

Adult Safeguarding Policy

Approved by LSU Board: 30 September 2025

Review date: September 2027



Our Policy: Keeping People Who Use Our Service Safe



Lewisham Speaking Up believes everybody has a right to be safe from abuse.



Abuse is when a person harms another person.



There are many types of abuse.



They are:

Discriminatory

This is when you are treated badly or unfairly just because of who you are.

For example because of your:



- Race



- Disability



- Sexual orientation



- or because you are transgender

Domestic



This is when people you live with for example your family, carers or other people treat you badly.



For example, they hurt you, or force you to do things which are not good for you.

Physical



This is when someone hurts your body. It could be hitting, kicking or punching you. It could also be pushing you, pulling your hair or throwing something at you.



Financial or Material

This is when someone takes your money or personal things like your mobile phone.



They could make you pay for things, or use your bank card to take money out without you wanting them to.

Neglect & Acts of Omission

This is when people who should look after you, do not look after you properly.



This could mean:



- Not feeding you



- Not giving you the medication you need



- Not helping you to keep clean



- Not helping you go to health appointments



Organisational

This is when staff in hospitals or care homes do not look after you the way they should.

For example:



- you are made to stay in your room



- you are left on your own for a long time or left in the bath or on the toilet



- you could be ignored by staff when you need help



Self-Neglect

This is when you do not look after yourself.

This can include:



- Not having health care treatment to make you better



- Not eating enough or the right type of food



- Hoarding - collecting things in your home like newspapers, bottles or empty food containers



Sexual Abuse & Exploitation

This is when someone forces you to do something sexual.

For example:



- touches you in private places when you do not want them to
- Forces you to do things like have sex, or touch someone in their private places



- They might make you watch films or look at pictures of people with no clothes on



- They may also offer you money or other things so you have sex with them or other people



Modern Slavery

This is when people are tricked and forced into working without being paid.



It can involve people moving from another country, or around this country.



This can also be linked to a type of drug dealing called 'County Lines'.



Psychological

This is when someone does or says something to make you feel unhappy.

For example:



- someone says bad things to hurt your feelings



- copies or makes fun of you



- ignores you



- will not let you be involved in things



- threaten to take things away that are important to you.

Advocacy



Lewisham Speaking Up can help people through advocacy if they have been a victim of hate crime or other abuse.

An 'adult at risk' is someone over the age of 18 who might not be able to protect themselves.



This may be because they are ill, have a disability or are an older person.

It's not always strangers that hurt people and sometimes people you know hurt you.



We must all work together to keep people safe.



Services like health, social care, police and advocacy need to work together to protect people. They must take action when abuse happens or is reported.



If someone speaks up about being abused they must be taken seriously by services and staff.



People must be involved in decisions about how to keep them safe.



Lewisham has a Safeguarding Adults Board. It has members from health, social care, the police, housing and voluntary sector. They all have a role in making sure people are safe from abuse.



They have information and advice about keeping people safe and what to do if abuse happens.



Please ask us for more information about keeping safe and what to do if abuse happens to you or someone you know.



Lewisham Speaking Up

Registered in England and Wales No. 5320369 | Registered Charity No. 1109083

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1. Policy Statement

Lewisham Speaking Up (LSU) supports adults (18+ years) with learning disabilities to speak up and be heard about their lives. To be effective in achieving our aims, LSU maintains a safe environment, where staff and volunteers are equipped to respond appropriately to any information they receive, or observations they make concerning possible abuse. This policy includes guidelines for our staff and volunteers on recognising abuse and procedures for responding to suspected abuse.

LSU recognises every adult's right to live free from abuse and neglect. LSU will do all that it can to ensure the safety of the people who use its projects; including its workers, and volunteers. We will prevent abuse from happening wherever possible and aim to reduce the risk of abuse, harm, or neglect to people who use our services or work for us. We intend to safeguard adults in a way that supports them to make choices and have control about how they want to live.

LSU works in partnership with London Borough of Lewisham to safeguard and promote the wellbeing and independence of adults living in Lewisham who are experiencing, or at risk of abuse or neglect.

2. Introduction

This policy is informed by guidance from The Lewisham Safeguarding Adults Board.

Safeguarding is 'everyone's business'

The Care Act 2014 requires that Safeguarding Adults Boards assure themselves that local safeguarding arrangements are in place across their locality.

The Lewisham Safeguarding Adults Board is able to do this by promoting the consistent use of the [London Multi-Agency Adult Safeguarding Policy and Procedures](#) and by encouraging all relevant agencies to share this collective '**whole community approach**' to keeping people safe, and preventing abuse and neglect.

In achieving this it is also vital that relevant agencies who play a role in helping to protect adults at risk of abuse, do so by [Making Safeguarding Personal](#) (MSP). This means that the adult should always be placed at the centre of any work to help protect them, and that practice is person-led and outcome-focussed, by enhancing the individual's involvement, choice and control, which should lead to improvements in their quality of life, wellbeing and safety.

3. Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to outline the principles and definitions that underpin adult safeguarding work and to describe the statutory duties set out under the Care Act 2014. The policy is supported by our Advocacy Procedures, Confidentiality Policy, Bullying and Harassment Policy, Equal Opportunities and Diversity Policy, and Whistleblowing Policy. We have a separate policy on Safeguarding for Children and Young People.

4. Scope

This policy sets out the responsibilities of LSU to protect adults with learning disabilities from abuse or neglect. The safeguarding duties apply to any adult with a learning disability who:

- has needs for care and support (whether or not the Local Authority is meeting any of those needs) and;
- is experiencing, or at risk of, abuse or neglect; and
- as a result of those care and support needs is unable to protect themselves from either the risk of, or the experience of abuse or neglect.

For the purposes of this policy an adult is a person, aged 18 years and over who is at a greater risk of suffering abuse or neglect because of their learning disability.

5. Legal Framework

This policy has been developed within the context of the law and guidance that seeks to protect adults including (but not exhaustive):

- [The Care Act 2014](#)
- [Care Act 2014 Statutory Guidance](#)
- The [Mental Capacity Act 2005](#) (including Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards)
- The [Human Rights Act 1998](#)
- The [Equality Act 2010](#)
- [Mental Health Act 1983](#) and the [Code of Practice 2015](#)
- [Serious Crime Act 2015](#)
- [Modern Slavery Act 2015](#)
- [Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015](#)
- [Statutory Guidance on Female Genital Mutilation](#)
- [Domestic Abuse Act 2021](#)

6. Mental Capacity

We know from thematic research of Safeguarding Adults Reviews (SAR's) that Mental Capacity is often a key feature of these high profile and serious cases. It is commonly found that Mental Capacity Act assessments are either overlooked, missed, or not conducted when they should have been, or they are not conducted thoroughly enough using a multi-disciplinary approach for the most complex cases.

It is also commonly identified that [Executive Capacity](#) (or Decisional Capacity) is not understood. This is the ability of the adult to safely apply or put into practice the relevant decision they have made, or has been made in their best interest.

It is therefore crucial that everyone working with adults at risk of abuse and neglect understands the basic pillars of the Mental Capacity Act, and how to seek advice if they are unsure about anything related to this subject. The Local Authority (Adult Social Care) can be contacted under these circumstances.

7. Who this Policy Applies To

This policy applies to all people working or volunteering with adults with learning disabilities or autism within LSU. This include core and sessional paid staff, volunteers, students on placement, and Trustees.

8. Partnership Working

LSU welcomes working with others in both the voluntary and statutory sectors who are committed to improving the lives of people with learning disabilities. This commitment extends to working with others to safeguard any vulnerable adults at risk and promoting ways to keep people safe from abuse.

9. What We Mean by Adult Safeguarding

The Care Act 2014 Guidance defines safeguarding as protecting an adult's right to live in safety, free from abuse and neglect. It further states that it is about people and organisations working together to prevent and stop both the risks and experience of abuse or neglect, while at the same time making sure that the adult's wellbeing is promoted including, where appropriate, having regard to their views, wishes, feelings and beliefs in deciding on any action. Within this context, the guidance recognises that adults sometimes have complex interpersonal relationships and may be ambivalent, unclear or unrealistic about their personal circumstances.

Abuse and neglect can take many forms and it is important that staff and volunteers working for LSU should not be constrained in their view of what constitutes abuse or neglect, and the circumstances of an individual case should always be considered.

Abuse or Neglect may be:

- a single act or repeated acts
- multiple in form
- an deliberate act of neglect or a failure to act
- an opportunistic act or a form of serial abusing where the perpetrator seeks out and grooms the individual(s)

The Department of Health and Social Care Statutory Guidance issued under the Care Act 2014 sets out the different types and patterns of abuse and neglect, though stresses that the list is not exhaustive, and describes the different circumstances in which they may take place.

10. Types of Abuse and Neglect

Physical Abuse	Financial or Material Abuse
Including assault, hitting, slapping, pushing, misuse of medication, restraint or inappropriate physical sanctions.	Including theft, fraud, internet scamming, 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.
Sexual Abuse	Psychological Abuse
Including rape, indecent exposure, sexual harassment, inappropriate looking or touching, sexual teasing or innuendo, sexual photography, subjection to pornography or witnessing sexual acts, indecent exposure and sexual assault or sexual acts to which the adult has not consented or was pressured into consenting.	Including 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 of services or supportive networks.
Modern Slavery	Discriminatory Abuse
Encompasses slavery, human trafficking, forced labour and domestic servitude. Traffickers and slave masters use whatever means they have at their disposal to coerce, deceive and force individuals into a life of abuse, servitude and inhumane treatment.	Including forms of harassment, slurs or similar treatment; because of race, gender and gender identity, age, disability, sexual orientation or religion.
Organisational Abuse	Neglect and Acts of Omission
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 ongoing ill-treatment. It can be through neglect or poor professional practice as a result of the structure, policies, processes and practices within an organisation.	Including ignoring medical, emotional or physical care needs, failure to provide access to appropriate health, care and support or educational services, the withholding of the necessities of life, such as medication, adequate nutrition and heating
Self-Neglect	Domestic Abuse
This covers a wide range of behaviour neglecting to care for one's personal hygiene, health or surroundings and includes behaviour such as hoarding.	Behaviour of a person towards another person is domestic abuse if both are aged 16 or over and are 'personally connected' to each other, and the behaviour is abusive. Behaviour is abusive if it consists of any of the following: physical or sexual abuse; violent or threatening behaviour; controlling or coercive behaviour; economic abuse; psychological, emotional or other abuse; and it does not matter whether the behaviour consists of a single incident or a course of conduct. See here for definition of 'Personally Connected' and Economic Abuse: Domestic Abuse Act 2021

11. The Context of Adult Abuse and Neglect

The following table can be used to consider the context of adult abuse and neglect alongside the broader issues such as mental capacity, physical disability, learning disability, communication, coercive control and the relationship between the victim and any alleged perpetrator.

Contextual Factors				
1. The Abusive Act	Less Serious More Serious			Less serious concerns are likely to be dealt with at the initial enquiry stage by a Local Authority, whilst with more serious concerns progress further into safeguarding adults' procedures.
				
2. Seriousness of Abuse	Less Serious More Serious			Look at the relevant categories of abuse and use your knowledge of the case and your professional judgement to gauge the seriousness of the concern.
				
3. Pattern of Abuse	Isolated incident	Recent abuse in an ongoing relationship	Repeated abuse	The volume of incidents or Safeguarding Concerns about an individual adult should be carefully considered as part of the wider context of potential abuse.
4. Impact of Abuse on Victims	No impact	Some impact but not long-lasting	Serious long-lasting impact	Impact of abuse does not necessarily correspond to the extent of the abuse – different people will be affected in different ways. Views of the adult at risk will be important in determining the impact of abuse. Protected Characteristics such as disability should be considered as well as disproportionality.
5. Impact on Others	No one else affected	Others indirectly affected	Others directly affected	Other people may be affected by the abuse of another adult. Are relatives, children or other adults distressed or affected by the abuse? Are other people intimidated and their environment affected?
6. Intent of Alleged Perpetrator(s)	Unintended/ill-informed	Opportunistic	Deliberate/targeted	Is the act/omission a violent/serious unprofessional response to difficulties in providing care? Is the act/omission planned and deliberately malicious? Is the act a breach of a professional code of conduct?

7. Illegality of Actions	Bad practice/ Not illegal	Criminal act	Serious criminal act	Seek advice from the Police if you are unsure if a crime has been committed. Is the act/omission poor or bad practice (but not illegal) or is it clearly a crime?
8. Risk of Repeated Abuse on the Victim	Unlikely to recur	Possible to recur	Likely to recur	Is the abuse less likely to recur with significant changes e.g. training, supervision, respite, support or very likely even if changes are made and/or more support provided?
9. Risk of Repeated Abuse on Others	Others not at risk	Possibly at risk	Others at serious risk	Are others (adults and/or children) at risk of being abused: Very unlikely? Less likely if significant changes are made? This perpetrator/setting represents a risk/threat to other adults or children?

12. Principles

Six key principles underpin all safeguarding adult work:

The Statutory Guidance issued under the Care Act 2014 also describes six principles that underpin all adult safeguarding related work. This applies to all sectors and settings including care and support services, further education colleges, commissioning, regulation, provision of health and care services, social work, healthcare, welfare, benefits, housing, wider Local Authority functions and the criminal justice system.

These principles should always inform the ways in which professionals and other staff work with adults.

Empowerment	People being supported and encouraged to make their own decisions and informed consent. <i>"I am asked what I want as the outcomes from the safeguarding process and these directly inform what happens."</i>
Prevention	It is better to take action before harm occurs. <i>"I receive clear and simple information about what abuse is, how to recognise the signs and what I can do to seek help."</i>
Proportionality	The least intrusive response appropriate to the risk presented. <i>"I am sure that the professionals will work in my interest, as I see them and they will only get involved as much as needed."</i>
Protection	Support and representation for those in greatest need. <i>"I get help and support to report abuse and neglect. I get help so that I am able to take part in the safeguarding process to the extent to which I want."</i>

Partnership	Local solutions through services working with their communities. Communities have a part to play in preventing, detecting and reporting neglect and abuse. <i>"I know that staff treat any personal and sensitive information in confidence, only sharing what is helpful and necessary. I am confident that professionals will work together and with me to get the best result for me."</i>
Accountability	Accountability and transparency in delivering safeguarding. <i>"I understand the role of everyone involved in my life and so do they."</i>

13. Key Roles and Responsibilities

Staff and volunteer recruitment

LSU ensures recruitment of staff and volunteers maintains the safety of the people with learning disabilities we work with. All LSU staff and volunteers will undergo an enhanced DBS check as well as other organisational checks prior to starting any work with us.

Training for staff and volunteers

The Adult Safeguarding policy and procedures will be covered in staff induction and volunteer induction training alongside LSU guidelines for responding to suspected abuse. Staff are expected to complete online Council Refresher training (or similar) every 2 years or sooner if legislation (i.e. Care Act) is updated. We want to ensure staff and volunteers are confident in the following:

- To familiarise themselves with the examples of types of abuse and examples of signs to look out for (see page 10 & 11).
- To make sure that they are aware of the contents of this policy and to follow its requirements
- To make sure that they are aware of local authority policies and procedures in place for safeguarding adults in Lewisham and to follow these procedures where relevant.
- To remember that all the parties involved have rights which should be respected and balanced against each other (in line with the Human Rights Act 1988).

Workers' and volunteers' responsibilities to responding to suspected abuse:

If the adult at risk is at immediate risk of harm staff/volunteers may need to contact adult social care or the emergency service straight away. If there is no immediate risk of harm they should contact the Director as soon as possible. An initial internal meeting (or phone conversation if key staff are not available in the office) will be arranged within 24 hours involving the Director, or another member of staff or volunteer, as appropriate. This will decide on the best course of action and whether to contact Gateway and/or follow the steps laid out in the **Lewisham Adult Safeguarding Pathway – see link below**. LSU sets out how and when safeguarding information can be shared with external agencies when necessary.

Steps to follow after a Safeguarding incident

- a. Make an evaluation of the risk and take steps to ensure that the adult is in no immediate danger.
- b. If a crime is in progress or has happened or life is at risk, dial emergency services – 999. If the person requires medical treatment, arrange by alerting a first aider or call emergency services.
- c. Encourage and support the adult to report the matter to the police if a crime is suspected and not an emergency situation.
- d. Ensure that other people are not in danger.
- e. If you are a paid employee, you should report the matter internally in accordance with your organisational reporting procedures.
- f. Record the information received and all actions taken and give to your line manager, using secure procedures in line with GDPR requirements.
- g. A worker or volunteer may receive information from a third party which indicates the possibility of abuse, or they may have concerns themselves. Any suspicion of abuse, however uncertain, must be reported immediately to their line manager.
- h. The person who discloses abuse may ask for the information to go no further. However, they must be made aware that all cases of alleged abuse will be followed up by Lewisham Speaking Up and this means that information will be shared on a need to know basis.

Reporting Suspected or Actual Abuse

If a worker or volunteer becomes aware of abuse, or suspects that it may be occurring, they must report it immediately to the Director. The Director will assess the information and decide whether a referral should be made using the **Lewisham Adult Safeguarding Pathway**. If for any reason, the Director is unavailable, then the worker or volunteer must report the suspected safeguarding incident using the **Lewisham Adult Safeguarding Pathway** using the link below:

<https://www.safeguardinglewisham.org.uk/lsab/lsab/lewisham-adult-safeguarding-pathway/safeguarding-pathway>

You can also report a safeguarding concern using the report form:

https://www.safeguardinglewisham.org.uk/assets/2/b_adult_safeguarding_concern_for_m_vld.pdf.pdf

This form is also available in Safeguarding & 3rd Party Reporting in the LSU Team site.

Send the completed form to: gateway@lewisham.gov.uk

You can also call Gateway on: **Tel: 020 8314 7777**

It is then the responsibility of Social Services to investigate the alleged abuse.

If a worker or volunteer becomes aware of any further information relevant to their investigation, this must be reported immediately to the Director, who must inform the relevant contact at Social Services as soon as possible.

Recording safeguarding concerns

Written records outlining all details of a safeguarding concern, the decisions and subsequent actions must be made, dated, and stored securely in the services user/s record in the LSU Charitylog database. A summary of all Safeguarding Concerns are also recorded in a central register, including a summary of action taken and any outcomes. This will include a record of 'Safeguarding Concerns' that do not result in an external alert. If an external alert is made and no response is received within appropriate time scales, then this will be followed up.

(The suspected abuse must be reported to the Director. They should record details on the Safeguarding Incident Reporting Form in Appendix A and upload to Charitylog or keep in designated folder).

The Safeguarding Lead

The safeguarding lead is responsible for ensuring that the policy and procedures are reviewed regularly and implemented appropriately. This person will have received safeguarding training for managers provided by Lewisham Council. This will be refreshed every 2 years or earlier if legislation changes.

The nominated person at LSU in relation to safeguarding is: Marsh Stitchman, Director of Lewisham Speaking Up (marsh@lsup.org.uk, 0208 692 1862 / 07593 058 464).

Responsibilities:

The safeguarding lead must ensure that:

- the relevant staff member has followed correct safeguarding procedures;
- the relevant local authority department is informed immediately;
- a proper written confidential record is made of the incident and of the investigation using the reporting template (Appendix A);
- the Board of Trustees is alerted to any safeguarding issue or incident which directly involves a worker or volunteer;
- all workers and volunteers receive mandatory Adult Safeguarding training;
- workers and volunteers are aware of and work in line with this policy;
- up to date risk assessments are in place for all people receiving advocacy and for all LSU activities;
- all alleged allegations of abuse and neglect against workers and volunteers from vulnerable persons, will be fully investigated.

The Board of Trustees

The safeguarding representative on the LSU Board of Trustees is Michelle Stanistreet (Chair): chair@lsup.org.uk.

Responsibilities:

- to make sure that this policy is reviewed every two years, or as soon as possible after any significant change in legislation or official guidance;
- to check regularly, through internal audit and other means, that this policy is being complied with;
- to respond appropriately and promptly to any issue or incident reported to them by the Director.

All concerns and allegations of abuse will be taken seriously and responded to appropriately. Staff have a duty to report concerns in line with Lewisham Speaking Up procedures. Failure to comply with these responsibilities will be seen as a serious matter

which may lead to disciplinary action for workers and volunteers.

Safeguarding Investigations

It is not the role of LSU to carry out an investigation. However, it may become an advocate's role to give support to the person who is the victim of suspected abuse.

A record of actions and outcomes relating to the Safeguarding investigation will be kept securely in the participant's case notes in the LSU database. A summary of the concern and the response/outcome must be added to the LSU Safeguarding Register.

Staff support and supervision

Staff or volunteers involved with incidents of suspected abuse will be given a chance to debrief after any incident and given support. They will also be supported through supervision throughout the process, including when supporting a person with a learning disability with a safeguarding incident.

Adult who has been or is at risk of abuse or neglect

The adult must be involved from the beginning of safeguarding procedures unless there are exceptional circumstances, and where possible their consent should be sought prior to concerns being shared on an inter-agency basis. The adult's (or their representative's) views and wishes including their desired outcomes must be considered as part of the ongoing procedures (enquiry).

Family involvement

Where the adult has mental capacity to make decisions about Safeguarding Concerns, involvement of family, friends or informal carers should be agreed with the adult. In any case where the adult does not have mental capacity to make an informed decision about this, family, friends or informal carers must be consulted in accordance with the Mental Capacity Act 2005.

The Local Authority has a duty to involve an appropriate person to facilitate an adult's involvement in the safeguarding adult's process if it is deemed that they would have substantial difficulty in participating themselves.

The [Office of the Public Guardian](#) also provide useful advice on the use of Lasting Power of Attorney, which can be used to help adults who may lack the mental capacity to make relevant decisions regarding their health and care, and financial affairs.

Advocacy

As part of the safeguarding adults procedure consideration must be given as to whether the adult may benefit from the support of an independent advocate.

Where the adult has substantial difficulty in participating in the safeguarding enquiry process, and there is no other appropriate person to assist them, independent advocacy must be arranged by the Local Authority. The details of local arrangements for [advocacy](#) are held by Lewisham Council.

14. Related Policies, Procedures and Safeguarding Related Offences

County Lines

This is a term used when drug gangs from cities start operating in smaller towns, exploiting children and adults at risk of abuse (including human trafficking) to sell drugs. These dealers use dedicated mobile phone **lines**, known as 'deal **lines**', to take orders from drug users. This is a growing and significant problem across London and in Lewisham.

Cuckooing

Criminal gangs target the homes of vulnerable people to be used for drug dealing – a process known as [Cuckooing](#) after the 'Cuckoo' bird that invades other bird's nests. Victims are often left with little choice but to co-operate. Drug dealers will often approach the vulnerable person offering money or free drugs to use their home for dealing. In some instances, after providing free drugs, the dealers will then force the person to sell drugs for them in order to 're-pay' their drug debts.

These criminals are selective about who they target, a lot of the time victims are lonely, isolated, frequently drug users themselves and can already be known to the police. Cuckooing means the drug dealers can operate from a property rather than the street, which is out of sight from the police making it a very attractive option. They can then use the premises to deal drugs from, which is difficult for the police to monitor.

Domestic Abuse (MARAC)

The role of the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) is to provide a consistent approach to the risk assessment of those individuals that have been identified at the highest risk of serious harm from domestic abuse in order to safeguard them and to enable appropriate actions to be taken to increase public safety.

The MARAC facilitates, monitors and evaluates effective information sharing between representatives of the local police, probation, health, child protection, housing practitioners, Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVAs) and other specialists from the statutory and voluntary sectors. MARAC works on the assumption that no single agency or individual is able to see the complete picture of the life of a potential victim, but all may have insights that are crucial to their safety.

The offence of coercive and controlling behaviour in intimate and familial relationships was introduced into the Serious Crime Act 2015. The offence imposes a maximum 5 years imprisonment, a fine or both. The offence closes a gap in the law around patterns of coercive and controlling behaviour during a relationship between intimate partners, former partners who still live together, or family members.

Domestic Abuse (Support for Staff)

Agencies should also consider the implications for domestic abuse on their own staff (and volunteer) group, as this is very likely to affect many people in the same way it does across the wider community.

Organisations could deliver specialist and sensitive training for staff, which aims to highlight the subject and promote ways in which members of staff can seek help and support, whilst considering setting up a network of champions within the workforce who can signpost colleagues to relevant support services.

Hate Crime

Hate crime involves any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim or any other person to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on a personal characteristic. The definition covers five main strands:

- disability
- gender identity
- race
- religion or faith
- sexual orientation

The website [True Vision](#) is supported by all police forces in England and provides information for victims and the public about what hate crime is and why it is important to report it, together with setting out the range of ways hate crimes can be reported, including via an online reporting form. The site also provides links to organisations that can offer support and advice on hate crime related issues and can be accessed.

PREVENT

[PREVENT](#) is part of the national counter-terrorism strategy (CONTEST) and aims to stop people being drawn into or supporting terrorism. The strategy focuses on three key areas which are:

- respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat from those who promote it;
- prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support;
- work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation that we need to address.

Mate Crime

[Mate Crime](#) is the exploitation, abuse or theft from an adult by those they consider to be their friends. Those that commit such abuse or theft are often referred to as 'fake friends'. Mate crime is most prevalent when the victim lives with a disability and is especially common when that disability is Autism or Asperger's.

Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA)

[Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements](#) are a set of arrangements to manage risk posed by the most serious sexual and violent offenders under the provisions of the Criminal Justice Act 2003. They bring together the Police, Probation and Prison Services into MAPPA responsible authorities. A number of other agencies are under a duty to co-operate (DTC) with the responsible authority including Social Services and Health Trusts.

Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking

Modern slavery is an umbrella term, encompassing human trafficking, slavery, servitude and forced labour. Lewisham has a local Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Network who are responsible for overseeing the delivery of the [Lewisham Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Network - Partnership Strategy Oct 2022](#). All professionals should refer to the [Lewisham Modern Slavery Victim Care Pathway](#) if they come in contact with victim-survivors of modern slavery.

Safeguarding Children

Local Child Protection Procedures apply to people who are under the age of 18. More information can be found at on the [Lewisham Safeguarding Children Partnership](#) website.

Self-Neglect and Hoarding

These subjects are some of the most high risk and complex in relation to adult safeguarding, and as such staff and volunteers should refer to the [LSAB Self-Neglect and Hoarding Multi-Agency Policy, Practice Guidance & Hoarding Toolkit](#) when this is identified. Also see here for more information: [NHS Hoarding Conditions](#)

Wilful Neglect

An intentional or deliberate omission or failure to carry out an act of care by someone who has care of a person who lacks (or whom the person reasonably believes lacks) capacity to care for themselves. Section 44 of the Mental Capacity Act introduced a new offence of wilful neglect of a person who lacks capacity.

15. Appendices

Appendix A: Safeguarding Incident Reporting Form

Appendix B: Contacts

Safeguarding Incident Reporting Form

Name and Position of Person Reporting:
Details of person receiving support /service who is subject of report:
Details of Incident (Date, time, brief details):
Reported to (Name, organisation and date reported):
Any other action taken:
Worker's signature and date:
Manager's signature and date:

Contact Details

Lewisham Speaking Up			
Name	Position	Phone number	Email address
Marsh Stitchman (Designated officer)	Director	020 8692 1862/ 07759 410 907	marsh@lsup.org.uk
Michelle Stanistreet	Chair of Trustees	020 8692 1862	info@lsup.org.uk or chair@lsup.org.uk
Other Organisations			
Name	Position	Phone number	Email address
Gateway		020 8314 7777	gateway@lewisham.gov.uk
Outside Working hours		020 8314 6000	
Lewisham Safeguarding Adults Board (LSAB)		020 8314 3117	LSAB@lewisham.gov.uk
Police	Lewisham Police Station	101	N/A