

Adult Social Care Safeguarding Thresholds Guidance

August 2024

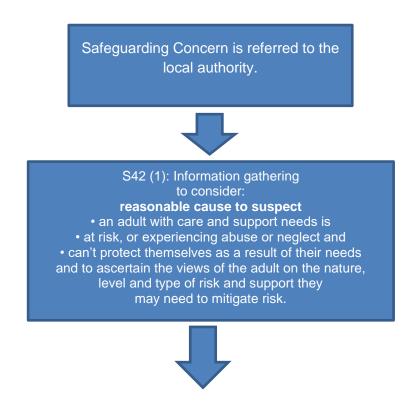
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Introduction

What is a Section 42 enquiry?

This is set out in Section 42, Care Act. The Section 42 duty requires consideration of the following criteria under Section 42 (1) and (2) of the Care Act: In this framework we refer to these as the statutory criteria for decision-making. The below flowchart illustrates the criteria. This document is to be used as a guide to support this decision making, which action to take and who will undertake further enquiries if required.



After proportionate fact finding, is it necessary to continue to the S42(2) duty to make enquiries and take action?



Alternative response eg S9 assessment, S10 carers assessment, care management, quality of care concern, complaint, Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC), signposted for advice, No Further Action (NFA).

NO

S42 (2)
Make or cause to be made whatever enquiries are necessary.
Decide whether action is necessary and if so what and by whom. (This could also include, for example, a S9 or S10 assessment.)

Empowerment	<i>I am asked what I want as the outcomes from the safeguarding process and these directly inform what happens</i>	The principle of empowerment means to ensure that people are being supported and encouraged to make their own decisions and give informed consent. People must always be treated with dignity and respect, with practitioners working alongside them to ensure they receive quality, person-centred care that ensures they are safe on their terms
Prevention	I receive clear and simple information about what abuse is, how to recognise the signs and what I can do to seek help	 The principle of prevention recognises the importance of taking action before harm occurs and seeking to put mechanisms in place so that they don't reoccur. In practice this could look like: Immediate actions to take if there is a concern that abuse or neglect has or may take place Seek medical attention if needed Record what you have found Seek advice from a safeguarding lead Check for other indicators Discuss with a manager or supervisor Monitor the situation to see if it improves After taking these steps, if the situation does not improve, raise your level of concern to 'abuse or neglect is suspected'

Proportionality	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	The principle of proportionality means to decide the least intrusive response appropriate to the risk presented by the individual. The Care Act 2014 emphasises the importance of considering an individual's wishes and circumstances and avoiding basing decisions on assumptions about a person's appearance, conditions or behaviour. This ensures that responses are balanced and holistic
Protection	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	The principle of partnership recognises the effective safeguarding cannot be delivered in isolation of other partners and systems that interact with or impact on a person. Local solutions are best achieved through services working with their communities, professionals and services as a whole
Accountability	<i>I understand the role of everyone involved in my life and so do they</i>	The principle of accountability means recognising the importance of being open, clear and honest in the delivery of safeguarding and ensuring there are mechanisms in place to hold practitioners, services or systems to account

Key for Thresholds (RAG Rating)

Single Agency/Provider Led Concern/Social Care Assessment and/or Review required
S42 Enquiries are needed – Mental Health, Prevention and Wellbeing Service (PWS), Complex Care Widnes, Complex Care Runcorn
S42 Enquiries allocated within IASU
Consideration for SAR

Policies and Procedures relating to safeguarding can be found at: <u>https://adult.haltonsafeguarding.co.uk</u>

Any safeguarding concerns raised for adults at risk accommodated within Gateway Recovery Centre, to be assigned to the IASU.

PVP Case Discussion Form:



Supporting documents:

Making decisions MSP Toolkit on the duty to carry Handbook - FINAL C

https://www.scie.org.uk/safeguarding/adults/practice/questions

Safeguarding Thresholds

The below thresholds are intended to be used for guidance and other factors may need to be considered when determining the most appropriate course of action. Please contact the IASU duty line (0151 511 8555) for further advice if required.

Indications may be:	 If reoccurring, may need to escalate to a S42 Enquiry. 	Not Applicable	See end of document for SAR criteria
 Informal carer struggling to provide care 			
 Signs of stress to the point of increased risk of harm to the adult at risk One off incident of formal/informal care provision where no harm has occurred Care plan not available or not up to date 	 May require consideration of: Strategy meeting and Liaising with QAT regarding any potential theme/trend. Need for a social care assessment/reassessment/review Carers assessment to support in the caring role, including contingency planning Sharing information with relevant 		
May require consideration of:	agency – Mersey Care, ICB, Bridgewater, Safeguarding leads		
Signposting			
Referral for assessment/reassessment/review			
Carers assessment and contingency planning			
Provider Led Concern/Enquiry Process			

Acts of Non-Intentional Abuse, Neglect, Omission resulting in little impact

Not Applicable	 May include: Ignoring medical, emotional or physical care needs Failure to provide access to appropriate health care and support or educational services Withholding the necessities of life including medications, nutrition, heating and essential equipment May require consideration of: Immediate strategy meeting Involvement of the QAT/ICB 	 Consideration will be given to the criteria below as part of the IASU screening process. Allocation to IASU for further enquiry only if any of below met: PVP led investigation agreed. Care Provider under MDT approach. Conflict of interest if other team completes s42 Concerns meet the criteria for Section 44 of the Mental Capacity Act 2005 Concerns meet the criteria for Section 127 of the Mental Health Act 1983 If concerns constitute a referral to DBS/NMC/GMC/ICB If a PVP investigation is required. 	See end of document for SAR criteria
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Acts of wilful neglect, abuse, ill treatment, acts of omission

 If the service provider is under an MDT approach. Consideration of Urgent Strategy Meeting to be held. Capacity assessment An urgent visit to determine interim
 measures and assurance offered to the person Liaising with ICB/QAT regarding risk management arrangements.

Discriminatory Abuse

Not Applicable	May include:	Consideration will be given to the criteria below as part of the IASU	See end of document for SAR
	Harassment	screening process.	criteria
	 Slurs or similar treatment because of race, gender and gender identity, age, disability, sexual orientation, religion 	Allocation to IASU for further enquiry only if any of below met: PVP led investigation agreed. 	
	Consider:	 Care Provider under MDT approach. 	
	 Notification of the Police (101) 	 Conflict of interest if other team completes s42 	
	 Consideration for referral to Prevent (if meets criteria) 	 If abuse is carried out by a person in a position of trust (PIPOT policy applies) 	
	 ASB – MAM referral required? 	 Severe impact or harm has occurred 	
	 Does the person need an advocate? 	Intentional targeting	
	Lack of specific training within a provider service	Repeated Omissions due to race, gender, gender identity, age, disability, sexual orientation, religion, culture	
		 Impact that changes a person's way of life as a result. E.g. isolation, withdrawn, decline in health etc. 	

Domestic Abuse

 No indication of care and support needs 	 Indication of care and support needs 	Consideration will be given to the criteria below as part of the IASU screening process.	See end of document for SAR criteria
Consider: • Notification to the Police • Referral to relevant agencies IDVA Service. • Referral to children's services	May include: Psychological Physical Sexual Financial Emotional Honour based violence Consideration for: IDVA DASH to be completed MARAC Referrals to agencies Housing Safety measures/sanctuary	 Allocation to IASU for further enquiry only if any of below met: PVP led investigation agreed. Care Provider under MDT approach. Conflict of interest if other team completes s42 Consideration for: Urgent strategy meeting Housing/Refuge – interim measures/sanctuary Police DASH/MARAC Interim and long term measures RASAC/SARC Joint approaches between care management and safeguarding Risk Assessment needed Advocacy MCA and potential welfare application (s16) 	

Falls

May include:	Suggesting neglectful cause or acts of omission if:	Consideration will be given to the criteria below as part of the IASU	See end of document for SAR criteria
 Witnessed/unwitnessed – no suggestion of neglect (although injury may have occurred) 	 Risk assessment not in place 	screening process. Allocation to IASU for further enquiry only if any of below met:	
 Accidental falls – no suggestion of neglect 	Risk assessment not followed	 PVP led investigation agreed. 	
(although injury may have occurred)	 Injury sustained or other negative impact on health or wellbeing as a result 	 Care Provider under MDT approach. 	
 Unwitnessed falls reported by a provider, which may warrant a provider monitor form 	 Minor injury sustained and no medical advice sought 	Conflict of interest if other team completes s42	
 Actions taken by the home appropriate, proportionate and preventative 	 Care homes, more than one person affected = staffing/dependency 	• If major injury is sustained as a result of the neglect, which may be deemed intentional or could have	
Learning from the incident is clear	 Reoccurring falls with no obvious plan in place/no learning – involve QAT 	been prevented Consideration for:	
Consideration for:	Consideration for:	Urgent Strategy Meeting - CQC investigation	
Internal incident reporting	 Care management/health review 	required, if service is at fault?	
 CQC notification if injury occurs 	 Referrals for OT/Equipment and adaptations required 	 If an individual is responsible, PVP referral needed? 	

 PLC/E process if element of neglect or lessons learned Referrals to falls service QAT aware? If nursing care, do we need to liaise with CHC QA leads? Do we need a medical opinion? 	 QAT to be made aware Escalation / Dependency Equipment at fault? RIDDOR/HSE/CQC If death has occurred following the fall, has a referral been made to the coroner? Capacity and Section 44 of the Mental Capacity Act, intentional wilful neglect or ill treatment ICB/ Health to enquire regarding medical opinion.
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Financial Abuse			
May include: • Theft • Scams • Bogus callers	In addition to Level 1: Harm has occurred Adult at risk may need 	Consideration will be given to the criteria below as part of the IASU screening process.	See end of document for SAR criteria
 Police/Trading Standards already engaged and/or family have safeguarded risk 	 Addit at hist may need support to protect themselves Concerns regarding capacity 	 PVP led investigation agreed. Care Provider under MDT 	
Appointee implicated e.g. non-payment of care fees or contribution.	 If theft of monies amount to under £100 with no obvious perpetrator 	approach.Conflict of interest if other team completes s42	
Consideration for:Notification to the DWP	 Theft of monies amount to under £1000 and perpetrator is a family member 	May include:	
 Notification to Benefit Investigation Team in Halton BC 	 Adult at risk wants to report to the police 	 Significant Theft Significant Fraud Coercion in relation to an adults financial affairs or 	
 Indication of misuse of power of attorney or 	Consideration for: No personal allowance	arrangements, including in connection with wills, property, inheritance or financial transactions	
reckless behaviour by the attorney with the potential for exploitation, deprivation or loss	 Bills not being paid Any legal safeguards in place? 	 Misuse of misappropriation of property, possessions or benefits 	

Financial Abuse

Consider:

- Report concerns to the Office of Public Guardian if LPA for finances is in place
- Is the person an adult at risk?
- Appointees referral/COP
- No obvious harm to the adult at risk

- Deprivation of assets
- Coercion and control
- Care management/respite
- Appointee referral required?
- Urgent welfare application required? (S16) via LAP?

- Urgent welfare application required?
- Misappropriation of direct payments – sustained period of time
- If the adult has been assessed previously as lacking capacity to manage finances and the alleged perpetrator is aware, then this may meet criteria for police involvement
- Harm has occurred as a result – e.g. loss of home, loss of estate, loss of assets, loss of right to liberty, risk of homelessness
- Significant impact due to theft of monies from family member or paid carer
- If abuse is carried out by a person in a position of trust (PIPOT policy applies)

May be that:	May include:	If there are grounds that	See end of document for SAR
 Minimal harm has occurred Single incident Provider managing risk appropriately via up to date care plans/risk assessments Family/professionals informed 	 Repeated low harm incidents towards adults at risk of abuse Provider failing to protect service users Adult at risk not happy with how incident has been managed 	 the person alleged to have caused harm has shown intent to harm the adult at risk – significant injury / targeting – sustained period of time and no improvements Consideration for: This may lead to a police led enquiry 	cirteria
 Consideration for PLC/E process if any low level learning identified 	Consideration for: Mental Health Act Housing 	 Intent – measure? Capacity Poor risk management 	
Guidance within the Thresholds Document.	 Risk management Review of activity schedule PBSS/LD Nurse/LLAMS and other services to support Review of placement 	 Care management review/risk assessment Care plans and risk assessments not followed CQC / QAT notification Immediate stategy meeting – interim measures Anyone else at risk? QAT involvement needed? 	

Incident between Service Users

Minor medication error	May be:		See end of document for SAR
One or two occasions AND: No harm has occurred 	 Deliberate withholding of medications with no medical reason 	Consideration will be given to the criteria below as part of the IASU screening process.	criteria
 GP/medical advice sought at the time if needed 	 Reoccurring event One off event of a serious nature 	Allocation to IASU for further enquiry only if any of below met: PVP led investigation	
 Adult at risk/family/advocate informed 	 Missed deliberately or recklessly Over medicated 	agreed. ≻ Care Provider under MDT approach.	
 Provider managing risk appropriately via up to date risk assessments/care plans – 	 Incorrect use of meds for reasons other than for the benefit of the adult at risk 	Conflict of interest if other team completes s42	
contacted relevant professionals	Deliberate attempt to harm	Consideration for:	
 PLC/E process to be followed 	 Harm has occurred through omission Controlled Drug Error and not reported to the CDAO 	 CD error which has resulted in significant harm/high impact on wellbeing 	
	Consideration for:	 CD Error resulting in referral to CDLO 	
	 Medicines Management Team/Quality Assurance Team to be made aware 	 Errors which may lead to a referral to NMC/GMC/DBS 	

 If likely that others are at risk from harm e.g. within a care setting and there is evidence of this
Evidence of Deliberate use of PRN for staff's benefits – chemical restraint / organisational abuse
Consideration for:
 Competency? QAT.MMT involvement Meds Error Factual Account

Modern Slaver	y
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 Adult at risk criteria not met 	If the person has been assessed as having Care and Support	In addition to Level 2:	See end of document for SAR
 Adult at risk criteria not met Referrals to be made to the appropriate agencies e.g. NRM, Police, Housing etc. 	If the person has been assessed as having Care and Support needs and may include: Human trafficking Forced labour Domestic Servitude Consideration for: Anti-Trafficking and Modern Day Slavery Policy Notification to the Police/NRM Informing the Local Area Officer Housing The persons feelings and wishes Use of independent interpreter Sanctuary Immediate strategy meeting / joint working with IASU Risk Enabling Panel referral	 In addition to Level 2: More than 1 adult subject by the same perpetrator If police/ASC joint approach is determined Risk Enabling Panel referral / LAP for urgent welfare applications (s16) Serious harm/impact has occurred. 	See end of document for SAR criteria
	/ LAP for urgent welfare applications (s16)		

Nutrition and Hydration

PLC/E process to be followed PUP referral Coroner referral CQC led enquiry	 on one occasions, with reasonable explanation given Service to address concern Person loses weight or is dehydrated and the care plan has been followed, Diet and Fluid charts completed and specialist advice sought, as per MUST Service to address concern Lack of choice, identified by the provider and addressed PLC/E process to be 	provide support g and drinking more occasionsenquiry only if any of below met:
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MMT/ICB – medical opinion
Request information from Health and others
Immediate strategy meeting and interim measures
Is anyone else at risk?
Training records and QAT involvement

Physical Abuse

Unexplained marks and	May include:	Consideration will be given to the	See end of document for SAR
bruising in areas of little		criteria below as part of the IASU	guidance
concern where skin	 Abuse caused to an adult 	screening process.	
integrity care plan is in	at risk by another adult at		
place	risk, where there is no	Allocation to IASU for further	
	intent, but care plans, risk	enquiry only if any of below met:	
Found on one occasion	assessments are not		
	accurate and could have	PVP led investigation	
No harm or distress	been prevented	agreed.	
caused	·		
	Ongoing unexplained	Care Provider under MDT	
Service provider to	bruising or marks not	approach.	
	addressed by the provider	approach.	
address concern e.g. care plan/risk assessment/skin	service		
•	3011100	 Conflict of interest if other 	
integrity	- Inconventiete abveicel	team completes s42	
	Inappropriate physical		
GP/Health consulted	restraint used resulting in	 Assault such as hitting, 	
	minor harm and distress	slapping, pushing which	
No evidence of		causes injury and	
abuse/neglect	 Unexplained marks, 	distress, where the	
	which may be caused by	perpetrator is a paid or	
	lifting/poor moving and	informal carer –PVP	
	handling	Criteria met	
	 Incident between service 	 Sanctions 	
	users with no element of		
	intent, but care planning	 Inappropriate physical 	
	and risk assessing	restraint used resulting in	
	questionable	major harm and distress	
		major harn and distress	
	 If a person has engaged 	a If abuse is corried out by	
	in sexual offending and	 If abuse is carried out by a parson in a position of 	
	risky behaviour and could	a person in a position of	

therefore be a victim of a vigilante group Consideration for - Strategy meeting involving QAT - Involving Intensive Support Function Team/Public Health Protection Hub in relation to sexual offending and	trust (PIPOT policy applies) Consideration for Police – S44 MCA/S127 MHA Capacity assessment
Protection Hub in relation to sexual offending and risky behaviour.	 Urgent referral to care management QAT/ICB involvement Escalation

Grade 1 or 2:	Grade 3 or 4 and there is a suggestion of neglectful cause:	Consideration will be given to the criteria below as part of the IASU	See end of document for SAF criteria
 Seek medical advice Update care plans if not completed PLC/E process may need to be followed Grade 3 or 4 with no immediate suggestion of neglectful cause: Ensure that the opinion of TVN is sought Service provider to address concern and monitor Local NHS reporting completed 	 Care plan not in place or not adhered to Care plan not clear or up to date Appropriate equipment not provided in a timely way Waterlow not adhered to Staff not trained to use equipment Repositioning charts deployed, but not being completed Equipment not sought Specialist advice not sought TVN/DNs not consulted No wound care plan in place Consideration for: Self-Neglect Policy CCG/Clinical Review of incident Capacity Training 	 Allocation to IASU for further enquiry only if any of below met: PVP led investigation agreed. Care Provider under MDT approach. Conflict of interest if other team completes s42 If concerns meet threshold for Section 44 Section 127, CQC investigation, PVP Failure from multiple agencies to prevent pressure ulcer forming Consideration for: Self-Neglect policy ICB/TVN review 	

NMC referrals
QAT/Training/Restore 2 and TVN liaison
Immediate steategy meeting needed
QAT to review training and competency records
 Is anyone else at risk? Information on high risk waterlow cases required (within care settings and dom care)

Psychological Abuse

 Isolated incident with no distress reported and situation resolved 	 Repeated or isolated incident where distress is reported, which doesn't meet Police criteria 	Consideration will be given to the criteria below as part of the IASU screening process.	See end of document for SAR criteria
 May include: Verbal insult Humiliation Other verbal abuse Blaming Service provider to address concern and monitor 	 May include: Hate crime Emotional abuse Threats of self-harm from carer Threats of abandonment Deprivation of contact Humiliation Blaming Isolation Unreasonable/unjustified withdrawal of services and/or support networks Controlling Coercion Harassment Verbal abuse Cyber bullying Social media 	 Allocation to IASU for further enquiry only if any of below met: PVP led investigation agreed. Care Provider under MDT approach. Conflict of interest if other team completes s42 In addition: Regular and ongoing radicalisation (consider Prevent) Forced Marriage Cuckooing Massive impact on the adult at risk And if any Level 2 have resulted in high distress and harm 	

High risk Domestic Voilence, DASH and MARAC
Sanctuary/ urgent welfare application (S16)/LAP

Self-Neglect/Hoarding

Covers a wide range of behaviours including:	 Serious risk associated with Self Neglect/Hoarding behaviours 	Consideration will be given to the criteria below as part of the IASU screening process.	See end of document for SAR guidance
 Neglecting personal hygiene Neglecting health Neglecting surroundings Excessive hoarding Indication of negative impact on health and wellbeing 	 Consideration for: Strategy/MDT meeting to collate information and determine actions needed = ongoing MDT meetings Has support been exhausted? 	 Allocation to IASU for further enquiry only if any of below met: PVP led investigation agreed. Care Provider under MDT approach. 	
 All concerns to be triaged and determine care management approach – discuss with allocated social worker and if not an open case, discuss with team manager/practice lead Consideration for use of Self-Neglect policy and toolkit 	 Welfare Application may be required (S16) and LAP referral. Mental Capacity Act/Mental Health Act Court of Protection Housing – risk of homelessness Health needs – review Functioning assessment Views and wishes of the person Root cause/psychology support 	 Conflict of interest if other team completes s42 Self-neglect as a result of an alleged perpetrator and significant harm/impact occurs May need involvement from Police Failure in the application of the Care Act/Toolkit resulting in significant harm Complex cases where others have contributed to 	

 Fire safety Welfare visits – Police Risk to life/serious injury – referral to LAP? If self-neglecting behaviours are influenced by others Consider initiate urgent MDT and follow self-neglect toolkit 	Joint working with social
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Sexual Abuse

 Historical sexual abuse alleged which occurred out of borough 	 Historical sexual abuse alleged, which occurred in borough 	Consideration will be given to the criteria below as part of the IASU screening process.	See end of document for SAR guidance
 Notification to the Police Notification to RASAC/SARC LADO/PIPOT Referrals to health/social 	 No immediate risk to the adult at risk – interim measures taken Desired outcome to be reviewed Consideration for: 	 Allocation to IASU for further enquiry only if any of below met: PVP led investigation agreed. Care Provider under MDT approach. Conflict of interest if other 	
 No evidence of the person being an adult at risk 	 Notification to the Police Notification to RASAC/SARC LADO/PIPOT Sanctuary / respite Urgent strategy meeting Trauma informed support and signposting to talking therapies, if needed 	 Sexual abuse alleged which needs immediate action If perpetrator is a paid or informal carer If there are concerns regarding the victims capacity PVP Led investigation Consideration for: Police/PVP referral 	



Unexplained Bruising/Unexplained Injury

- Unexplained bruising reported, however, can be explained by the adult at risk which is non abusive
- If unexplained injury can be explained e.g. through poor skin integrity, mobility needs, falls and there is no element of neglect/abuse

Consideration for:

- Capacity
- MSP
- Clinical overview how can this injury occur
- Care plans and risk assessments relevant to the person's needs?
- See PLC/E thresholds to see if it meets criteria for reporting

Unexplained	
bruising/unexplained injury	,
and no evidence of follow	
up, risk management,	
preventative approaches	

- No evidence of clinical overview and risk management
- Reoccurring unexplained bruising/injury
- Indications of abuse, but further enquiries are needed to try and determine
- Factual accounts/family reports are inconsistent

Consideration for:

- Poor moving and handling
- Views of the adult at risk/MSP
- Review of risk assessments, care plans, environment, equipment
- Physical health?
- Capacity is this a Police matter?

nsideration will be given to the	See end o
eria below as part of the IASU	criteria
eening process.	

Allocation to IASU for further enquiry only if any of below met:

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- PVP led investigation agreed.
- Care Provider under MDT approach.
- Conflict of interest if other team completes s42
- Whistleblowing concerns, further information comes to light regarding how the injury is sustained
- Adult at risk alleges it has been caused by another, with an element of abuse detailed
- If significant harm has occurred, little cooperation from provider service and matter could be deemed criminal

document for SAR

 Adult at risk lacks capacity to consent to a safeguarding enquiry and potential ill treatment has occurred
 Injury in a place of concern inner thigh, breast, genetal areas etc Consideration for GP/Health for clinical review
Police Civil case?
 Advocacy Care management/other reviews

Safeguarding Adult Review Criteria

Safeguarding Adult Boards must arrange a Safeguarding Adult Review (SAR) when:

An adult with care and support needs (whether or not those needs are being met by the Local Authority) in the Safeguarding Adults Boards (SAB) area has died as a result of abuse or neglect, whether known or suspect AND there is a concern that partner agencies could have worked together more effectively to protect the adult

Or/And

An adult with care and support needs (whether or not those needs are met by the Local Authority) in the SAB's area has not died, but the SAB knows or suspects the adult has experienced serious* abuse or neglect AND there is concern the partner agencies could have worked together more effectively to protect the individual

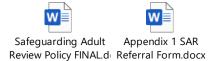
Or

The SAB has discretion to undertake a SAR in other situations where it believes that there will be value in doing so. This may be where a case can provide useful insights into the way organisations are working together to prevent and reduce abuse and neglect of adults, and can include exploring examples of good practice

Or

The SAN can also consider conducting a SAR into any incident(s) or case(s) involving adult(s) at risk of abuse or neglect where it is believed to be in the public interest to conduct such a review

*In the context of SARs, something can be considered serious abuse or neglect where, for example the individual would have been likely to have died but for an intervention, or has suffered permanent harm or had reduced capacity or quality of life (whether because of physical or psychological effects) as a result of the abuse or neglect.



Allocations within Adult Social Care Teams

Single Agency/Provider Led Concern/Enquiry Process (For CQC registered services) /Social Care Assessment and/or Review required
Provider led
Concern Form Guida
S42 Enquiries are needed –
Mental Health – if open to Mental Health Social Care, If open to Secondary Mental Health Services or if determined best outcomes to allocate within team – appropriate experience, knowledge of case, complexity of case or individual's needs e.g. person not known, placed from out of area within secure mental health setting but will achieve better outcomes from a mental health social worker. To be allocated to current worker or worker who knows the person the best, if applicable
Complex Care Widnes / Runcorn - if a case is open to a worker, known to the team or previously known but will achieve best outcomes if allocated within the team (e.g. know the person the best, had a previous relationship with the person or their representative). To be allocated to current worker or worker who knows the person the best.
Transition Team – if a case is open to a worker, known to the team or previously known but will achieve best outcomes if allocated within the team (e.g. know the person the best, had a previous relationship with the person or their representative)
100% fully funded CHC cases - to be allocated to the team/worker who has previously worked with the person and knows the person/family the best, in order to achieve best outcomes and no need to establish a new relationship/trust. If not previously known, the decision to allocate will be based on the outcome of the triage, determining who is best placed to achieve the best outcome for the person.
Prevention and Wellbeing Service (PWS) – for all other cases
S42 Enquiries allocated within IASU
Consideration for SAR

Non Statutory Enquiries, also known as 'Other Safeguarding Enquiries'

There is no legal obligation on the Local Authority to undertake non-statutory safeguarding enquiries. Ordinarily, such adults would be signposted to sources of support instead. However, there is scope to for the local authority to undertake a non-statutory safeguarding enquiry if agreed.

An example would be where the adult does not meet the 'three part test' but it is agreed that the risks are too high not to continue to take action. Examples of type of assessment includes

- S9 assessment
- S10 assessment

Further information is located within the supporting documents section of this form, on page 5.