/safeguarding-accountability-assurance-framework.pdf
123	13-28	Insertion	Strategic leadership and practice leadership Each SAB member agency should appoint a senior manager to take the lead strategic and inter-agency role in safeguarding arrangements, including the SAB. Within each partner agency, clearly understood roles should be created for practice leadership in safeguarding. Principal Social Workers are well-placed to provide professional leadership, act as Safeguarding Adult Managers or Leads (SAMs) and to provide additional advice and guidance to social workers in complex and contentious cases. Healthcare providers should have in place named professionals to provide additional advice and support in complex and contentious cases within their organisations. There should be a designated professional lead within the CCG, to act as

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			the lead in the management of complex cases and to provide advice and support to the governing body. Arrangements should be made to enable officers investigating safeguarding concerns to access advice from specially trained investigators and/or units within the Police.
