

APPENDIX 1 – Six key principles of safeguarding

The Care Act 2014 The Act sets out six key principles that underpin all adult safeguarding work:

- 1) Environment - personalisation and the presumption of person-led decisions and informed consent
- 2) Prevention –it is better to take action before harm occurs
- 3) Proportionality - proportionate and the least intrusive response appropriate to the risk prevented
- 4) Protection - support and representation for those in greatest need
- 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

The following factors may make a child more vulnerable to abuse, as set out by Working Together to Safeguard Children (2010):

- 1) Domestic abuse
- 2) Multiple disadvantage and poverty
- 3) Parental mental illness
- 4) Parental problem drug misuse (particularly heroine and crack)
- 5) Parents with a learning disability
- 6) Parental problem drinking