



# Haringey Safeguarding Prevention Strategy 2022-2025

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## INTRODUCTION

Haringey Council has a good record of working closely with its local partners to empower and protect vulnerable adults in the borough and to raise awareness of adults safeguarding. We believe that everyone has the right to live their lives free from abuse and neglect and be treated in a way that reflects the principles of equality, respect, dignity, autonomy and privacy. The Care Act 2014 Guidance outlines the six key principles that underpin all adult safeguarding work; one of which is prevention – It is better to take action before harm occurs.

Prevention of abuse has been an important part of the ongoing work of the Haringey Safeguarding Adults Board (SAB) and is an essential part of the SAB Strategic Plan. SAB continues to work to empower and offer choice to people (as part of Making Safeguarding Personal) as well as giving residents the information and tools to protect themselves.

The 2022-25 Haringey Adult Safeguarding Prevention Strategy continues the work of the previous strategies showing the ongoing commitment of different agencies and partners involved with adults to promote safety, prevent abuse and protect vulnerable adults, while promoting an approach to enable adults to protect themselves; living their own lives and making their own decisions.

This strategy sets the strategic direction for prevention in adult safeguarding and the main priority areas of work for the different agencies and partners that care and support vulnerable adults in our community. It represents an ongoing collaboration between these partners using the strategy as a framework for the partnership work in safeguarding adults at risk from abuse.

The strategy outlines the four priorities agreed by SAB in its Strategic Plan. These form the structure of the Prevention and Learning Delivery Plan 2022 which is monitored by the Prevention and Learning subgroup of SAB to ensure it meets the objectives and outcomes of this strategy for adults in Haringey.

## The vision of this prevention strategy is:

### Keeping People safe

Haringey residents are able to live a life free from harm where communities:

- Have a culture that does not tolerate abuse
- Work together to prevent abuse
- Know what to do when abuse happens
- Have tools and information available to keep themselves safe

Our aim within adult safeguarding is to empower people to live their own lives and make their own decisions by enabling and signposting services so they are able to live as full members of the community, free from harm, abuse and intimidation, where their dignity is respected. We aim to ensure that all adults within Haringey have easy access to appropriate preventative information and advice. Where needed, interventions will enable them to live a life free from violence and abuse in any setting, supported by high quality professional practices. We will work together to make Haringey a safer place to live.

## Scope of this strategy

In line with the Care Act Guidance Section 14.2, the safeguarding duty applies to adults 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 and 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

This duty applies to the Local Authority, the NHS and the Police

The Care Act 2014 Guidance Sections 14.16 outlines the different types and patterns of abuse and neglect:

- Physical
- Domestic abuse
- Sexual
- Psychological
- Financial or material
- Modern slavery
- Discriminatory
- Organisational
- Neglect and acts of omission
- Self-neglect

Abuse can take place in any context or setting. Vulnerable adults may be abused by a wide range of people including:

- Relatives and family members
- Professional staff
- Paid care workers
- Volunteers
- Other service users
- Neighbours
- Friends and associates
- People who deliberately target vulnerable people
- Strangers

This strategy focuses on preventing abuse amongst all vulnerable adults over the age of 18 living within the borough of Haringey. This includes all adults at risk, irrespective of whether they are currently receiving adult social care services.

Although adult safeguarding is overseen by the Council's Adult Social Care service, adult safeguarding cuts across partner organisations and other council services such as Housing and Community Safety Partnership. There are several cross-cutting issues around domestic abuse and violence against women and girls, mental ill health and substance misuse. This strategy is used to link work going on in other partnerships and strategies to ensure that shared issues are addressed collaboratively.

The Council continued to offer places on safeguarding training during 2020/21 organised both by learning and development specialists and subject matter experts, many of which cover cross-cutting topics.

	No. places taken up by partners
Homelessness awareness briefings	94
Prevent/ WRAP	935
VAWG awareness through network meetings	200
Adult social care safeguarding training (11 workshops)	116

Recent good examples of inter-agency safeguarding collaboration in Haringey include

Case example 1:

#### **North Middlesex Hospital NHS Trust**

As a result of safeguarding training staff are following up their concerns and demonstrate their awareness of what is a safeguarding concern is. The level of professional curiosity has increased and staff awareness of the need to confirm the progress/outcome of a case with work with partner organisations before discharging a patient is evident in the increased number of calls to the safeguarding team.

A patient who had a long admission during which they had disclosed sexual abuse in the placement they were in prior to admission. The patient was medically fit for discharge and transport had been booked to return the patient back to their placement. The Ward manager prevented the discharge until confirmation had been received from the placement destination that the concern had been referred and investigated by the police, that the member of staff alleged to have caused harm would not be allocated to work in the same department as the patient (they had in fact been suspended) and that there was a safety plan in place to ensure the patient would be supported to access counselling and emotional support once on the unit. Once this was confirmed and communicated back to the patient who agreed with the plan for discharge the patient was returned to the unit.

## Case Study 2: London Fire Brigade

The LFB in Haringey have been running a number of briefings and information sessions for social care staff, private providers, home carers and housing practitioners to increase their understanding of common fire risks for service users in their own homes. Following up later there was a unanimous view that the sessions were a good use of their time and increased their understanding of key fire risks. In addition, the following are few examples of practical steps practitioners have taken to implement their learning

- Discussed fire risks with all their service users
- Explained to others in team the associated risks of using emollient creams
- Undertake more detailed risk assessments and understand what to look for in home visits
- Test smoke detectors
- Discuss use of fire retardant bedding with family members
- Watch out for other fire risks associated with memory loss such as gas left on and unfilled kettle

A significant number of attendees responding confirmed that before attending, they had not appreciated the issues concerning emollient creams. Since attending, this knowledge had improved the guidance they had given to service users and families and also that they were now making more referrals to the LFB for a home safe check for service users .

A fairly typical evaluation comment was

“Brilliant course and good learning and has become a part of discussions at all reviews with service users and have made numerous referrals to LFB and discussions with internal agencies around their own risk assessments and agencies. “

### Case study 3

#### **Whittington Health**

There has been an increase of over 50% in numbers of safeguarding adult referrals over the past year by Whittington health staff. There is a closer relationship between training and practice

#### **CASE STUDY.**

Lule\* is Albanian and brought to hospital in an emergency. The man accompanying her initially said he was her husband. After emergency surgery, another man appeared and said he was her brother.

Lule did not have her passport or any form of identification, and did not speak English, relying on the men accompanying her to translate. Three men stayed with Lule on the ward after her surgery, and did not want to leave the ward.

Once the three men had been persuaded to leave the ward, Lule disclosed she had been trafficked for sex work, and threatened that her family would be harmed if she told anyone of this. Lule consented to the police being contacted, and a referral to the National Referral Mechanism was made.

Lule was moved wards, there was a visible security presence whilst she became well enough to leave hospital, and the three men were not allowed on the ward.

This strategy works in the context of the Pan London Multi Agency Safeguarding Adults Policy and Procedure and appended Information Sharing Agreement. These specific arrangements are not restated within this Strategy.

This strategy does not cover prevention for residents under the age of 18 as this is covered within children's safeguarding. The strategy goes on to recognise the importance of joint training and collaboration between SAB, Children's Safeguarding Partnership (HCSP) and their learning and development group and also the Haringey Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) which brings together different agencies (police, social workers, health workers) into an integrated team where they can share information on vulnerable children, families and adults in a confidential setting.



## National and Local context

Haringey is an exceptionally diverse and fast-changing borough. We have a population of 270,600 according to 2018 Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid year Estimates. Almost two-thirds of our population, and over 70% of our young people, are from ethnic minority backgrounds, and over 100 languages are spoken in the borough. Our population is the fifth most ethnically diverse in the country. The borough ranks among the most deprived in the country with pockets of extreme deprivation in the east. Haringey is the 30th most deprived borough in England and the 6th most deprived in London.

The population of Haringey is expected to continue to grow. Under the 2015 Greater London Authority (GLA) round Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) population projection method, the population is estimated to reach 286,900 by 2020, an increase of 5.9% from 2015. By 2025, Haringey's population is estimated to reach 300,600, an increase of 10.9% from 2015.

The 2011 ONS Interim Sub National Population Projections predict that Haringey's 18-64 population will have increased to 199,188 by 2021. This would be a 13.5% increase on the 2011 population estimate of 175,480.

The 2011 ONS Interim Sub National Population Projections predict that Haringey's 65+ population will have increased to 26,923 by 2021. This would be a 19.7% increase on the 2011 population estimate of 22,464.

[The Care Act 2014 Guidance](#) Chapter 14 sets out the statutory framework on developing and implementing multi-agency safeguarding policies and procedures, gives guidance to local agencies with responsibility for investigating and taking action when a vulnerable adult is believed to be suffering abuse.

The Guidance sets out the following six safeguarding principles, in particular the Prevention and Protection principles, which inform the ways the Prevention and Learning subgroup works with adults.

1. **Empowerment** – The presumption of person-led decisions and informed consent, supporting the rights of the individual to lead an independent life based on self-determination.
2. **Prevention** - It is better to take action before harm occurs, including access to information on how to prevent or stop abuse, neglect and concerns about care quality or dignity.

3. **Proportionality** - Proportionate and least intrusive response appropriate to the risk presented.
4. **Protection** - Support and representation for those in greatest need, including identifying and protecting people who are unable to take their own decisions, or to protect themselves or their assets.
5. **Partnership** - Local solutions through services working with their communities. Communities have a part to play in preventing, detecting and reporting neglect and abuse.
6. **Accountability** - Accountability and transparency in delivering safeguarding, with agencies recognising that it may be necessary to share confidential information, but that any disclosure should be compliant with relevant legislation.

The London Multi-Agency Adult Safeguarding Policy and Procedures (2015) were adopted for use throughout London in 2015/6 and updated in April 2019 to ensure consistency in how adults at risk are safeguarded from abuse across London. We have adopted these procedures and produced a separate appendix setting out the local arrangements in Haringey.

## The Haringey Picture

**1,849**

Concerns raised during the year

**508**

Concerns became S42 enquiries

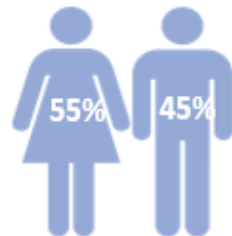
**1,234**

Other safeguarding raised during the year

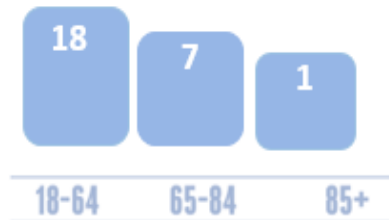


**19%** decline in the number of safeguarding concerns raised, down from 2,280 in the previous year.

**29%** increase in section 42s raised. The rate has increased from 154 per 100,000 ppn to 241 in 2021-22.



More women than men were alleged victims



The age-groups of people who self referred.

**49%** of abuse victims were people from **WHITE** ethnic background and **24%** were from **BLACK** ethnic

Emotional / psychological accounts for the majority of abuse types, **27%** for concerns raised



**22%** of Concerns were about Neglect, up from 15% last year

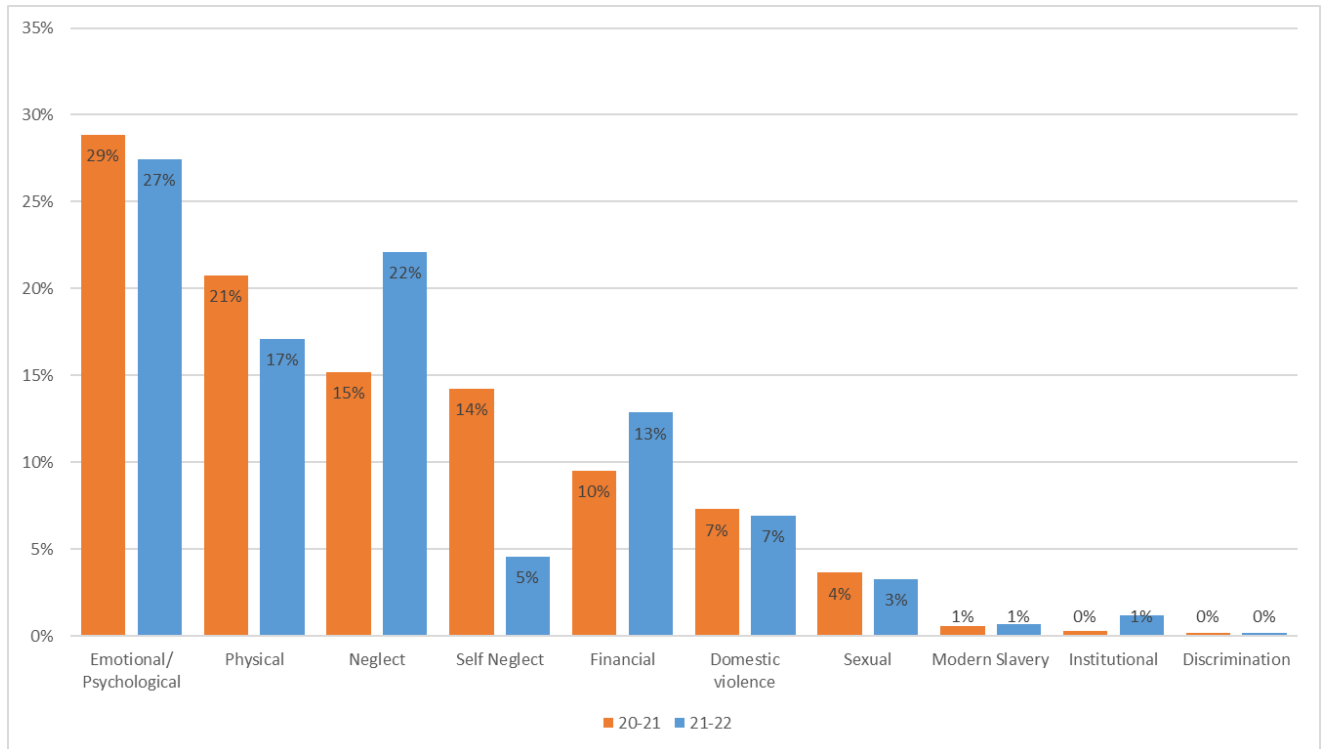


**67%** safeguarded adults allegedly experienced abuse in their own home, **17%** increase from previous year.



Supported Living (including sheltered, extra care housing) abuse location cases **increased by 2%** when compared to last year.

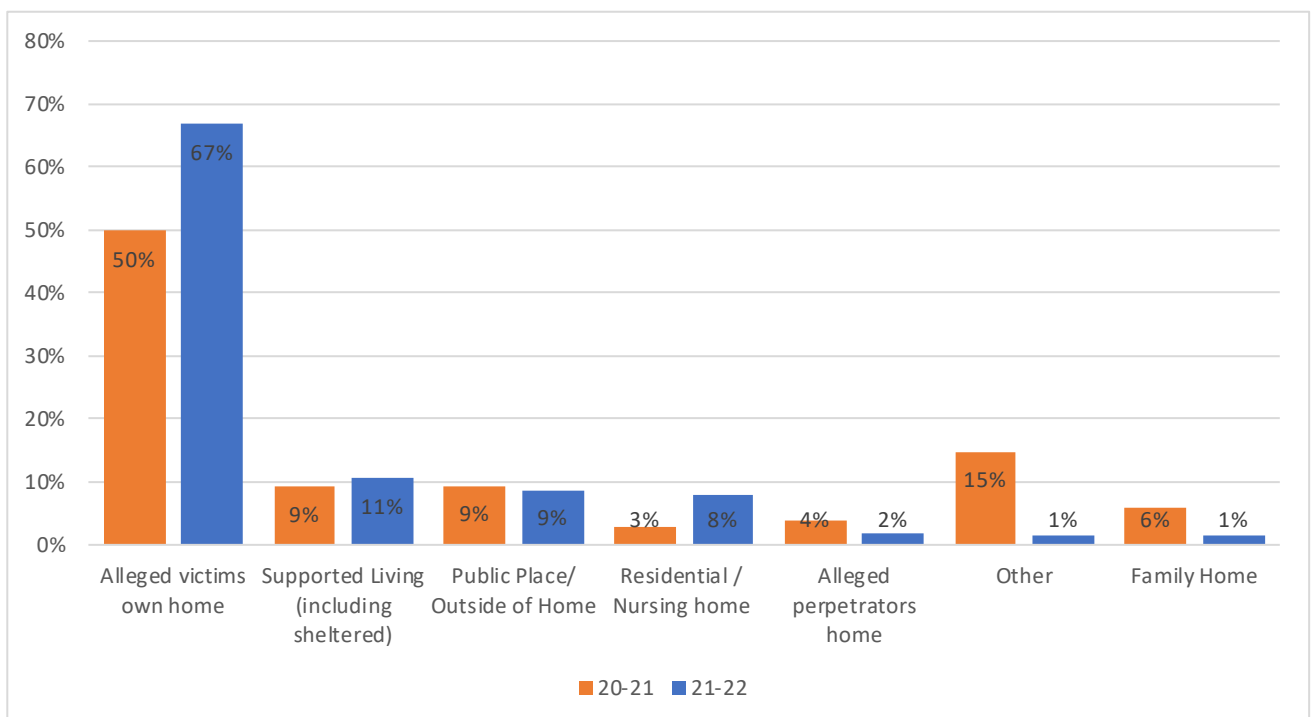
## Types of abuse



The chart above shows how the investigations of abuse have changed over time. Proportionately Emotional/ Psychological accounts for the majority of risk types, accounting for **27%** of all risk types in 201-22, down from **29%** in the previous year.

## Location

The adult at risk in their own home accounted for 67% of the risk locations in 2021-22.



Residential and Nursing location has increased by 80% in comparison to the previous year going from 78 at the end of last year to 141 at the end of this year.

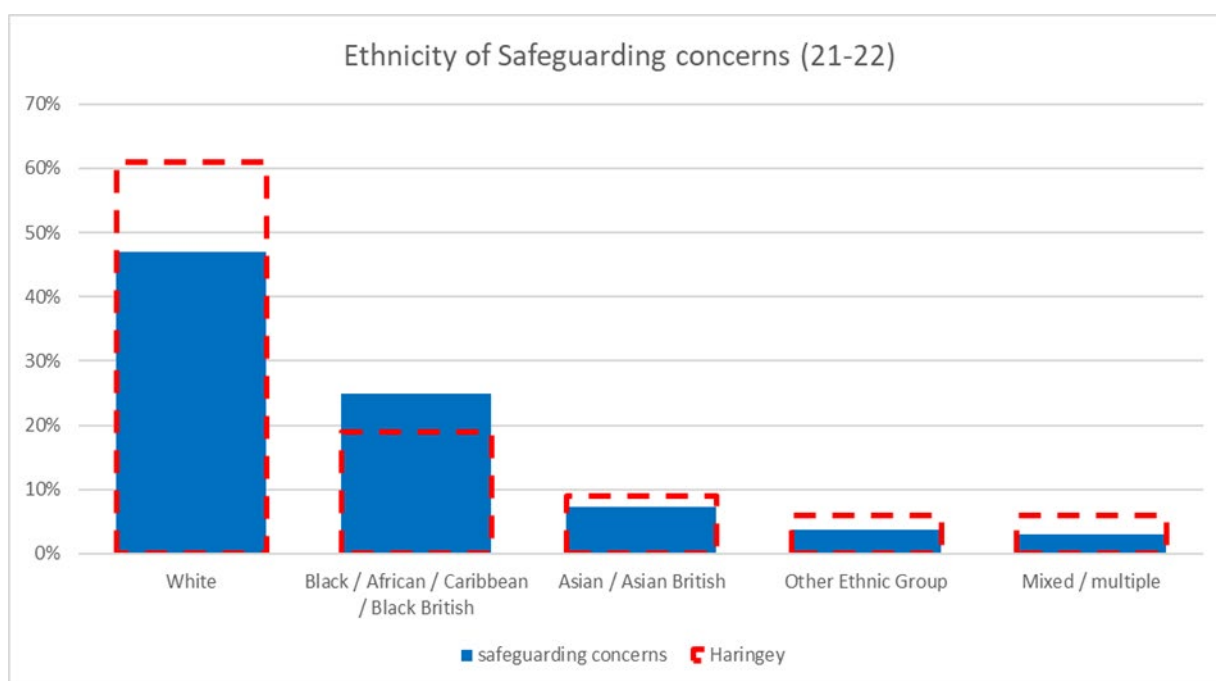
In 'other' abuse location decreased to 1% in 2021-22, this is due to better recording.

## Ethnicity

Ethnicity was recorded for 1313 individuals who had a safeguarding concern raised in 2021-22. 183 individuals did not declare their ethnicity.

This highlights the importance of our prevention work with community groups and ensuring that all ethnic groups within Haringey are provided with information about what adult safeguarding is and how to report any concerns.

During 2021-22, 49% of safeguarding concerns were from White individuals, whilst 24% are from Black individuals. This shows a significant under representation of those identifying themselves as from White backgrounds and over representation of those identifying as from Black backgrounds when compared to the Haringey demographics, where 61% of residents are White and only 19% Black. However, as these groupings are so large and diverse, data monitoring also tried to capture first language spoken, to better understand the community backgrounds of those reporting safeguarding concerns.

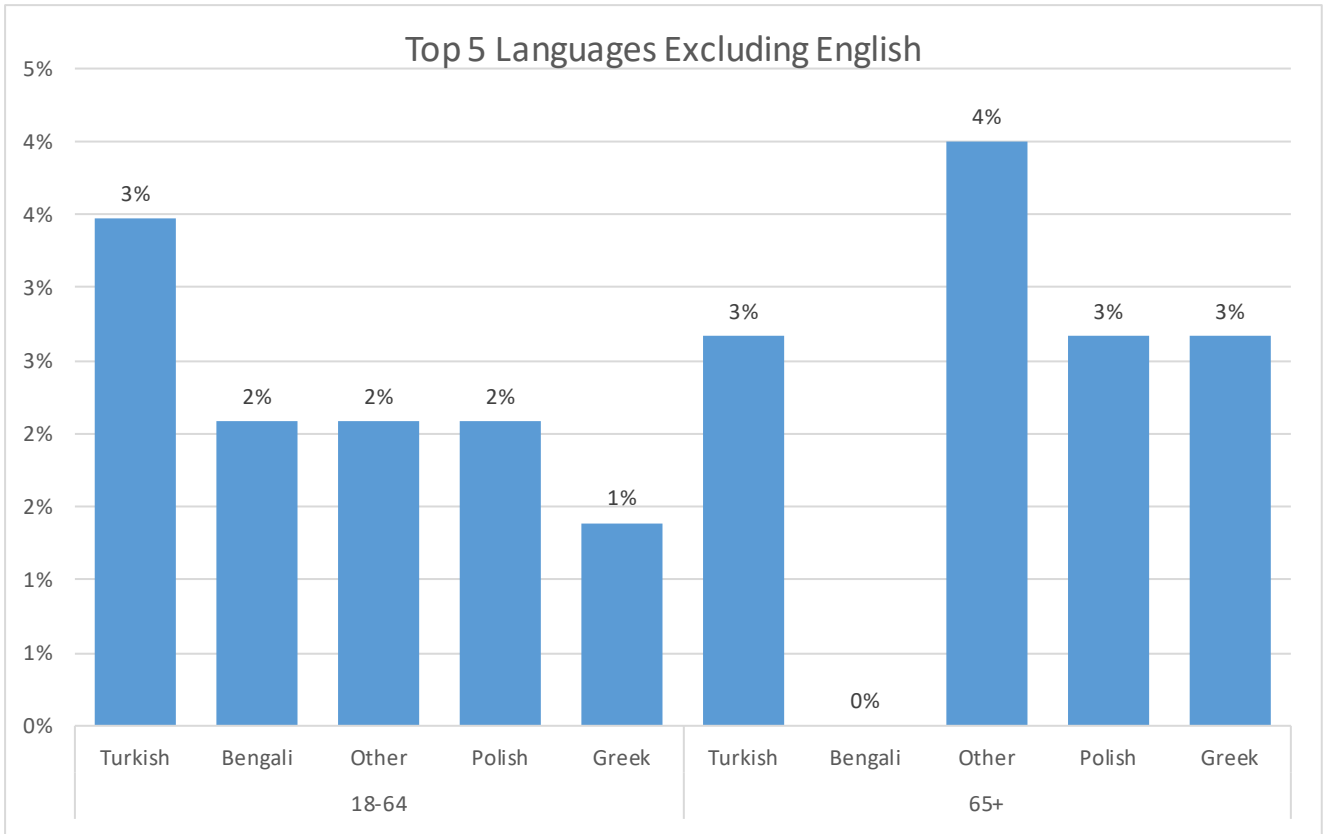


## First Language

86% of individuals who have had a concern raised do not currently have their language recorded.

Notably there is a high proportion of older 'Other' speaking individuals (4% of 65+) compared to a smaller proportion showing in 18-64 (2%). Turkish speaking is the second highest proportion for individuals aged 65+ (3%) along with Polish & Greek.

The most common first language across 18-64 age band are Turkish for 3% of concerns.



## **Purpose of Strategy**

This Strategy replaces and updates the earlier 2014-17 version. The Haringey Safeguarding Prevention Strategy is formed around the 4 objectives of Haringey Safeguarding Adults Strategic Plan.

- 1. Assure Practice – We are assured that safeguarding practice is person-centred and outcomes focused**
- 2. Prevent – we prevent abuse and neglect where possible**
- 3. Respond - to abuse and neglect in timely and proportionate ways**
- 4. Learn- We are committed to learning and improving**

Each SAB objective has aims which then form the basis of the Prevention and Learning Delivery Plan 2022/25.

## **Aims and Priorities**

### **1. We are assured that safeguarding is person centred and outcome focused**

- Effective implementation of LPS and Code of Practice

### **2. We prevent abuse and neglect where possible**

- Ensure engagement of service users, carers and community and voluntary sector to ensure current concerns and trends are captured
- Use intelligence to identify key themes and raise awareness of abuse and neglect with staff, partners and the public through improved communications and campaigns
- People who are homeless are appropriately safeguarded and mechanisms are established to improve professional awareness and response around the complexity of health & care needs within the homeless cohort.
- The HSAB to support the delivery of the Multi-Agency training

### **3. We respond to abuse and neglect in timely and proportionate ways**

- Improve understanding of and responses to older people at risk of or experiencing domestic abuse across the partnership

### **4. We are committed to learning and improving**

- The SAB are assured of the availability of funded, good quality multi--agency staff training to ensure employees are kept up to date with learning from case work, SARS and Mental

## Capacity Act implementation

- Develop a consistent approach to conducting and sharing learning effectively for a range of serious incidents including SARs, DHRs, Coroner's inquests

## Appendix 1 The Delivery Plan

The SAB's Safeguarding Prevention and Learning Subgroup will monitor the implementation of the delivery plan to ensure that the actions are successfully completed. Performance data will continue to be monitored and inform the delivery plan priorities. Progress of the delivery plan initiatives will continue to be reviewed by the SAB on a quarterly basis.

The Safeguarding Prevention and Learning Subgroup will also ensure that the strategy is kept up-to-date and reviewed at their quarterly meetings.

One of the key priorities for the prevention activities within this strategy will be the information given to residents to keep themselves safe from abuse and to have the knowledge of where to seek support if needed.

Provision of staff training is another key tool in the prevention of adult abuse. Partners in the Subgroup regularly report and share information on the training delivered to their own front-line staff and work together with the council to gain access to more specialist safeguarding training. Data on adult safeguarding referrals, is used to identify factors that indicate an increased risk of abuse and raise awareness amongst staff through training and other briefings.

Providing accessible information and advice to small community groups and the wider public is an essential building block for adult safeguarding prevention. Updated introductory level learning material in the format of short videos have been produced and are freely accessible on the council's website and Bridge Renewal Trust website for the voluntary sector.



## Appendix 1: Prevention and Learning Delivery Plan against SAB Strategic Priorities 2022

ASSURE PRACTICE – We are assured that safeguarding practice is person-centred and outcomes focused							
	Objective/aim	Key Principle	Success Criteria	Lead	Actions to ensure achievement of aim?	By when	Comments
A3	Effective implementation of LPS and Code of Practice	Protection Accountability	The Board is assured that partner agencies are prepared for the LPS changes and successful implementation	Prevention and Learning Subgroup	Develop Multi-Agency training to support the implementation of the LPS.  Aligning work across the NCL on effective implementation of LPS and the MCA Code of Practice	On hold	Awaiting launch of government consultation and code of practice

PREVENT – We prevent abuse and neglect where possible							
	Objective/aim	Key Principle	Success Criteria	Lead	Actions to ensure achievement of aim?	By when	Comments
P1	Ensure engagement of service users, carers and community and voluntary sector to ensure current concerns and trends are captured	Prevention	The Board is assured that the engagement of service users and the voluntary community sector and their priorities is feedback to the Board	Bridge Renewal Trust	Continue to build feedback loops to use data and community intelligence to understand current community concerns and trends	Quarterly from June 2022	Katy and Cam to develop quarterly feedback survey of VCS services.
				Prevention and Learning Subgroup			
				CYPS and Adult's Prevention and Learning Subgroup's	Prevention & Learning Subgroup to establish a feedback mechanism for priorities to/from Joint Partnership Board	Quarterly from June 2022	Co-chairs from each P&L subgroup who cover children's/adults to meet quarterly and feedback at

**PREVENT – We prevent abuse and neglect where possible**

	Objective/aim	Key Principle	Success Criteria	Lead	Actions to ensure achievement of aim?	By when	Comments
							respective board meetings.
P2	Use intelligence to identify key themes and raise awareness of abuse and neglect with staff, partners and the public through improved communications and campaigns	Prevention Empowerment	The Board is assured that there is a cycle of well-informed public campaign and communications in place with evaluation criteria that includes measuring access and impact.	Prevention and Learning Subgroup /Bridge Renewal Trust	<p>Support development of capacity in the community and voluntary sector to raise awareness of adult safeguarding and working with risk.</p> <p>The Bridge Renewal Trust to assist VCS organisation to understand their roles in MSP through attendance at VCS forums and regular e-bulletins.</p> <p>Request insights and intelligence from BRT (escalating information, scams, vulnerability etc)</p>	<b>Quarterly from June 2022</b>	Use feedback from survey listed under P1 to feed into BRT Safeguarding forums and weekly newsletter.
				Prevention and Learning Subgroup	Develop quarterly themed communication to inform residents and partners on a range of safeguarding related topics	<b>Quarterly from June 2022</b>	<p>Share via Haringey Safeguarding Adults webpage.</p> <p>Non-electronic formats to be considered for sharing in libraries and public notice boards.</p>

<b>PREVENT – We prevent abuse and neglect where possible</b>							
	<b>Objective/aim</b>	<b>Key Principle</b>	<b>Success Criteria</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Actions to ensure achievement of aim?</b>	<b>By when</b>	<b>Comments</b>
	Safeguarding Adults Week (21-27 November 2022)	Empowerment Protection Partnership Accountability	The Board is assured that Haringey's multi-agencies are working in collaboration to support activity and communications leading up to and during annual Safeguarding Adults Week	Prevention and Learning Subgroup (co-ordinate)  HSAB Partner Agencies (contribute)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each agency to provide a bite-sized information session, activity or resource relating to how they safeguard adults in Haringey</li> <li>Share information/promote Haringey Safeguarding Adults week on social media using appropriate hashtags</li> </ul>	<b>Annually</b>  <b>September 2022 to November 2022</b>	HSAB partner agencies to confirm their contributions by 23 September 2022.  P&L subgroup will coordinate, collate information and create a programme of activity which covers each day of safeguarding adults week.

<b>RESPOND – We respond to abuse and neglect in timely and proportionate way</b>							
	<b>Objective/aim</b>	<b>Key Principle</b>	<b>Success Criteria</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Actions to ensure achievement of aim?</b>	<b>By when</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>R2</b>	Improve understanding of and responses to older people at risk of or experiencing domestic abuse across the partnership and make links to the Violence Against Women and	Protection Prevention Empowerment Partnership	The Board is assured through improved reporting of domestic abuse	Prevention and Learning Subgroup/ VAWG Lead	Plan and deliver joint training for staff in domestic abuse and VAWG.	<b>Annually from July 2022</b>	Adults Social Care commission training on Domestic Abuse and adult related content.

## RESPOND – We respond to abuse and neglect in timely and proportionate way

	Objective/aim	Key Principle	Success Criteria	Lead	Actions to ensure achievement of aim?	By when	Comments
	Girls (VAWG) strategy						

## LEARN – We are committed to learning and improving

	Objective/aim	Key Principle	Success Criteria	Lead	Actions to ensure achievement of aim?	By when	Comments
L3	The SAB are assured of the availability of funded, good quality multi--agency staff training to ensure employees are kept up to date with learning from case work and SARS and Mental Capacity Act implementation	Empowerment Protection Partnership Accountability	Staff across partners can demonstrate their understanding of the MCA through case work and file audits	Prevention and Learning Subgroup/ Whittington Health safeguarding lead	Support multi-agency MCA training and look for flexible funding options. Continue to use multi-agency offer of MH awareness training.	January 2022 to March 2025	In-house legal literacy training delivered internally by Legal Services and Adult Social Care. Also accessible to housing colleagues.
			Staff across all partner agencies able to identify safeguarding risks associated with fire safety and respond appropriately	Prevention and Learning Subgroup/ LFB	Deliver a programme of fire safety training in the use of person-centred fire risk assessment across all agencies	June 2022 to March 2025	New station commander and training facilitator recently in post. Awaiting training dates from LFB.
	Pressure Ulcer Prevention Training	Prevention Empowerment	Staff across all partner agencies able to identify risks associated with pressure ulcers and respond appropriately	Prevention and Learning Subgroup  Haringey CCG	Support multi-agency Pressure Ulcer training led by CCG subject matter experts.	June 2022	CCG to provide training resources for P&L subgroup to coordinate and promote via training communication channels.

## Glossary of common terms in document

SAB	Safeguarding Adults Board
HCSP	Safeguarding Children’s Partnership
MSP	Making Safeguarding Personal – asking the individual what they want to happen following a safeguarding concern
P and L subgroup	Prevention and Learning subgroup of partners reporting to SAB
QA	Quality Assurance
SARs	Safeguarding Adults Reviews (formally Serious Case Review)
MCA	Mental Capacity Act
DoLS	Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards
LPS	Liberty Protection Safeguards (DoLS)
T&F group	Task and finish (short project) group
CCG	(NHS) clinical commissioning group
HASP	Haringey Multi-Agency Solutions Panel
LFB	London Fire Brigade
DA	Domestic Abuse
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls