

FESTIVAL

2024

Limitless Festival

Safeguarding Policy 2024



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Key Safeguarding Contact Information

Festival Organiser's Details

Limitless Festival 2024 (Part of Elim Foursquare Gospel Alliance, Charity Number: 251549 England and Wales, SC037754 Scotland)

Address: De Walden Road, Malvern, WR14 4DF

Festival Co-ordinators:

Jamie Price – Limitless Director of Ministries

Busy Thomas – Limitless Events Manager

Email addresses:

jamie.price@limitlesselim.co.uk or jamie.price@elim.org.uk

busy.thomas@limitlesselim.co.uk or busy.thomas@elim.org.uk

Children and Adult Social Care Details

Limitless Festival 2024 takes place at Staffordshire County Showground between Saturday 3rd and Wednesday 7th August 2024.

The address and contact details of the venue are:

Staffordshire County Showground

Weston Road

Stafford

ST18 0BD

Tel: 01785 258 060

Email: enquiries@staffscountyshowground.co.uk

The Showground is within the Staffordshire Local Authority area. As a result, the first port of call is to Staffordshire Social Services (Children's and Adults Social Care):

Staffordshire Children's Advice and Support Service are contactable on 0300 111 8007 (select option 1)

An enquiry can also be made online through the following link: [make your enquiry online](#)

Opening times

- Monday to Thursday 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
- Friday 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Out of hours

Outside of the hours above, or on weekends and bank holidays, contact the Emergency Duty Team by phoning 0345 604 2886.

Further guidance on reporting abuse of a child is available from [Home - Staffordshire Safeguarding Children Board \(staffsscb.org.uk\)](#) website.

Concerns about an adult who may be at risk of abuse should be reported to:

Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Adult Social Care

Phone: 0345 604 2719

Opening times

- 9am - 5pm, Monday-Friday (excluding Bank Holidays).

Out of hours

If you have a concern about the safety of an adult and need to report it overnight, over a weekend or on a Bank Holiday, contact the Emergency Duty Service:

Phone: 0345 604 2886

Text: 07815 492613

Further guidance on reporting abuse of an adult is available from: [Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent Partnership Adult Safeguarding Board](#) website.

Limitless Festival 2024 Safeguarding Leads (on site)

Grace Saalmans and Louise Humber

Assistant National Safeguarding Coordinators

Grace Saalmans: 07718 479086

Louise Humber: 07512 309580

Safeguarding concerns relating to matters at Limitless Festival must be reported to the onsite Safeguarding Team.

Elim National Safeguarding Team

The Limitless Festival Safeguarding Leads can seek advice from the National Safeguarding Co-ordinator about any safeguarding concern, and in all circumstances involving a church officer (such as a church youth pastor) **MUST** consider involving the LADO (Local Authority Designated Officer) and inform:

Sarah Bale

National Safeguarding Co-ordinator

07814 783 855

Limitless Festival Commitment to Safeguarding

The Leadership of Limitless Festival recognise the need to provide a safe and caring environment for children, young people, and adults. We recognise the importance of our ministry with children, young people and adults and our responsibility to protect everyone entrusted to our care. We believe everyone should be valued, safe and happy. We want to make sure that all people we have contact with know this and are empowered to tell us if they are suffering harm. All children, young people and adults have the right to be treated with respect, to be listened to and to be protected from all forms of abuse. As a leadership, we endeavour to make our event a safe environment for all.

The following statement was agreed by the Leadership of Limitless Festival 2024:

- *We recognise that we all have a responsibility to help prevent the abuse and neglect of children and adults and to report any such abuse or neglect that we discover or suspect.*
- *We are committed to the safeguarding of children and adults and ensuring their well-being. We recognise that children and adults can be the victims of physical, sexual, and emotional abuse, as well as all other forms of harm such as exploitation and neglect.*
- *We endorse and adopt the policy, procedures and guidance set out in this safeguarding policy in accordance with governments' national legislation and statutory guidance and local safeguarding procedures, along with guidance issued by Elim nationally through the National Safeguarding Coordinator.*

Working with Safeguarding Authorities

- *We recognise the role that the statutory safeguarding authorities (Social Services and the Police) have in investigating all suspicions and allegations or discovery of child abuse and the abuse of adults and will cooperate fully with all agencies to protect those at risk of harm or abuse:*
 - *Children's Social Care (or equivalent) has lead responsibility for investigating all allegations or suspicions of abuse where there is a concern about a child.*
 - *Adult Social Care (or equivalent) has lead responsibility for investigating all allegations or suspicions of abuse when concerned about the welfare of an adult.*

- *Where an allegation suggests that a criminal offence may have been committed then the police will be contacted as a matter of urgency.*
- *Having consulted with the statutory authorities, Limitless Festival Safeguarding Leads will inform Elim's National Safeguarding coordinator, Sarah Bale.*
- *We will follow the requirements for UK legislation in relation to safeguarding children and adults and good practice recommendations.*
- *We will act in accordance with national and local safeguarding guidance such as laid out in Working Together to Safeguard Children 2023 and acknowledge that "safeguarding children is everyone's responsibility" and that "everyone who comes into contact with children and families has a role to play".*

Commitment to those Serving Children and Adults

- *We commit to providing safeguarding training and development opportunities for our Limitless Staff Team, Limitless Festival Team Leaders and Limitless Festival Volunteer Team and will regularly review the training needs. We will also support, resource, monitor and provide supervision to all those who undertake work with children or adults, and those in positions of trust.*
- *We also commit to providing induction training for all those working with children and adults.*
- *We take seriously our responsibility for ensuring that everyone is safe in our care and that their dignity and rights are maintained. This includes ensuring those who will work with children whether this is in a paid or voluntary context hold a relevant, in-date DBS (Disclosure and Barring Service) check.*

Safeguarding under Specific Circumstances

- *We commit to supporting, listening to, and working towards healing for everyone, affected either directly or indirectly, who has suffered any form of abuse.*
- *We recognise the personal dignity and rights of people who find themselves victims of forced marriage or modern slavery and will ensure all our policies and procedures reflect this.*

Working with Elim Nationally

- *The Limitless Festival 2024 safeguarding policy dovetails with the policy produced by the safeguarding team at Elim International Centre. In this way, we believe we are providing a consistent approach to safeguarding children, young people, and adults.*
- *Our Safeguarding Leads will work with the National Safeguarding Co-ordinator for Elim to ensure a consistent approach.*
- *Given guests at Limitless Festival will come from church youth groups from across the UK, our commitment is to ensure that our approach safeguards all in attendance at Limitless Festival.*

Safeguarding Policy

- *It is the expectation that all those working with children, young people and adults have access to the Limitless Festival 2024 safeguarding policy and will have read it and agreed to fully adhere to the policy, procedures, and practice guidelines, as a condition of continuing in their role.*
- *The safeguarding policy should also be available to parents, carers, and all interested others.*
- *Whilst recognising that the very nature of safeguarding means that we must respond to allegations both sensitively and confidentially, this does not mean secretively. We strive to be open, transparent, and accountable. This means seeking advice and consulting with Social Services, Police, and other agencies, as necessary.*

In providing this detailed statement about safeguarding children and adults at Limitless Festival 2024, in the services and activities we provide, along with the interaction we have outside of these events, including through social media and other electronic communication means, we hope to demonstrate our commitment to ensuring the safety of all. We endeavour to provide a healthy and safe culture where the welfare of children, young people and adults is paramount.

Signed on behalf of the Limitless Festival Leadership

Signed:

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized 'T' followed by a cursive 'A' and a horizontal line extending to the right.

Name: Tim Alford

Date: February 2024

Procedures for reporting and responding to concerns

The following procedures will be followed by all attending Limitless Festival to ensure the safety and well-being of our guests, staff, and volunteers.

Safeguarding Team

The Leadership have appointed a **Safeguarding Team** to respond to low-level safeguarding concerns or suspicion of abuse occurring at Limitless Festival. All safeguarding concerns relating to incidents and issues at Limitless Festival 2024 should be immediately reported to the **Safeguarding Team**.

The **Safeguarding Team** will report to, consult with and act according to the advice and instruction of the Safeguarding Leads. Where concerns are of a serious nature and require contact with statutory agencies, the Safeguarding Leads should be alerted straight away and will respond. No one in receipt of a disclosure of abuse, or suspicion of abuse should investigate the matter themselves.

Where safeguarding concerns are raised which relate to life away from Limitless Festival, the **Safeguarding Team** will discuss concerns with the group leader in charge, and they should follow their own church policy and procedures. These concerns should still be recorded and reported to the Safeguarding Leads to allow for monitoring, but there is no need for the **Safeguarding Team** to take any further action. The exception to this is if concerns relate to the youth leaders present at Limitless Festival. In this scenario, the concerns should be reported to the Safeguarding Leads, who will consult with the minister of that church and any necessary statutory agencies immediately.

Safeguarding Leads

Limitless Festival Leadership have appointed two Safeguarding Leads to oversee safeguarding at Limitless Festival.

Names and Contact Details:

Grace Saalmans: 07718 479086 / grace.saalmans@elim.org.uk

Louise Humber: 07512 309580 / louise.humber@elim.org.uk

The **Safeguarding Leads** will collate and clarify the precise details of any allegation or suspicion of abuse. Where necessary, they will act on behalf of Limitless Festival 2024 and report to the appropriate statutory authorities (who have a legal duty to investigate). The Leadership fully support them in their role of acting in the best interest of the child or adult and reporting to the statutory authorities.

Where the concern is about a child the **Safeguarding Leads** will contact Children's Social Services.

Where the concern is about an adult in need of protection the **Safeguarding Leads** will contact Adult Social Services.

Where concerned that a crime may have been committed on site Christian Police Advisor, Jonathon Rowlands, will be contacted, or where there are concerns about the immediate danger of a child or adult the Police will be contacted via 999.

In circumstances where an allegation or suspicion of abuse relates to a worker (whether Limitless Festival staff or volunteers, or guests e.g. a youth pastor), regarding their conduct at Limitless Festival, the Safeguarding Leads will contact all necessary statutory agencies, including the relevant Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO). The **Safeguarding Leads** will also consult with the relevant church leaders to keep them informed.

If any referral to statutory authorities is required, the **Safeguarding Leads** will also inform Jamie Price (Limitless Director of Ministries) and Busy Thomas (Limitless Events Manager).

In the absence of the **Safeguarding Leads**, seek advice from the National Safeguarding Coordinator Sarah Bale who will also be on site for advice and support. Where someone has passed information to the **Safeguarding Leads** and believes their concerns have not been responded to appropriately, they should make direct contact with Elim's National Safeguarding Co-ordinator, Sarah Bale, who will advise and respond.

Appendix A: Terminology:

This safeguarding policy covers children and adults. A child is defined as someone under the age of 18, this includes children and young people. As churches operate their children's and youth groups with different age ranges, this policy is not prescriptive and uses the general term 'child' to describe both children and young people.

An adult is defined as someone aged 18 and over. As Limitless Festival takes place in England, it will be that English legislation and legal framework which is adhered to.

As adult safeguarding systems have developed there has been a move away from using the term 'vulnerable adults,' whilst recognising that certain pieces of legislation (e.g. the Police Act 1997) and different agencies use this term. The term 'adult at risk' is now replacing the previously used term 'vulnerable adult' (focusing on the situation rather than the characteristics of the adults themselves). The label 'vulnerable adult' may wrongly imply that some of the fault for any abuse lies with the abused adult. The Care Act 2014 does not use the word vulnerable, but rather an 'adult with care and support needs', who is, or is at risk of abuse or neglect. Other descriptions include 'adults at risk' and 'adults in need of protection.' 'Adults' is used in this policy to mean adults in need of protection. This safeguarding policy will use the various terms interchangeably except when referring to specific legislation or government guidance.

Safeguarding is a wider term and encompasses; when referring to children; child protection and the welfare of a child; and when referring to adults; adult protection and welfare.

Defining who is an "adult at risk," or an "adult in need of care and protection" can be complex as there are many different definitions within legislation; reaching a certain age or having a disability does not necessarily mean that an individual is vulnerable. For example, determining who qualifies for a criminal record disclosure check through the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) is based on a specific definition of who is a vulnerable adult.

The term 'Leadership' is used to refer to the governance arrangement within Limitless Festival and may include Limitless Elim staff and volunteers.

Appendix B: Statutory Definitions of Abuse (Children)

Child protection legislation throughout the UK is based on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Each nation within the UK has incorporated the convention within its legislation and guidance.

The definitions of abuse below operate in England based on the government guidance 'Working Together to Safeguard Children: a guide to inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children' (Department for Education, 2023).

Abuse: A form of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm, or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others. Abuse can take place online, or technology may be used to facilitate offline abuse. Children may be abused by an adult or adults, or another child or children.

Physical Abuse: A form of abuse which may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning, or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child.

Emotional abuse: The persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to a child that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. It may include not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond a child's developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction. It may also involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another individual. It could involve serious bullying (including cyber bullying), frequently causing children to feel frightened or in danger, as well as the exploitation or corruption of

children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, though it may occur alone.

Sexual abuse: Whether the child is aware of what is happening or not, sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities. It does not necessarily involve a high level of violence. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example, rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing, and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse. Sexual abuse can take place online and technology can be used to facilitate offline abuse. Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males, women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children.

Neglect: The persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy because of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to:

- provide adequate food, clothing, and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment)
- protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger
- ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate caregivers)
- ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment

It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE): occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into becoming involved in criminal activity. This is often in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator and/or through violence or the threat of violence. For example, gifts, status in a group or gang, somewhere to live etc. The acts or favours required in return are usually criminal in nature. A child may

still have been criminally exploited even if the activity is something that they have agreed or consented to. There are several distinct types of CCE: child sexual exploitation, county lines, trafficking, modern slavery, and money mules. (Safeguarding Network, 2023)

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE): This is also a form of child sexual abuse. Children are coerced, manipulated, and deceived into performing sexual acts in exchange for gifts, money, drugs, affection, and status. This is not just something that affects teenage girls or specific groups and can happen in and out of school. The children and young people can be tricked into thinking that are a part of loving and consensual relationships that could be framed as friendship, mentoring or romantic. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur using technology.

County Lines: involves illegal drugs networks between large urban areas, small towns, and rural areas. Intimidation, extortion, and violence are used to coerce children and young people into transporting and selling items for criminal enterprise such as drugs, cash, and weapons. This take place across counties and the dedicated mobile phone used to make these arrangements are known as the “county/deal lines.”

Modern Slavery: This affects anyone no matter what their age and gender. Examples include, human trafficking, exploitation servitude and forced or compulsory marriage. Modern slavery is used as an umbrella term for mostly hidden crime, therefore acquiring a true picture of the situation and its prevalence is challenging.

Trafficking: Moving humans from one place to another with the intension of involving them in forced labour, slavery, or sexual exploitation. This is one of the fastest growing areas of international crime involving gangs and criminal organisations.

Extremism: Extremism goes beyond terrorism and includes people who target the vulnerable, including the young, by seeking to sow division between communities based on race, faith, or denomination. It might be used to justify discrimination towards women and girls, persuade others that minorities are inferior, or argue against the primacy of democracy and the rule of law in our society. Extremism is defined in the

Counter Extremism Strategy 2015 as the vocal or active opposition to our fundamental values, including the rule of law, individual liberty and the mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. We also regard calls for the death of members of our armed forces as extremist.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM): When a female's genitals are deliberately altered or removed for non-medical reasons. This can also be called "female circumcision" or "cutting." (NSPCC, 2024)

Appendix C: Signs of Abuse (Children)

The following signs could be indicators that abuse has taken place but should be considered in context of the child's whole life.

Physical

- Injuries not consistent with the explanation given for them
- Injuries that occur in places not normally exposed to falls, or usual children's activities
- Injuries that have not received medical attention
- Reluctance to change for, or participate in, games or swimming
- Repeated urinary infections or unexplained tummy pains
- Bruises, bites, burns, cuts/scratches, fractures which do not have an accidental explanation
- Substance abuse

Sexual

- Any allegations made concerning sexual abuse
- Excessive preoccupation with sexual matters and detailed knowledge of adult sexual behaviour
- Age-inappropriate sexual activity through words, play or drawing
- Child who is sexually provocative or seductive with adults
- Inappropriate bed-sharing arrangements at home
- Severe sleep disturbances with fears, phobias, vivid dreams or nightmares, sometimes with overt or veiled sexual connotations
- Eating disorders, such as anorexia and bulimia

Emotional

- Changes or regression in mood or behaviour, particularly where a child withdraws or becomes clinging
- Depression, aggression, or extreme anxiety
- Nervousness or frozen watchfulness
- Obsessions or phobias
- Sudden under-achievement or lack of concentration
- Inappropriate relationships with peers and/or adults
- Attention-seeking behaviour
- Persistent tiredness
- Running away, stealing, or lying

Neglect

- Under nourishment, failure to grow, constant hunger, stealing or gorging food,

- Untreated illnesses
- Inadequate care
- Dressed inappropriately for weather
- Constant tiredness
- Frequently absent from or late for school

Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE) and County Lines

- Persistently going missing from school or home and/or being found out-of-area
- Unexplained acquisition of money, clothes, jewellery, or mobile phones
- Excessive receipt of texts or phone calls
- Spending more time online or on their devices
- Using more than one phone
- Suddenly acquiring expensive gifts such as mobile phones, jewellery – even drugs – and not being able to explain how they came by them
- Having hotel cards or keys to unknown places
- Being secretive about who they are talking to and where they are going
- Relationships with controlling older individuals or groups
- Leaving home/care without explanation
- Unexplained absences from school, college, training, or work
- Returning home unusually late or staying out all night
- Coming home looking dishevelled
- Suspicion of physical assault or unexplained injuries
- Carrying weapons
- Starting or increasing drug use, or being found to have substantial amounts of drugs on them
- Starting or increasing alcohol use
- Loss of interest in school and significant decline in performance
- Using sexual, gang, drug-related or violent language you would not expect them to know
- Meeting with unfamiliar people or associating with a gang
- Becoming isolated from peers or social networks
- Self-harm
- Significant changes in emotional well-being
- Sudden changes in lifestyle
- Increasingly disruptive or violent behaviour
- Getting into trouble with the police

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

- Unhealthy or inappropriate sexual behaviour
- Persistently going missing for periods of time or returning home late regularly
- Frequently staying out late or overnight with no explanation as to where they have been
- Being secretive about who they are talking to and where they are going
- Using more than one phone
- Spending more time online or on their devices
- Excessive receipt of texts or phone calls, letters, or emails
- Having an older girlfriend or boyfriend, or having relationships with controlling older individuals or groups
- Unexplained absences from school, college, training, or work
- Suddenly acquiring expensive gifts such as mobile phones, jewellery – even drugs – and not being able to explain how they came by them
- Having mood swings and changes in temperament
- Having hotel cards or keys to unknown places
- Noticeable changes in behaviour – becoming secretive, defensive, or aggressive when asked about their personal life.
- Wearing inappropriate clothing that is too adult or revealing for their age
- Significant changes in emotional well-being
- Sudden changes in lifestyle
- Increasingly disruptive or violent behaviour
- Getting into trouble with the police
- Bruises, marks on the body, bleeding in their genital or anal area, sexually transmitted diseases, pregnancy, drug and alcohol abuse or self-harm.

Child Trafficking & Modern Slavery

- Rarely leaving the house
- Living apart from family or having limited social contact with friends and family
- Living somewhere inappropriate, like a work address or cramped, unhygienic or overcrowded accommodation, including caravans, sheds, tents or outbuildings
- Being seen in inappropriate places (for example factories or brothels)
- Having their movements controlled or being unable to travel on their own
- Lacking personal items
- Consistently wearing the same clothes
- Not being registered with a school or a GP practice
- Having money or things you would not expect them to have
- Being moved by others between specific locations (e.g. to and from work), which may happen at unusual times such as early in the day or at night
- Being unsure, unable, or reluctant to give details such as where they live
- Fearful or withdrawn behaviour

- Being involved in gang activity
- Being involved in the consumption, sale, or trafficking of drugs
- Having their communication controlled by somebody else and acting as though they are being instructed by another person
- Tattoos or other marks indicating ownership
- Physical ill health, looking unkempt or malnourished
- Physical injury, including the kinds of injuries you might get from a workplace
- Reluctance to seek help, avoidance of strangers, being fearful or hostile towards authorities
- Providing a prepared story (which might be like stories given by other children) or struggling to recall experiences
- Inconsistent accounts of their experiences

Radicalisation & Extremism

- Withdrawal from family and friends, or changing circle of friends
- Hostility towards others
- Talking as if from a script
- Being unwilling to discuss their views
- Increased levels of anger
- Being secretive, particularly around what they are doing on the internet
- Using extremist terms to exclude people or incite violence
- Expressing the values of extremist or terrorist organisations (including political or religious based grievances)
- Supporting violence and terrorism towards other cultures, nationalities, or religions
- Writing or creating artwork that promotes extremist values
- Talking about being a 'martyr'
- Possession of extremist literature or other material, or trying to access extremist websites
- Possession of any material about weapons, explosives, or military training

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

- A relative or someone known as a "cutter" is visiting from abroad
- Special occasion or ceremony takes place where a girl "becomes a woman" or is "prepared for marriage"
- A female relative, like a mother, sister or aunt has undergone FGM
- A family arranges a long holiday overseas or visits family abroad during the summer holidays

- A girl has an unexpected or long absence from school
- A girl struggles to keep up in school
- A girl runs away or plans to run away, from home
- Having difficulty walking, standing, or sitting
- Spending longer in the bathroom or toilet
- Appearing quiet, anxious, or depressed
- Acting differently after an absence from school or college
- Reluctance to go to the doctors or have routine medical examinations
- Asking for help though they may not be explicit about the problem because they are scared or embarrassed

Appendix D: Statutory Definitions of Abuse (Adults)

Safeguarding Adults is defined in the Care Act 2014 - Chapter 14 Safeguarding and the Care and Support Statutory Guidance Issued under the Care Act 2014 (June 2014).

The legislation is relevant across England and Wales but on occasions applies only to local authorities in England.

The Safeguarding duties apply to an adult who:

- has need for care and support (whether the local authority is meeting any of those needs) and;
- is experiencing, or at risk of, abuse or neglect; and
- because of those care and support needs is unable to protect themselves from either the risk of, or the experience of abuse or neglect.

Physical abuse: including assault, hitting, slapping, pushing, misuse of medication, restraint, or inappropriate physical sanctions.

Domestic violence: including psychological, physical, sexual, financial, emotional abuse; so called 'honour' based violence.

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.

Psychological abuse: 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.

Financial or material abuse: 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.

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.

Discriminatory abuse: including forms of harassment, slurs or similar treatment because of race, gender and gender identity, age, disability, sexual orientation, or religion.

Institutional/Organisational abuse: including neglect and poor care practice within an institution or specific care setting such as a hospital or care home 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 because of the structure, policies, processes, and practices within an organisation.

Neglect and acts of omission: 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: this covers a wide range of behaviour neglecting to care for one's personal hygiene, health or surroundings and includes behaviour such as hoarding. Incidents of abuse may be one-off or multiple and affect one person or more.

Domestic abuse: referring to any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence, or abuse between those 16 years or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. This might involve but is not limited to psychological, sexual, financial, and emotional. The Serious Crimes Act 2015 created a new offence of coercive and controlling behaviour within intimate and familial relationships.

Appendix E: Signs of Possible Abuse (Adults)

Physical abuse

- History of unexplained falls, fractures, bruises, burns or minor injuries
- Signs of under or overuse of medication and/or medical problems left unattended
- Any injuries not consistent with the explanation given for them
- Bruising and discolouration - particularly if there is a lot of bruising of different ages and in places not normally exposed to falls, rough games etc.
- Recurring injuries without plausible explanation
- Loss of hair, loss of weight and change of appetite
- Person flinches at physical contact and/or keeps fully covered, even in hot weather
- Person appears frightened or subdued in the presence of a particular person or people

Domestic violence

- Unexplained injuries or 'excuses' for marks or scars
- Controlling and/or threatening relationship including psychological, physical, sexual, financial, emotional abuse, so called 'honour' based violence and Female Genital Mutilation.

Sexual abuse

- Pregnancy in a woman who lacks mental capacity or is unable to consent to sexual intercourse
- Unexplained change in behaviour or sexually explicit behaviour
- Torn, stained or bloody underwear and/or unusual difficulty in walking or sitting
- Infections or sexually transmitted diseases
- Full or partial disclosures or hints of sexual abuse
- Self-harming
- Emotional distress
- Mood changes
- Disturbed sleep patterns

Psychological abuse

- Alteration in psychological state e.g. withdrawn, agitated, anxious or tearful
- Intimidated or subdued in the presence of a carer
- Fearful, flinching or frightened of making choices or expressing wishes
- Unexplained paranoia
- Changes in mood, attitude and behaviour, excessive fear, or anxiety
- Changes in sleep pattern or persistent tiredness
- Loss of appetite

- Helplessness or passivity
- Confusion or disorientation
- Implausible stories and attention seeking behaviour
- Low self-esteem

Financial or material abuse

- Disparity between assets and living conditions
- Unexplained withdrawals from accounts or disappearance of financial documents or loss of money
- Sudden inability to pay bills or getting into debt
- Carers or professionals fail to account for expenses incurred on a person's behalf
- Recent changes of deeds or title to property
- Missing personal belongings
- Inappropriate granting and/or use of Power of Attorney, or unexplained changes to a Will.

Modern slavery

- Physical appearance: unkempt, inappropriate clothing, malnourished
- Movement monitored, rarely alone, travel early or late at night to facilitate working hours
- Few personal possessions or identity documents
- Fear of seeking help or trusting people

Discriminatory abuse

- Inappropriate remarks, comments, or lack of respect
- Inadequate quality or avoidance of care
- Low self-esteem
- Withdrawn
- Anger
- Person puts themselves down in terms of their gender or sexuality
- Abuse may be observed in conversations or reports by the person of how they perceive themselves

Institutional/Organisational Abuse

- Low self-esteem
- Withdrawn
- Anger
- Person puts themselves down in terms of their gender or sexuality

- Abuse may be observed in conversations or reports by the person of how they perceive themselves
- No confidence in complaints procedures for staff or service users
- Neglectful or poor professional practice

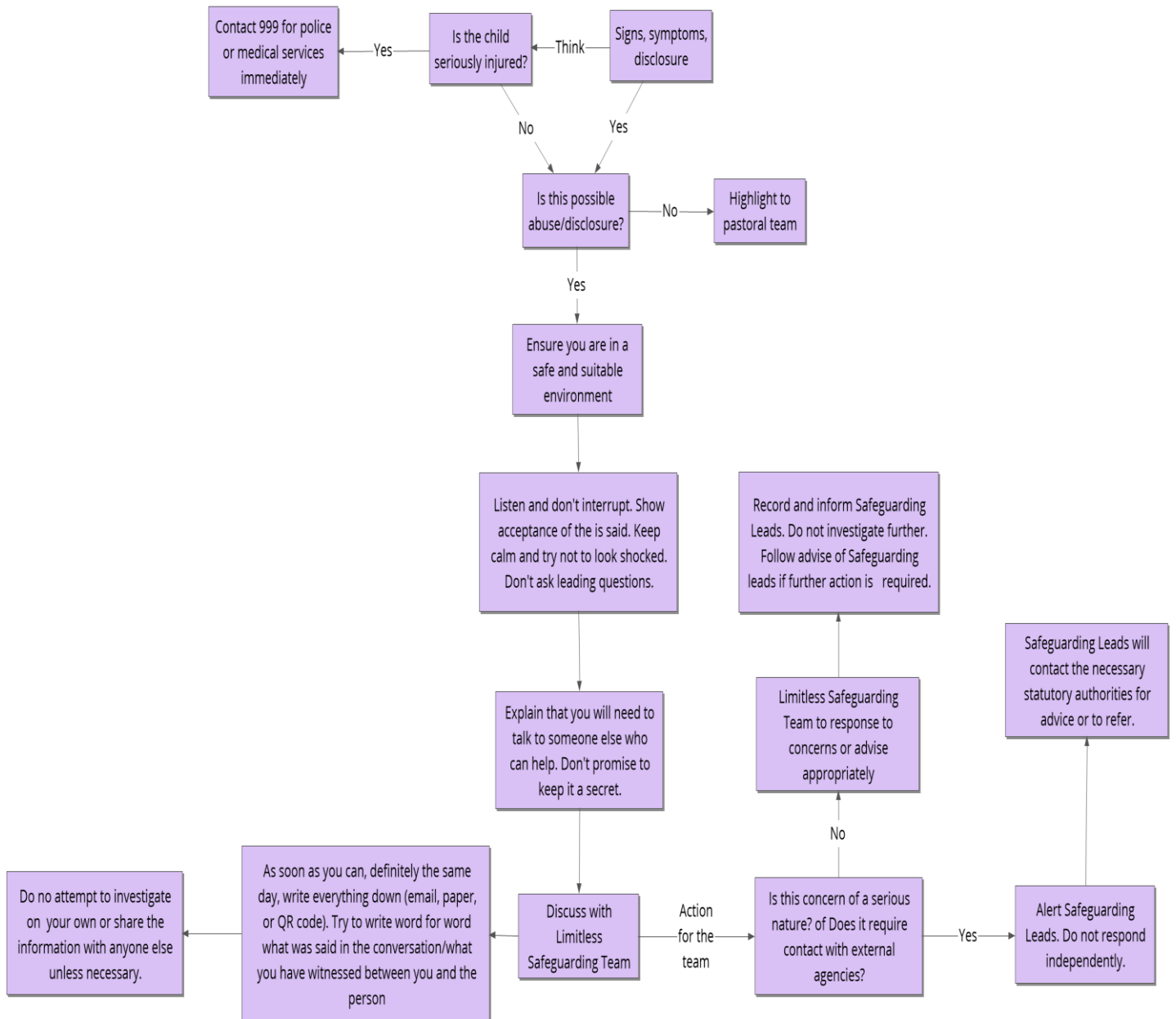
Neglect and acts of omission

- Deteriorating despite apparent care
- Poor home conditions, clothing or care and support
- Lack of medication or medical intervention

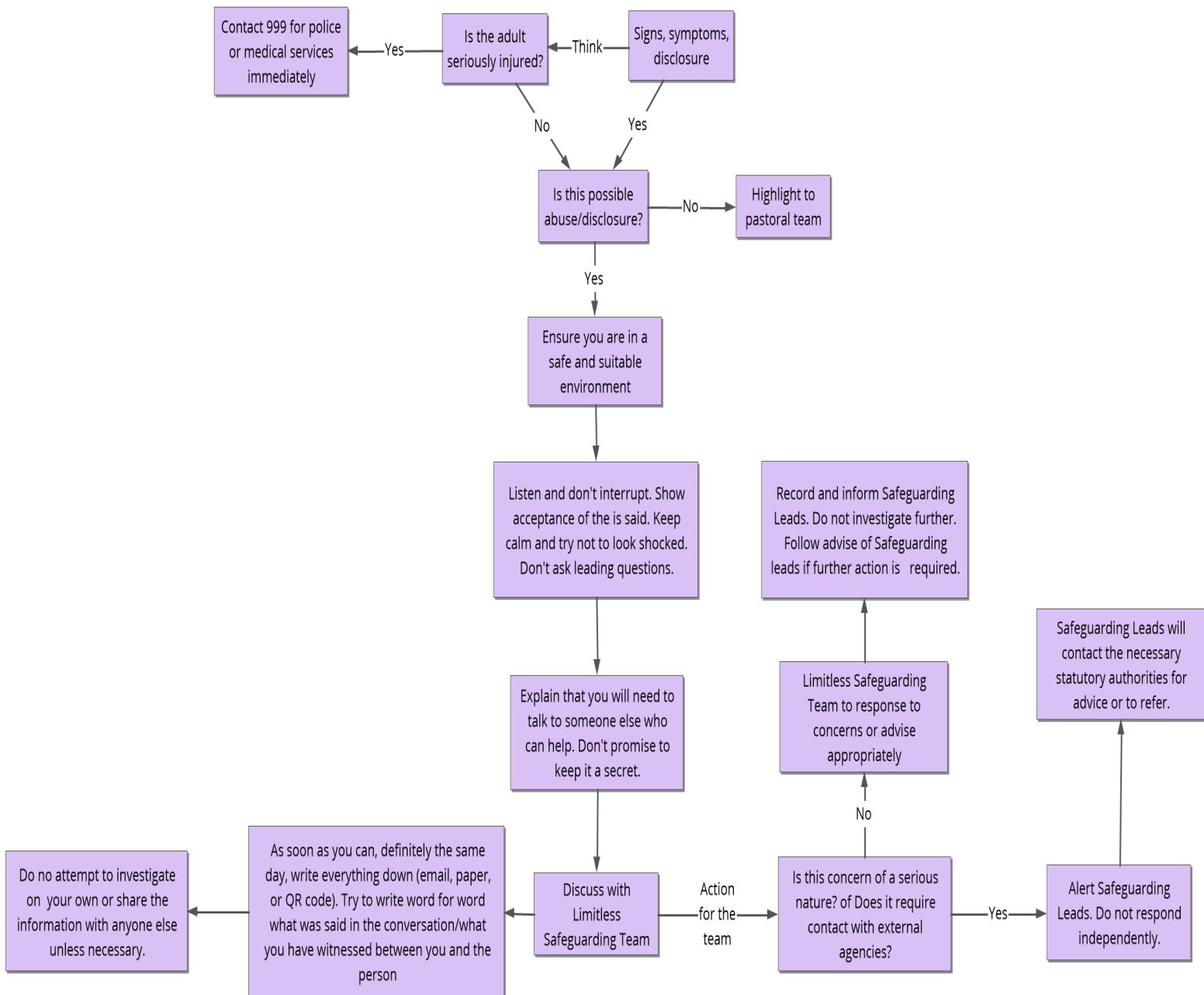
Self-neglect

- Hoarding inside or outside a property
- Neglecting personal hygiene or medical needs
- Person looking unkempt or dirty and has poor personal hygiene
- Person is malnourished, has sudden or continuous weight loss, is dehydrated, is constantly hungry, stealing or gorging on food
- Person is dressed inappropriately for the weather conditions
- Dirt, urine, or faecal smells in a person's environment
- Home environment does not meet basic needs (for example, no heating or lighting)
- Depression

Appendix F: Responding to Safeguarding Concerns (Children)



Appendix G: Responding to Safeguarding Concerns (Adults)



References

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