



We are Momentum

Safeguarding adults and prevent policy and procedures

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Introduction

We Are Momentum is an independent training provider offering consultancy and Apprenticeship training programmes for adults. The training programmes are provided largely through online learning, online coaching sessions and workshops with additional face-to-face group workshops and tutorials.

We are Momentum is predominantly an adult environment where we work with professionals who are employed in the fields of leadership and management and project management within a variety of organisations predominantly in the Northwest of England.

We Are Momentum is committed to creating and maintaining a safe and positive environment and accepts our responsibility to safeguard the welfare of all adults involved in We Are Momentum in accordance with the Care Act 2014.

We Are Momentum safeguarding adults policy and procedures apply to all individuals involved in We Are Momentum.

What is Safeguarding?

Safeguarding means protecting peoples' health, wellbeing and human rights, and enabling them to live free from harm, abuse and neglect.

We are Momentum recognise that safeguarding adults is everybody's responsibility.

The following procedures address the responsibilities of all staff in relation to protecting at risk adults from harm and keep people safe and should also therefore be widely accessible and utilised effectively to prevent abuse.

Safeguarding applies consistently and without exception across our programmes, partners, staff and learners. It requires proactively identifying, preventing and guarding against all risks of harm, exploitation and abuse and having mature, accountable and transparent systems for response, reporting and learning when risks materialise. Those systems must be survivor-centred and protect those accused until proven guilty.

It is, therefore, imperative that special efforts are made to ensure that the adult safeguarding processes are accessible to everyone who is or may be eligible for health and social care services.

These procedures must be followed in any circumstances where an adult is at risk of harm.

These procedures detail the steps to be taken in responding to any concern that an adult involved in We Are Momentum or its activities, is at risk of or is experiencing harm.

Glossary

Adult	A person over the age of 18
Adult at risk (Formerly known as vulnerable adult)	An adult at risk is defined as aged 18 years or over 'who is or may be in need of community care services by reason of mental or other disability, age or illness; and who is or may be unable to take care of him or herself, or unable to protect him or herself against significant harm or exploitation' (Care Act 2014).
Abuse	Abuse is a violation of an individual's human and civil rights by any other person or persons.
Extremism	Extremism is defined in the 2011 Prevent strategy as vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. We also include in our definition of extremism calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas
Harm	Damage done to a person's well-being.
MASH	Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hubs are used as a one point of contact/safeguarding referrals in some areas. Where they exist a referral to MASH benefits from the information held by and the expertise of various agencies e.g., Local Authority, Police and Health.
Mental Capacity	The ability to consider relevant information, make and communicate a decision.
Prevent Strategy (2011)	The Prevent strategy, is part of the Government's overall counter-terrorism strategy, CONTEST. The aim of the Prevent strategy is to reduce the threat to the UK from terrorism by stopping people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. In the Act this has simply been expressed as the need to "prevent people from being drawn into terrorism.
Radicalisation	The process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups
Safeguarding	Work to prevent and to stop abuse and neglect.
Safeguarding Adult Team	A team set up to manage the safeguarding of adults at risk within an organisation or more commonly across a Local Authority district.
Safeguarding Adults Board (SAB) (England and Wales)	A statutory body set up in line with national legislation. Statutory membership includes the Local Authority, Police and NHS. Representatives from the voluntary sector and of

Safeguarding Adult Partnership (Northern Ireland)	'citizens' e.g., a representative from a disabled people's forum are often also included. Their role is to coordinate safeguarding work across the Local Authority district.
Adult Protection Committee (Scotland)	
Survivor	The person who has been abused or exploited. The term 'survivor' is often used in preference to 'victim' as it implies strength, resilience and the capacity to survive, however it is the individual's choice how they wish to identify themselves.
Terrorism	The current UK definition of 'terrorism' is given in the Terrorism Act 2000 (TACT 2000). In summary this defines terrorism as an action that endangers or causes serious violence to a person/people; causes serious damage to property; or seriously interferes or disrupts an electronic system. The use or threat must be designed to influence the government or to intimidate the public and is made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause

Adults at risk

The Care Act 2014 gives clear guidance that the safeguarding duties apply to an adult 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.

All adults at We are Momentum, irrespective of their role or the environment they work in, have a fundamental part to play in the prevention of harm and abuse.

Access to adult at risk safeguarding procedures

Access is for individuals who are or maybe unable to take care of themselves or to protect themselves against significant harm or exploitation

An adult's risk of being deemed 'vulnerable' or "at risk" is determined by a range of interconnected factors including personal characteristics, if they have a protected

characteristic, factors associated with their situation or environment and social factors. Therefore, the following factors must also be considered when determining entry into safeguarding procedures:

- The overall vulnerability of the individual.
- The severity of alleged abuse.
- The degree/ extent of physical, emotional, psychological or financial harm.
- The duration and frequency of abuse/ neglect.
- The extent of premeditation or otherwise.
- The risk of repeated acts involving the victim or others.

Training

All We are Momentum staff and consultants are required to undergo safeguarding training at least every two years with at least annual refresher training and participate in regular safeguarding update training.

Safeguarding, prevent and well-being form part of the annual calendar of training and standardisation meetings.

What is abuse?

The Department of Health guidance "No Secrets" states that the starting point for a definition is:

"Abuse is a violation of an individual's human and civil rights by any other person or persons.

Abuse may be:

- a single act or repeated acts
- an act of neglect or a failure to act
- multiple acts, for example, an adult at risk may be neglected and also being financially abused.

Types of abuse

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Psychological abuse

- Financial or material abuse
- Neglect and acts of omission
- Discriminatory abuse
- Institutional abuse

Further information and expanded definitions on the types of abuse as well as signs and symptoms of abuse can be found at Appendix 2.

We follow the principles highlighted in the Care Act 2014 which enshrines the six principles of safeguarding:

1. **empowerment** - presumption of person led decisions and informed consent
2. **prevention** - it is better to take action before harm occurs
3. **proportionality** - proportionate and least intrusive response appropriate to the risk presented
4. **protection** - support and representation for those in greatest need
5. **partnerships** - local solutions through services working with their communities
6. **accountability** - accountability and transparency in delivering safeguarding.

Making Safeguarding Personal

'Making safeguarding personal' means that adult safeguarding should be person led and outcome focussed. It engages the person in a conversation about how best to respond to their safeguarding situation in a way that enhances involvement, choice and control. As well as improving quality of life, well-being and safety.

Wherever possible discuss safeguarding concerns with the adult to get their view of what they would like to happen and keep them involved in the safeguarding process, seeking their consent to share information outside of the organisation where necessary.

Wellbeing Principle

The concept of wellbeing is threaded throughout the Care Act, and it is one that is relevant to adult safeguarding. Wellbeing is different for each of us, however, the Care Act sets out broad categories that contribute to our sense of wellbeing. By keeping these themes in mind, we can all ensure that adult participants can take part in activities offered by We Are Momentum fully.

- Personal dignity (including treatment of the individual with respect)

- Physical and mental health and emotional wellbeing
- Protection from abuse and neglect
- Control by the individual over their day-to-day life (including over care and support provided and the way they are provided)
- Participation in work, education, training or recreation
- Social and economic wellbeing
- Domestic, family and personal domains
- Suitability of the individual's living accommodation
- The individual's contribution to society.

Guidance and Legislation

The practices and procedures within this policy are based on the principles contained within the UK legislation and Government Guidance and have been developed to complement local Safeguarding Adults Boards policies and procedures. They take the following into consideration:

- The Care Act 2014
- The Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014
- The Protection of Freedoms Act 2012
- Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims (Amendment) Act 2012
- The Equality Act 2010
- The Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006
- Mental Capacity Act 2005
- Sexual Offences Act 2003
- The Human Rights Act 1998
- The Data Protection Act 2018
- Revised prevent duty guidance April 2021

Signs and Indicators of Abuse/Neglect, mental health issues and welfare concerns

Abuse can take place in any context and by all manner of perpetrator. Abuse may be inflicted by anyone in the company who a learner comes into contact with. Or trainers may suspect that a learner is being abused or neglected outside of the company setting. There are many signs and indicators that may suggest someone is being abused or neglected, suffering from mental health issues or that indicate concerns about a person's welfare.

Mental Health Issues

At We are momentum we recognise that an adult experiencing a mental health condition, for example, depression, does not automatically mean that we need to intervene or make a referral using safeguarding procedures. However, we recognise that experiencing a

mental health condition may mean that person falls into the category of an adult at risk. This means that We Are Momentum staff working with that person have a duty to be vigilant and of being aware of mental health conditions for our staff and learners and monitoring their progress so that we can offer any support in an appropriate, sensitive and timely manner.

Mental health issues may also be a symptom of abuse, so it is crucial that our staff are aware of signs and symptoms. Some people with mental health conditions may fall into a category protected under the Equality Act (2010) so we have a duty to ensure that staff or learners who may fall into this category are supported appropriately and are protected from discrimination, abuse, harassment or victimisation.

These include but are not limited to:

- A change in the behaviour or confidence of a person.
- Unexplained bruises or injuries – or lack of medical attention when an injury is present.
- Person is not attending / no longer enjoying their sessions. You may notice that a participant in a group has been missing from sessions and is not responding to reminders or emails.
- A deterioration in the quality of work produced by a learner or of their contribution in coaching sessions, reviews or tutorials.
- Someone losing or gaining weight / an unkempt appearance.
- They may self-harm.
- They may have a fear of a particular group or individual.
- They may tell you that they are extremely sad, depressed, or struggling with a situation or disclose they are experiencing a mental health condition.
- Harassing of another person because they are or are perceived to have protected characteristics.
- They may tell you / another person they are being abused – i.e., a disclosure.
- They may tell you that they are going to or want to self-harm – i.e., a disclosure

Radicalisation (Prevent Strategy)

Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.

Safeguarding, in the context of radicalisation, is the process of protecting vulnerable people, whether from crime, other forms of abuse or in the context of radicalisation from being drawn into terrorist related activity. (Revised Prevent strategy 2021)

People, particularly adults or children at risk, can be drawn into extremism or violence or they can be exposed to the messages of extremist groups by many means. These can include family members or friends, direct contact with members groups and organisations or, increasingly, through the internet. This can put a person at risk of being drawn into

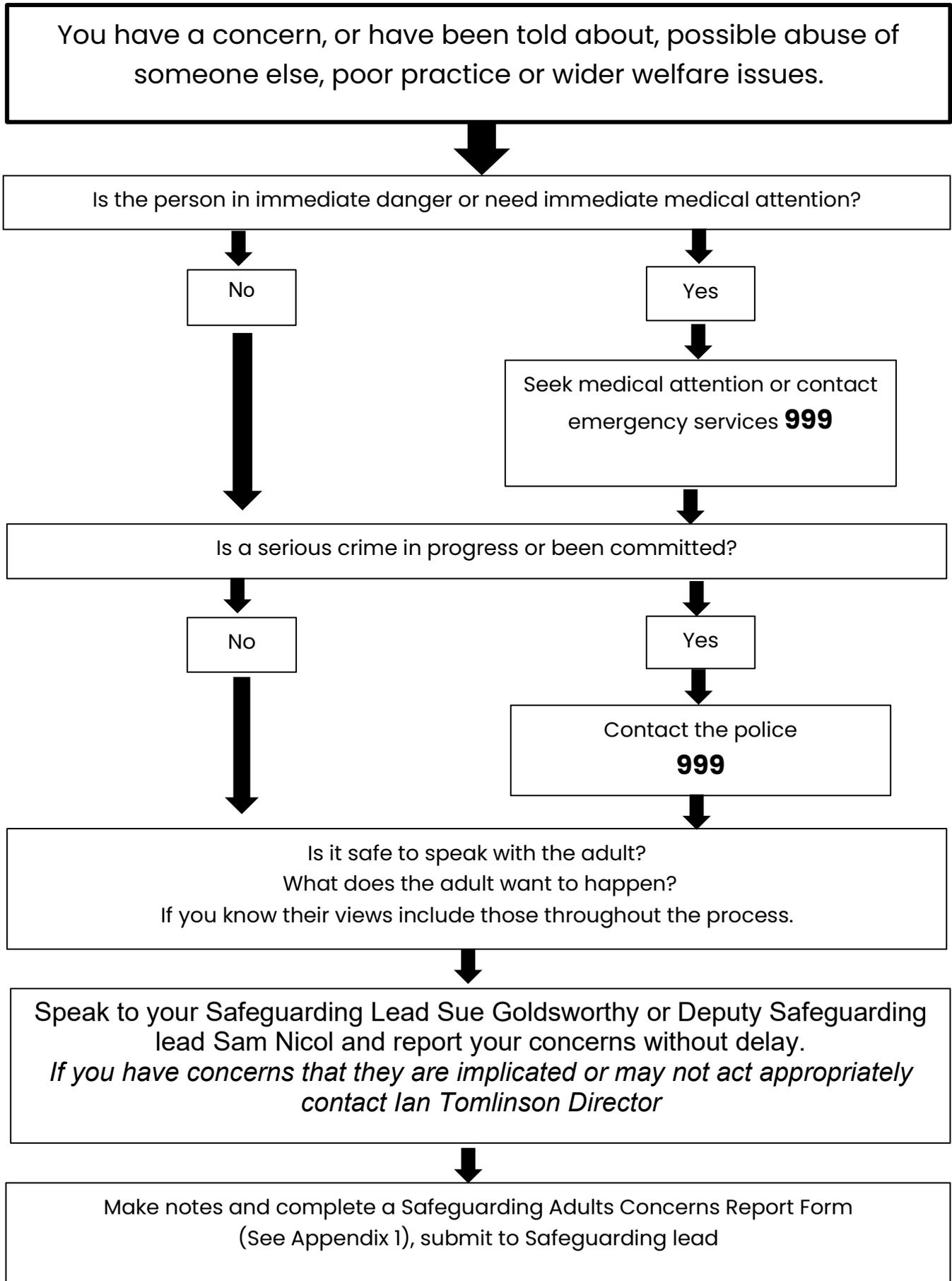
criminal activity and has the potential to cause significant harm. Potential diagnostic indicators identified include:

- Use of inappropriate language
- Possession of violent extremist literature
- Behavioural changes
- The expression of extremist views
- Advocating violent actions and means
- Association with known extremists
- Seeking to recruit others to an ideology.

The risk of radicalisation is the product of a number of factors and identifying this risk requires that staff exercise their professional judgement, seeking further advice as necessary.

All major concerns should be referred first to the Safeguarding Lead, Sue Goldsworthy. If, after review, it is deemed to be a credible referral then the appropriate authorities should be informed via the local Police, Channel Panel or Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub.

Reporting Concerns About Others (Flowchart 1)



Reporting Concerns About Others

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

You should not keep safeguarding concerns to yourself. If you have concerns and/ or you are told about possible or alleged abuse, poor practice or wider welfare issues you must contact the Safeguarding Lead as soon as you can. (Sue Goldsworthy)

If the Safeguarding Lead is implicated or you think has a conflict of interest, then report to Ian Tomlinson.

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

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

Responding to a Direct Disclosure

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

- Take it seriously.
- Stay calm.
- Listen carefully to what is said, allowing the adult to continue at their own pace,
- Be sensitive.
- Keep questions to a minimum, only ask questions if you need to identify/ clarify what the person is telling you.
- Reassure the person that they have done the right thing in revealing the information.
- Ask them what they would like to happen next.
- Explain what you would like to do next.
- Explain that you will have to share the information with Safeguarding Lead
- Ask for their consent for the information to be shared outside the organisation.
- Make an arrangement as to how you/the Safeguarding Lead can contact them safely.
- Help them to contact other organisations for advice and support (e.g. Police, Domestic Abuse helpline, Victim Support -see Appendix 6).
- Act swiftly to report and carry out any relevant actions.
- Record in writing what was said using the adult's own words as soon as possible.

It is important **not** to:

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

Record Keeping

- Complete a Safeguarding Adults Report Form (see Appendix 1) and submit to the We are Momentum Safeguarding Lead without delay.
- Describe the circumstances in which the concern came about and what action you took/ advice you gave.
- It is important to distinguish between things that are facts, things that have been observed or over-heard and opinions, in order to ensure that information is as accurate as possible.

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

Be mindful of the need to be confidential at all times.

This information must only be shared with your Safeguarding Lead or Deputy Safeguarding lead and others that have a need to know – e.g. to keep the person safe whilst waiting for action to be taken.

Associated policies

- Code of Conduct
- Whistle blowing policy
- Complaints Policy
- E-Safety/ social media Policy
- Fire Risk Assessments and Reports
- First Aid Policy
- Health and Safety Policy
- Records of visits from contractors

Appendices

Appendix 1 - Safeguarding Adults Report Form

To be completed as fully as possible if you have concerns regarding an adult.

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

Section 1 – Details of adult (you have concerns about)	
Name of adult	
Name of organisation	
Address	
Date of Birth/ Age	
Contact number	
Emergency contact if known	
Consent to share information with emergency contact?	
Section 2 – Details of the person completing this form/ Your details	
Name	
Contact phone number(s)	
Email address	
Name of organisation /	
Your Role in organisation	

Section 3 – Details of concern

Please explain why you are concerned. Please give details about what you have seen/been told/other that makes you believe the adult is at risk of harm or is being abused or neglected (include dates/times/evidence from records/photos etc.)

Date/ Time	What happened

Section 5 – Details of the person thought to be causing harm (if known)

Name	
Address	
Date of Birth/Age	
Relationship/connection to adult	
Role in organisation	
Do they have contact with other adults at risk in another capacity? E.g. in their work/family/as a volunteer	

Section 6 - Have you discussed your concerns with the adult? What are their views, What have they stated about what they want to happen and what outcomes they want?

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Section 6A – Reasons for not discussing with the adult

Discussion would put the adult or others at risk. Please explain:	
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Adult appears to lack mental capacity. Please explain:	
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Adult unable to communicate their views. Please explain:	
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Section 7 – Risk to others

Are any other adults at risk Yes/No/Not known – delete as appropriate

If yes please fill in another form answering questions 1-6

Are any children at risk Yes/No/Not known Delete as appropriate

If yes please fill in a safeguarding children referral form and attach to this.

Section 8 – What action have you taken if any /agreed with the adult to reduce the risks?

Actions by We Are Momentum: e.g. person causing harm suspended.	
Section 9: Other agencies contacted	Who contacted/reference number/contact details/advice gained/action being taken
Police	
Ambulance	
Other – please state who and why:	
Section 10: Contact with Welfare Officer/others within the club	
Who else has been informed of this issue? – and what was the reason for information sharing	
Consultation with Safeguarding Lead	Dates and times
Completed Form copied to Safeguarding Lead; Date and time	
Signed:	
Date:	

OFFICE USE ONLY

Section 11 – Sharing the concerns (To be completed by Safeguarding Lead)

Details of your contact with the adult at risk of harm. Have they consented to information being shared outside of We Are Momentum ?

Details of contact with the Local Authority Safeguarding Team/MASH where the adult at risk of harm lives – advice can be still sought without giving personal details if you do not have consent for a referral.

Details of any other agencies contacted:

Details of the outcome of this concern:

Appendix 2 – Definitions of types of abuse

Types of Abuse and Neglect
<p>There are different types and patterns of abuse and neglect, and different circumstances in which they may take place. The Care Act 2014 identifies the following as an illustrative guide and is not intended to be exhaustive list as to the sort of behaviour which could give rise to a safeguarding concern:</p>
<p>Self-Neglect – this covers a wide range of behaviour: neglecting to care for one’s personal hygiene, health or surroundings and includes behaviour such as hoarding.</p>
<p>Modern Slavery – 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.</p>
<p>Domestic Abuse and coercive control – including psychological, physical, sexual, financial and emotional abuse. It also includes so called 'honour' based violence. It can occur between any family members.</p>
<p>Discriminatory Abuse – discrimination is abuse which centres on a difference or perceived difference particularly with respect to race, gender or disability or any of the protected characteristics of the Equality Act.</p>
<p>Organisational Abuse – 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 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.</p>
<p>Physical Abuse – including hitting, slapping, pushing, kicking, misuse of medication, restraint or inappropriate sanctions.</p>
<p>Sexual 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.</p>
<p>Financial or Material Abuse – including theft, fraud, internet scamming, coercion in relation to an adult’s financial affairs or arrangements, including in connection to wills, property, inheritance or financial transactions, or the misuse or misappropriation of property, possessions or benefits.</p>

Neglect – including 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.

Emotional or Psychological Abuse – this includes threats of harm or abandonment, deprivation of contact, humiliation, blaming, controlling, intimidation, coercion, harassment, verbal abuse, isolation or withdrawal from services or supportive networks.

*Not included in the Care Act 2014 but also relevant:

Radicalisation – the aim of radicalisation is to attract people to their reasoning, inspire new recruits and embed their extreme views and persuade vulnerable individuals of the legitimacy of their cause. This may be direct through a relationship, or through social media.

Cyber Bullying – cyber bullying occurs when someone repeatedly makes fun of another person online, or repeatedly picks on another person through emails or text messages, or uses online forums with the intention of harming, damaging, humiliating or isolating another person. It can be used to carry out many different types of bullying (such as racist bullying, homophobic bullying, or bullying related to special educational needs and disabilities) but instead of the perpetrator carrying out the bullying face-to-face, they use technology as a means to do it.

Forced Marriage – forced marriage is a term used to describe a marriage in which one or both of the parties are married without their consent or against their will. A forced marriage differs from an arranged marriage, in which both parties consent to the assistance of a third party in identifying a spouse. The Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 make it a criminal offence to force someone to marry. The forced marriage of adults with learning disabilities occurs when the adult does not have the capacity to consent to the marriage.

Appendix 3 – possible indicators of abuse

<p>Possible Indicators of Physical Abuse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple bruising • Fractures • Burns • Bed sores • Fear • Depression • Unexplained weight loss • Assault (can be intentional or reckless)
<p>Possible Indicators of Neglect and Acts of Omission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malnutrition • Untreated medical problems • Bed sores • Confusion • Over-sedation • Deprivation of meals may constitute “wilful neglect”
<p>Possible Indicators of Psychological and Emotional Abuse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear • Depression • Confusion • Loss of sleep • Unexpected or unexplained change in behaviour • Deprivation of liberty could be false imprisonment. Aggressive shouting causing fear of violence in a public place may be an offence against Public Order Act 1986, or harassment under the Protection from Harassment Act 1997
<p>Possible Indicators of Sexual Abuse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of sleep • Unexpected or unexplained change in behaviour • Bruising • Soreness around the genitals • Torn, stained or bloody underwear • A preoccupation with anything sexual • Sexually transmitted diseases • Pregnancy • Rape – e.g. a male member of staff having sex with a Mental Health client (see Mental Health Act 1983) • Indecent Assault

<p>Possible Indicators of Financial and Material Abuse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unexplained withdrawals from the bank • Unusual activity in the bank accounts • Unpaid bills • Unexplained shortage of money • Reluctance on the part of the person with responsibility for the funds to provide basic food and clothes etc. • Fraud • Theft
<p>Possible Indicators of Organisational / institutional Abuse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inflexible and non-negotiable systems and routines • Lack of consideration of dietary requirements • Name calling; inappropriate ways of addressing people • Lack of adequate physical care – an unkempt appearance
<p>Possible Indicators of Self-Neglect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This includes various behaviours; disregarding one’s personal hygiene, health or surroundings resulting in a risk that impact on the adult’s wellbeing, this could consist of behaviours such as hoarding.
<p>Possible indicators of Modern Slavery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern Slavery is an international crime, it can include victims that have been brought from overseas, and vulnerable people in the UK. Slave Masters and Traffickers will deceive, coerce and force adults into a life of abuse, callous treatment and slavery.
<p>Possible indicators of Domestic Abuse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of Domestic Abuse. • Incident of 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. Includes: psychological, physical, sexual, financial, emotional abuse; so called ‘honour based violence; Female Genital Mutilation; forced marriage • Age range extended down to 16 (for the purpose of the safeguarding adult arrangements, safeguarding children arrangements would be applied to a person under 18)
<p>Possible indicators of Discriminatory Abuse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abuse can be experienced as harassment, insults, or similar actions due to race, religion, gender, gender identity, age, disability, sexual orientation. • Possible indicators of Sexual Exploitation • Sexual exploitation is a subset of sexual abuse. It involves exploitative situations and relationships where people receive 'something' (e.g. accommodation, alcohol, affection, money) as a result of them performing, or others performing on them, sexual activities

Appendix 4 -Sources of Information and Support

Action on Elder Abuse

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

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

Email: enquiries@elderabuse.org.uk

www.elderabuse.org.uk

Men's Advice Line

For male domestic abuse survivors

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

National LGBT+ Domestic Abuse Helpline

Tel: [0800 999 5428](tel:08009995428)

National 24Hour Freephone Domestic Abuse Helplines

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

Rape Crisis Federation of England and Wales

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

Email: info@rapecrisis.co.uk

www.rapecrisis.co.uk

Respond

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

Tel: [020 7383 0700](tel:02073830700) or

[0808 808 0700](tel:08088080700) (Helpline)

Email: services@respond.org.uk

www.respond.org.uk

Stop Hate Crime

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

24 hours service:

Telephone: [0800 138 1625](tel:08001381625)

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

E mail: talk@stophateuk.org

Text: [07717 989 025](tel:07717989025)

Text relay: [18001 0800 138 1625](tel:1800108001381625)

By post: [PO Box 851, Leeds LS1 9QS](mailto:POBox851@leeds.gov.uk)

Susy Lamplugh Trust

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

Tel: [020 83921839](tel:02083921839)

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

Email: info@suzylamplugh.org

www.suzylamplugh.org

Victim Support

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

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

www.victimsupport.com

Women's Aid Federation of England and Wales

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

www.womensaid.org.uk/information-support

Appendix 6.

Key facts about Safeguarding at We Are Momentum

1. **Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility**
2. **Safeguarding** means protecting peoples' health, wellbeing and human rights, and enabling them to live free from harm, abuse and neglect.
3. This safeguarding policy and procedures applies to all staff, learners and sub-contractors involved in We Are Momentum work.
4. **Adults at risk** may need additional support.
5. There are **seven** recognised types of abuse, namely
 - **Physical abuse.**
 - **Sexual abuse.**
 - **Psychological abuse.**
 - **Financial or material abuse.**
 - **Neglect and acts of omission.**
 - **Discriminatory abuse.**
 - **Institutional abuse.**
6. There are recognised **signs and symptoms** of abuse which are noted in We Are Momentum's Safeguarding Policy (Appendix 3).
7. Swift and **immediate action** is required of all members of the staff team where there is a concern for a person's well-being.
8. Safeguarding concerns cannot be passed from one member of staff to another but must be brought **promptly** to the attention of one of the **Designated Safeguarding leads** within the staff team.
9. We Are Momentum's **Designated Safeguarding Lead** and Deputy Safeguarding are
 - i. Sue Goldsworthy
 - ii. Sam Nicol

If you cannot contact one of the Designated Safeguarding Lead then Referrals can be made to Ian Tomlinson