

**Appendix 6 - Checklist to see if you need to ask for a Mental Health Assessment Under the Care Act 2014 in England (Part1) / Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 (Part 7) / Adult Support and Protection (Scotland) Act 2007 (Part1). DELETE AS NECESSARY**

Abuse/Neglect	Yes	No	Unsure	Comments
<p><b>Finance</b></p> <p>Does the victim have access to their own bank account and money?</p> <p>Are there are signs of financial exploitation?</p> <p>Have you seen an increase in the victim asking you or other services for financial support for food, utilities, or travel?</p> <p>Are you aware of any debts the person may have? (Perpetrators will often provide incentives such as drugs/alcohol then tell the victim they owe them the money.)</p>				
<p><b>Neglect</b></p> <p>Do you know if the property is in a habitable, safe condition?</p> <p>Have any support or care services been excluded from the property?</p> <p>Does the person have access to food, water, clothing, heating, hygiene, and care?</p>				
<p>Personal hygiene – Have you seen a decline in the person’s hygiene?</p> <p>Do they have access to toiletries?</p>				
<p><b>Sexual health and wellbeing</b></p> <p>Has the person started a new relationship?</p> <p>Has a new partner moved into the property soon after the relationship has started?</p>				

<p>Has a new partner given the service user gifts, money, drugs, or alcohol? (Coupling is a form of cuckooing where the perpetrator enters a sexual relationship with the victim. This form of cuckooing may result in domestic abuse and will often not get recognised as cuckooing. Some victims may be forced into sex work in their own home or perpetrators may take over the home to use the property as a brothel.)</p> <p>Has the person disclosed they have had any sexual transmitted diseases?</p>				
<p><b>Emotional</b></p> <p>Has the service user become more withdrawn, or have you seen any unusual behaviour such as angry outbursts which might be out of character?</p> <p>Is the service user able to meet friends and access services such as GP appointments?</p> <p>Have you seen a decline in the service user's mental health?</p>				
<p><b>Self-Neglect</b></p> <p>Have you seen a decline in self-care, poor nutrition related recent weight loss, personal hygiene and appearance changes, not taking medication, or attending appointments, social withdrawal?</p>				
<p><b>Physical</b></p> <p>Have you seen any unexplained bruises on the service user or any other physical injuries?</p>				
<p><b>Human Trafficking</b></p> <p>Vulnerable people are trafficked from one area to another to deal in drugs or sex work.</p>				

<p><b>Domestic abuse</b></p> <p>Has the person become more withdrawn?</p>				
<p><b>Modern Day Slavery</b></p> <p>Has the service user been forced into selling drugs or stolen items?</p> <p>Do they have limited freedom for movement?</p> <p>Do they have limited access to food or shelter?</p> <p>Have they experienced removal of ID documents, such as their passport?</p> <p>Have they moved around on a regular basis?</p>				

If the safeguarding referral is declined on the grounds that the person has been assessed as having capacity, you may challenge the local authority under the well-being principles in the Care Act 2014 in England (Part1), Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 (Part 7), and in Scotland: Adult Support and Protection (Scotland) Act 2007 (Part1). The principle states the general duty of a local authority is exercising a function under these Acts is to promote a person’s wellbeing.

The principle can be applied if a person is deemed to have capacity, no care and support needs but the person is at risk of being exploited, applying the principle could prevent the service user from serious harm.