



## National Safeguarding Adults Week 2019

18<sup>th</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> November 2019

**The DSAB is proud to support National Safeguarding Adults Week, which aims to raise awareness about different issues in regard to safeguarding.**

The week was first launched in 2018 by the [Ann Craft Trust](#), which supports organisations to safeguard disabled children and adults at risk, and minimise the risk of harm.

### Introduction

**Hello, my name is Andy Searle and I'm the Independent Chair of Derbyshire Safeguarding Adults Board (DSAB).**

Welcome to this special edition of our newsletter. I say special as it coincides with a national campaign during the week commencing 18 November 2019 about adult safeguarding, led by the charity, the Ann Craft Trust. They have worked in partnership with Adult Safeguarding Board Managers across the Country in an effort to focus minds on the issues surrounding adult safeguarding.



If you are a regular reader you hopefully will recall our vision as a Board:

***"We will all work together to enable people in Derbyshire to live a life free from fear, harm and abuse"***

The Ann Craft Trust is a national charity, whose aim is to minimise the risk of abuse of disabled children and adults at risk. Through pioneering training, practice reviews and contributing to world-leading research, they support organisations with their responsibilities in safeguarding individuals. They quote:

***“We believe that everyone has the right to be treated with respect and dignity”***

***“Everyone deserves to be safe”***

We as a Board are happy to associate ourselves with the Ann Craft Trust and the National Safeguarding Adults Week; it's clear we have similar visions and aims, and by raising the profile of adult safeguarding it's hoped conversations will be encouraged, whereby the issues linked to the safeguarding of adults at risk are taking place. As an individual you can play your part by starting that conversation or asking others for further information.

Within this newsletter and over the week 18-24 November 2019, further information will be available on many topics, including those below, via our [web pages](#) and on our [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#) profiles.

- Modern slavery
- Self-neglect
- Cyberbullying and cybersecurity
- Disability hate crime
- Financial abuse
- The Prevent agenda
- Safeguarding adults in sport and activity

This is the second year of such a campaign and we will be seeking ways to improve our engagement in future years. If anyone has ideas, please share them with us - we don't have all the answers and are always willing to listen.

This single week will hopefully focus our minds on the vulnerable and those at risk, but I would ask that we consider their situation throughout the year and play our part in making people safe and feel safe. Hopefully you will find this newsletter, and others throughout the year, interesting.

## **Safeguarding Adults is Everyone's Business**



***“Last year's first National Safeguarding Adults Week was a huge success. We are pleased to be holding it again, and in partnership with the University and the SAB Manager Network.***

***“We hope to build on last year's success. We want even more people involved and participating in events during the week to raise awareness of these important themes.”***

*Deborah Kitson, Ann Craft Trust CEO*

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## Modern slavery



**Modern slavery is a brutal crime affecting thousands in the UK and millions around the world.**

**Victims are in situations of exploitation, controlled by deception, threats and violence. Exploitation can be hidden in plain sight, in car washes, nail bars, fields, factories, brothels and private homes.**

**THERE IS NO ONE TYPE OF MODERN SLAVERY**



Modern slavery is where a person is brought to, or moved around the country, by others who threaten, frighten or hurt them, and force them into work or other things they don't want to do. It's a term used to describe:

- Human trafficking, slavery, forced labour and domestic servitude;
- Slavery practices such as debt bondage, sale or exploitation of children and forced marriage.

Modern slavery is, by definition, the same as human trafficking, but this involves the act of transporting and movement of people.

### Why do victims stay?

Victims can stay within an exploitative situation for a number of reasons:

- They're scared to leave;
- Feel they have nothing better to return to;
- Believe they're living a better life;
- They may not see themselves as victims, or the situation might be more acceptable within their culture;
- Victims may have no money, are unsure where to go, or are fearful of authorities.

### Spotting the signs and reporting concerns

Modern slaves are hiding in plain sight, but it can be easier to spot them if you know what you are looking for. Derbyshire Constabulary has information on [spotting the signs of human trafficking and how to report concerns](#).

## What is being done in Derbyshire?

Section 52 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 places a duty on specified public authorities to notify. Derbyshire and Derby City have a Modern Slavery Partnership, which supports and enables the discovery, and response to, incidents of modern slavery through a victim-centred, all-encompassing and community-based approach.



### Working in the UK

The Derby and Derbyshire Modern Slavery Partnership has produced a multi-lingual leaflet called '[Working in the UK](#)', which has information about what people are entitled to when working in the UK.

It also gives workers examples of what is not acceptable and how they can report it.

The multi-lingual 'Working in the UK' leaflet is available to download from Safer Derbyshire's website for printing and distribution/display where appropriate.

**More information about Modern Slavery, including a number of infographic posters are available from [Safer Derbyshire](#).**

## Self-neglect

**Self-neglect is a behavioural condition in which an individual neglects to attend to their basic needs, such as personal hygiene, appropriate clothing, feeding, or tending appropriately to any medical conditions they have.**



Often families and friends may turn a blind eye to self-neglect in order to preserve a person's right to live how they choose, even though the person may be living in poor conditions and engaging in behaviour that jeopardises their health.

Furthermore, a person who attends medical appointments may appear clean and well presented to health professionals, although they may well live in squalid conditions, fail to take prescribed medicines, or endanger their wellbeing in other ways.

Self-neglect is an extreme lack of self-care. It's sometimes associated with hoarding and may be a result of other issues such as addictions. Practitioners in the community, from housing officers to social workers, police and health professionals can find working with people who self-neglect extremely challenging. The important thing is to try to engage with people, to offer all the support we are able to without causing distress, and to understand the limitations to our interventions if the person does not wish to engage.

Examples of self-neglect include:

- Lack of self-care to an extent that it threatens personal health and safety;
- Neglecting to care for one's personal hygiene, health or surroundings;
- Inability to avoid harm as a result of self-neglect;
- Failure to seek help or access services to meet health and social care needs;



- Inability or unwillingness to manage one's personal affairs.

There are two types of self-neglect:

- **Intentional, or active** - a person makes a conscious choice to engage in self-neglect. For example, they may actively refuse to visit a doctor;
- **Non-intentional, or passive** - health-related conditions contribute to a risk of developing self-neglect. For example, a person with a learning disability may have lapses in concentration that may make them forget to attend to their personal hygiene.

Cases of self-neglect may not prompt a Section 42 enquiry. We invariably judge these cases on a case-by-case basis. Whether or not a response is required will depend on the adult's ability to protect themselves by controlling their own behaviour. There may come a point when they are no longer able to do this, without external support.

Treatment for self-neglect can include addressing the underlying cause of the condition, whether this is depression or a more severe learning disability. Home care is another good solution for self-neglect cases. Carers can attend to cleaning, dressing, or feeding the individual in a way that does not interfere with their independence or autonomy.

It is key to establish a trusting relationship with a person who is engaging in self-neglect because restricting their autonomy can be harmful.

More information about [self-neglect](#) is available from **Social Care Institute for Excellence (SCIE)**.

## Vulnerable Adult Risk Management (VARM) process

Since 2013 in Derbyshire the [Vulnerable Adult Risk Management \(VARM\)](#) process has been implemented as a way of managing risks which may arise within specific circumstances when working with adults deemed to have capacity to make decisions for themselves, but who are at risk of serious harm or death through:

- Self-neglect (Care Act 2014);
- Risk-taking behaviour/chaotic lifestyles; or
- Refusal of services.

To help explain the VARM process, two collaboratively-produced [podcasts](#) based on real cases are available to download and listen on the go at a time to suit you.

## Hoarding and the VARM hoarding grant

The [Derbyshire Multi-Agency Hoarding Framework](#) sets out a framework for collaborative multi-agency working with Derbyshire and Derby City using a 'person-centred approach'. The protocol offers clear guidance for professionals and agencies working with people who hoard. This protocol has been developed in partnership with Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service and Derbyshire Hoarding Steering Group.

The [VARM hoarding grant](#) is linked to the VARM process and can be accessed with agreement from VARM Chairs to provide support for service users who are in the VARM process. The funds are only available when no other funding is possible, and in exceptional circumstances. The grant is funded by Derbyshire County Council, Derby and Derbyshire Clinical Commissioning Group and Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service.

Birmingham Safeguarding Adults Board produced a film called [Keith's Story](#), in which Keith describes how hoarding affected his life and, with the right support, his journey to recovery. Professionals (including fire officers, social workers and mental health staff) talk about the challenges hoarding can present and approaches that can help support recovery.

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## Domestic abuse

**Anyone can be a victim of domestic abuse regardless of gender, age, ethnicity, socio-economic status, sexuality or background.**

Domestic abuse is rarely a one-off incident, but a pattern of power and control. It's any threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between adults who are or have been in a relationship, or between family members. It can be psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional abuse.



There are different kinds of abuse that can happen in different contexts. The most prevalent type of domestic abuse occurs in relationships, but the definition of domestic abuse also covers abuse between family members, such as [adolescent to parent violence and abuse](#) (also referred to as 'parent abuse' and 'battered parent syndrome', among others). There's currently no legal definition of APVA; however, it's increasingly recognised as a form of domestic violence and abuse and, depending on the age of the child, it may fall under the government's official definition of domestic violence and abuse.

All services in Derbyshire follow the same guidelines when dealing with domestic abuse, whether it's at a health centre, school, housing office or social services office. They'll offer someone to talk to, legal information, help available to victims, support in people's homes, or long-term help.

*The [service available in Derbyshire](#) offers advice and support to victims, professionals and other agencies dealing with domestic abuse issues. The [referral forms](#) are for professionals to complete. If someone needs advice, they can call the helpline number tel: 08000 198 668. Deaf and hard of hearing people can text 07557 800313 or use an [on-line form to contact the helpline](#).*

**There is NO Excuse  
for Abuse**

## Cyberbullying

**Children are not the only victims of cyberbullying - adults can just as easily become prey to vicious internet attacks with devastating results.**

Cyberbullying involves anyone who is targeted maliciously through any form of electronic access. The bullies hide behind the anonymity of their usernames. Even if someone chooses to personally not use the internet, it does not stop others talking about them online, and if they wanted to, damage them online.



### Types of cyberbullying

1. **Exclusion** - leaving someone out deliberately. For example, being excluded or uninvited from groups, or being left out of message threads and conversations that involve mutual friends.
2. **Harassment** - this is a broad category that includes many types of cyberbullying, but generally refers to a sustained and constant pattern of hurtful, or threatening, online messages with the intention of doing harm.
3. **Outing/Doxing** - outing, also known as doxing, is openly revealing sensitive or personal information without someone's consent for the purpose of embarrassing or humiliating them. The key here is the lack of consent from the victim.

4. **Trickery** - this is similar to outing, with an added element of deception. Once a bully has gained the victim's trust, they abuse their trust by sharing secrets and private information to third parties.
5. **Cyberstalking** - a particularly serious form of cyberbullying that can extend to threats of physical harm. It can include monitoring, false accusations, threats, and is often accompanied by offline stalking.
6. **Fraping** - this is when a bully uses the victim's social networking accounts to post inappropriate content with their name. For example, a bully posting racial or homophobic slurs through someone's profile to ruin their reputation.
7. **Masquerading** - a bully will create a made-up profile or identity online with the sole purpose of cyberbullying someone. This could be creating a fake email account, fake social media profiles, and selecting a new identity and photos to fool the victim. In these case, the bully tends to be someone the victim knows quite well.
8. **Dissing** - refers to spreading cruel information about a victim through public posts or private messages to either ruin their reputation or relationships with other people. The bully will tend to have a personal relationship with the victim, either as an acquaintance or friend.
9. **Trolling** - a bully seeks to intentionally upset others by posting inflammatory comments online. It may not always be a form of cyberbullying, but it can be used as a tool to cyberbully when done with malicious and harmful intent. The bully tends to be more detached from their victim and are less likely to have a personal relationship with them.
10. **Flaming** - this type of online bullying is done by posting about or directly sending insults and profanity to the victim. Flaming is similarly to trolling, but will usually be a more direct attack on the victim to incite them into online fights.

**Safer Internet Day is on 11th February 2020**

## Cyber security



**Many traditional crimes are now committed online. Basically, if the behaviour is unacceptable offline, it's unacceptable online.**

Cyber security's core function is to protect the devices we all use (smartphones, laptops, tablets and computers), and the services we access online - both at home and work - from theft or damage. It's about preventing unauthorised access to the vast amounts of personal information we store on these devices and online.

Cyber security is important because these devices and the internet are now such a fundamental part of modern life, it's difficult to imagine how we'd function without them. From online banking and shopping, to email and social media, it's more important than ever to take steps that can prevent cyber criminals getting hold of our accounts, data and devices.

### Top Tips - ensure you're doing all you can to be secure

- To protect emails, use strong and separate passwords;
- Install the latest software and app updates;
- Use two-factor authentication (2FA) on emails;
- Password managers can help create and remember passwords;
- Secure smartphones and tablets with a screen lock;
- Always back up your most important data.

### Useful websites to help protect against cyber crime:

- [Get Safe Online](#) - supported by Derbyshire County Council, Derbyshire Constabulary and Derby City Council;
- [Cyber Aware](#) - government-backed website based on expert advice from the National Cyber Security Centre;
- [Childnet](#) - a national charity providing expert online safety advice for young people, parents and teachers;
- [Parent Zone](#) - provides online safety advice for parents;

- [Derbyshire Police](#) - provides advice about types of cyber crime and how to protect against it.

## Reporting cyber crime and fraud

If you, or someone you know, is being subjected to a live and on-going cyber-attack, please contact the Police on tel: 101, or textphone 18001 101.

If you suspect someone has been scammed, defrauded, or experienced a cyber crime, the [Action Fraud](#) team can also provide the help, support and advice you need, tel: 0300 123 2040, or textphone 0300 123 2050.



## Derbyshire Digital PCSOs

Derbyshire's Digital PCSOs are James, Laura and Sarah, who help tackle online anti-social behaviour, protect the vulnerable and promote cybersecurity.

You can follow them on Twitter by searching [@DigitalPCSO](#) - to receive their posts to your feed, hit that follow button. You can search for content on Twitter by using the tag [#ProtectYourselfOnline](#).

## Derbyshire Police Fraud Team: Five A Day Advice

The team's aim is to tell our communities about the latest scams, how we can protect ourselves from them and what we can do if we've been scammed.

Head over to their Twitter feed [@DerPolFraud](#) to keep up-to-date - to receive their posts to your feed, hit that follow button. You can also search for content on Twitter by using the tags [#BeFraudAware](#), [#TakeFive](#) and [#Tell2](#).



[Safer Internet Day](#) is on 11th February 2020

## Disability hate crime





## A disability hate crime is any criminal offence that is motivated by hostility or prejudice based upon the victim's disability or perceived disability.

Hate crime is a form of exploitation which occurs when a person is harmed or taken advantage of by someone they thought was their friend.

Hate crimes can include:

- **physical attacks** - physical assault, damage to property, offensive graffiti, neighbour disputes and arson;
- **threat of attack** - offensive letters or emails, abusive or obscene telephone calls, groups hanging around to intimidate you and unfounded, malicious complaints;
- **verbal abuse or insults** - harassment over the phone, by text or face to face, abusive gestures and remarks, bullying and threats.

Mate crime is when someone says they're a friend, but does things that take advantage of someone, like ask them for money a lot. A real friend does not need to be bought, and someone who takes money in this way, asks someone to pay for lots of things, or makes them feel uncomfortable is not a true friend.

They can happen anywhere - at home, school, work or on the street. It can be frightening for the victim and witnesses.

In Derbyshire there are a number of ways to [report any type of hate crime](#).



[National Hate Crime Awareness Week](#) is an annual event held between the second and third Saturdays in October. In 2020 the event will be held between 10th to 17th October.



A range of [resources in relation to hate crime](#) is provided by Safer Derbyshire.

## County Lines and 'cuckooing'



'County Lines' is a term used when drug gangs from big cities expand their operations to smaller towns, often using violence to drive out local dealers and exploiting children and vulnerable adults to sell drugs.

The dealers will frequently target children and adults - often with mental health or addiction problems - to act as drug runners or move cash so they can stay under the radar of law enforcement.

In some cases the dealers will take over a local property, normally belonging to a vulnerable person, from which to operate their criminal activity. This is known as cuckooing.

People exploited in this way will quite often be exposed to physical, mental and sexual abuse, and in some instances will be trafficked to areas a long way from home as part of the network's drug dealing business.

## Derbyshire County Lines Disruption Team

In May 2019 Derbyshire Police introduced the [County Lines Disruption Team](#) to tackle County Lines criminality in Derby City, Erewash and south Derbyshire due a noticeable increase in County Lines intelligence being identified by Derbyshire Police.

The [National Crime Agency](#) has more information about County Lines, how to spot the signs and report concerns.

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## Financial abuse



**It's believed that for various reasons the vast majority of elder financial abuse goes unreported.**

The risk of financial abuse may increase with age, meaning older people are more at risk. At greatest risk are those with dementia, those in poor health and those suffering from clinical depression.

Financial abuse may not be reported due to the victim not realising what's going on, or the extent of the abuse; they may be too scared of their abuser, or they may wish to protect their abuser, especially if they're a close family member.

### Types of financial abuse:

- Having money or other property stolen;
- Being defrauded;
- Being put under pressure in relation to money or other property;
- Having money or other property misused.

### Financial Abuse Working Group

The DSAB Financial Abuse Working Group is a multi-agency group of professionals who meet regularly to share information, raise awareness of initiatives, plan events and develop resources for both the public and professionals in relation to all aspects of financial abuse. This includes different types of scams, familial abuse, cybercrime and fraud.

There is representation on the group from a wide variety of organisations including:

- [Age UK Derby and Derbyshire](#);
- [Alzheimer's Society](#);
- [Chesterfield Royal Hospital NHS Foundation Trust](#);
- [Citizens Advice Bureau](#);
- [Community Safety](#);
- [Derbyshire Community Health Services NHS Foundation Trust](#);
- [Derbyshire Constabulary](#);
- [Derbyshire County Council Adult Social Care and Health](#);
- [Derbyshire Scam Watch](#);
- [Derbyshire Voluntary Action](#);

- [Diocese of Derby](#);
- [NHS Derby and Derbyshire CCG](#);
- [Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire](#);
- [P3 Charity](#);
- [Trading Standards](#).

To assist professionals in supporting and signposting services for people who may be at risk, Trading Standards have put together [some resources](#).

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## Safeguarding Adults in sports and activities



**Abuse in sport and activity is more prevalent than you might think.**

Safeguarding adults is a responsibility for every sport and physical activity organisation. Getting it right ensures and wider and safer participation in sports and activity for all.

The Ann Craft Trust has produced a guide called [Safeguarding Adults - The Essential Guide for Sport and Activity](#) that's designed to give an overview of the

responsibilities towards safeguarding adults. It explains what safeguarding adults is, explores relevant legislation and guidance, and links this to sport and activity settings.

A [Safeguarding Adults in Sport and Activity Resources Pack](#) is available from the Ann Craft Trust. The purpose of the pack is to assist people to understand how legislation applies to adults in sport and activity, and to know, beyond the legal requirements, the best practice for keeping adults safe.

**If you have any questions about safeguarding adults in sport and activity, please call the Ann Craft Trust on 0115 951 5400.**

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## Transforming care

**Transforming care is all about improving health and care services so that more people can live in the community with the right support, and close to home.**

NHS England published their national plan in 2015 called [Building the Right Support](#), which sets out what they're doing to make sure this change happens.

Transforming care will mean fewer people will need to go into hospital for their care; to do this they're making sure services in the community are much better.

For people who do need to go into hospital, though, NHS England want to make sure they're as close as possible to where they live. In some areas of the country new hospital services need to be developed at the same time as community support.



**Information about the [national plan](#) is available from NHS England.**

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## Prevent and Channel



The **Prevent strategy** seeks to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.

It's the preventative strand of the Government's counter-terrorism strategy, **CONTEST**.

**Radicalisation** is the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism leading to terrorism.

**Extremism** is defined 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. The definition can also include calls for the death of our armed forces, whether in the UK or overseas.

The three main objectives of the Prevent strategy are:

1. Respond to the ideological challenge faced from terrorism and aspects of extremism, and the threat faced from those who promote these views;
2. Provide practical help to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure they are given the appropriate advice and support;
3. Work with a wide range of sectors (including education, health, faith groups, charities, and the local authority) where there are risks of radicalisation that need to be dealt with.

There is no single profile that could highlight someone as vulnerable to radicalisation. People go through various stages in their lives that can make them potentially vulnerable to outside influences, including radical ones.

Someone's age, sex, race, religion or nationality do not make them any less or any more susceptible to radicalisation. However, individual circumstances, experiences or state of mind could lead towards a terrorist ideology.







**Remember that safeguarding vulnerable people from radicalisation is no different to safeguarding them from other forms of potential harm.**

## What is Channel?

Channel provides support to those identified as being vulnerable to radicalisation. It's a multi-agency group with the aim of providing early intervention and diverting people away from the terrorist harm they may face.

Channel is consensual and is about offering support to vulnerable people and not about spying on them. It works by partners jointly assessing the nature and the extent of the risk, and where necessary, providing an appropriate support package tailored to the individual's needs.

### The three key stages of Channel are:

1. Identify individuals at risk of being drawn into terrorism;
2. Assess the nature and extent of that risk;
3. Develop the most appropriate support plan the individuals concerned.

## Derbyshire Police Prevent Team

The role of [Derbyshire Police's Prevent Team](#) is to provide practical support to tackle the problem of terrorism and extremism at its roots, and prevent vulnerable people and communities from being drawn into terrorism. This includes far-right extremism and some aspects of non-violent extremism.

The team works with a range of partners, including:

- Local authorities;
- Schools and colleges;
- Faith leaders;
- Community groups, including women's groups and youth groups;
- Voluntary services.

The team also works with local communities to raise awareness of Prevent and can attend events to make sure our communities understand the work the team is doing and have a say in the way they do it. For more information about awareness-raising, please visit the [Derbyshire Police Prevent Team's](#) webpage for details.

## 'Let's Talk About It' initiative

[Let's Talk About It](#) is an initiative designed to provide practical help and guidance to the public in order to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. It hopes that by highlighting the issues and initiating discussions around the potential threats faced as a community, that there will be greater understanding and wider awareness. The Let's Talk About it website has lots of information and resources to use.

You can follow Let's Talk About in on Twitter ([@LTAIPrevent](#)), or on Facebook ([@LTAIprevent](#)).

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## There is no excuse for abuse

***The DSAB has produced a set of eight ['There is No Excuse for Abuse' posters](#), which include details about how abuse can be reported - they're available to download for display in appropriate places.***



**Derbyshire Safeguarding Adults Board**

## There is NO Excuse for Abuse

If you or someone you know in Derbyshire is being abused or neglected please tell someone

In an emergency, contact the police, tel: **999** or if you are deaf/hard of hearing use emergency SMS by texting **999** from your phone, or use the NGT Relay Assistant by dialling **18000** from the app or textphone

If the person is not in any danger now but there has been a crime, contact the police, tel: **101**

If you're worried about yourself or someone else being abused or neglected, please contact Call Derbyshire, tel: **01629 533190**

**Derbyshire Safeguarding Adults Board**  
[www.derbyshiresab.org.uk](http://www.derbyshiresab.org.uk)

*Above is one of a set of eight posters available to download from the DSAB's website for you to display appropriately.*

## Derby & Derbyshire CCG safeguarding app



### As we know, safeguarding is everybody's business

Safeguarding Adults  
Derbyshire



The free safeguarding app is useful for all staff who provide care and support, whatever their role, to any adult in any setting. It uses swipe-screen technology to guide you through a series of decision referral pathways, making it easier to recognise risk and know what to do if you have a concern.

There is a wealth of practical information relating to safeguarding. The app has links to referral processes, operational policies and guidance. As well as practical information relating to safeguarding, the app contains a complete list of essential contact details for Derby City and Derbyshire County staff, and links to local policies and national guidance.

**Please note: the app contains information about the DSAB's GCSX email addresses, which is now out of date - professionals should, instead, refer to the safeguarding adult referral section and form on the**

**DSAB's website for current email contacts for making safeguarding adult referrals.**

**The app provides professionals with:**

- The principles of safeguarding adults;
- The categories of abuse;
- Making Safeguarding Personal (MSP);
- What to do if you have a concern about an adult at risk;
- How to share information in the right way;
- Child sexual exploitation (CSE);
- Adult trafficking and modern slavery;
- Female genital mutilation (FGM);
- The Government's PREVENT strategy and Channel;
- Hate crime.

**The referral pathways include:**

- Safeguarding adults;
- Female genital mutilation (FGM);
- Domestic abuse;
- PREVENT;
- Mental Capacity Act 2005.

**Download the app**

The app is available for both [iOS](#) and [Android](#) devices using these links, although it's best to search the store.

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## **Derby & Derbyshire CCG podcasts**

**Podcasts are a quick and easy way to listen to topics of interest at a time to suit you.**

There are currently thirteen podcasts available. Additional podcasts will continue to be produced on a range of safeguarding subjects. Any ideas for future podcasts are welcomed: please email [natalie.hall1@nhs.net](mailto:natalie.hall1@nhs.net).

- Domestic Abuse (Part 1);
- Domestic Abuse (Part 2);
- Financial Abuse;
- Making Safeguarding Personal (Part 1);
- Making Safeguarding Personal (Part 2);
- Mental Capacity Act Introduction;
- Mental Capacity and How to Assess It;
- Best Interests;
- Protection for Healthcare and Treatment Actions;
- Lasting Powers of Attorney;
- Deprivation of Liberty;
- Prevent Podcast (29 October 2015);
- Self Neglect (Part 1);
- Self Neglect (Part 2);
- STOMP;
- VARM - What is VARM?;
- VARM Case Study.

**Download or listen to the podcasts**

The podcasts are available from the [NHS Derby and Derbyshire CCG](#).

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## To report a safeguarding concern

If it's an emergency call the Police on 999. If you're deaf, hard of hearing, have a hearing loss, or are speech impaired, you can:

- use [emergencySMS](#) by texting 999 from your phone;
- or use the [NGT Relay Assistant](#) by dialling 18000 from the app or textphone.

If the person is not in any danger now, but there has been a crime, contact the Police on 101.

To report a safeguarding concern, or ask for advice about a safeguarding concern, contact Call Derbyshire on 01629 533190.

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For queries or comments please contact:

Natalie Gee (DSAB Project Manager)

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