

What is Adult Safeguarding

- Protecting an Adults right to live in safety , free from abuse and neglect
- People and organisations working together to prevent abuse or neglect
- Framework to assist decision making for those that lack capacity to make decisions



Legislation

The Care Act

The introduction of the Care Act 2014 puts adult safeguarding on a statutory footing for the first time, embracing the principle that the 'person knows best'.

Lays the foundation for change in the way that care and support is provided:

- Encouraging greater self-determination, so people maintain independence and have real choice.
- Emphasis on working with adults at risk of abuse and neglect to have greater control in their lives to both prevent it from happening, and
- to give meaningful options of dealing with it should it occur.

London Multi Agency Adult Safeguarding Policy and Procedures

The approach of the Care Act has been championed to produce
new policy and procedures

- The vision is for safeguarding to be everyone's business
- Personalised adult safeguarding service
- Improve practice, through learnt experience, feedback and translating policy and procedures so that there is a shared approach to adult safeguarding
- Aims to encourage the continuous development of best practice in order to better safeguard adults throughout London.

Mental Capacity Act 2005

Empower and protect people who **may not be able to make some decisions for themselves**.

It protects people with **mental health problems** as well as people with **dementia, learning disabilities, or stroke or brain injuries**.

The Act applies to situations where people may be unable to make a particular decision at a particular time. For someone with a mental health problem, this will depend on how they are feeling or the impact of their condition on them at that time

At the heart of the MCA in terms of concepts and values are the five ‘statutory principles’:

- **Principle 1:** A presumption of capacity
- **Principle 2:** Individuals being supported to make their own decisions
- **Principle 3:** Unwise decisions
- **Principle 4:** Best interests
- **Principle 5:** Less restrictive option



Human Rights Act 1988

Right to personal liberty , right to be treated fairly , respect and dignity.

Article 4 – prohibition of slavery and servitude – forced labour

Article 5 – right to Liberty and security – unlawful detention

Article 8 - Respect for Private and Family life



Underlying Principles

Emphasis on multi agency working /co-operation and information sharing

Emphasis on 6 principles around well being , making safeguarding personal

- Empowerment
- Protection
- Accountability
- Proportionality
- Prevention
- Partnership



RISK ASSESSMENT

- Risk is described as the likelihood or probability of harm /benefits occurring
- Risks are an inherent part of “every day life”
- Risk assessment is the process of analysis of potential harm -



RISK ASSESSMENT

- What are the circumstances of the adult
- What is the severity and scope of the risks to the adult
- The capacity of the Adult to evaluate risks and make choices
- The potential risks to the adult if safeguarding actions are not put in place
- What safeguarding interventions are working



RISK ASSESSMENT

- Risk enablement – support “Adult at risk to identify and assess own risk.
- Strength based approach
- Multi agency working – working in partnership to promote positive risk management.
- Decisions should be evidence based – defensible decision making



Making Safeguarding Personal

- Aims at delivering outcome focus to adult
- Move from process to improving Meaningful outcomes for Adults at risk
- Nothing is done to me without me

Information Sharing

- Prevent death or Serious Harm
- Coordinate effective responses
- Prevent abuse and harm from occurring
- Maintain good practice in safeguarding
- Support Adults to access the right support
- Identify people who pose a risk to others , and where possible prevent offending behaviour
- Reduce organisational risk and plan for future services

- The seven golden rules to sharing information**
1. Remember that the Data Protection Act 1998 and human rights law are not barriers to justified information sharing, but provide a framework to ensure that personal information about living individuals is shared appropriately.
 2. Be open and honest with the individual (and/or their family where appropriate) from the outset about why, what, how and with whom information will, or could be shared, and seek their agreement, unless it is unsafe or inappropriate to do so.
 3. Seek advice from other practitioners if you are in any doubt about sharing the information concerned, without disclosing the identity of the individual where possible.
 4. Share with informed consent where appropriate and, where possible, respect the wishes of those who do not consent to share confidential information. You may still share information without consent if, in your judgement, there is good reason to do so, such as where safety may be at risk. You will need to base your judgement on the facts of the case. When you are sharing or requesting personal information from someone, be certain of the basis upon which you are doing so. Where you have consent, be mindful that an individual might not expect information to be shared.
 5. Consider safety and well-being: Base your information sharing decisions on considerations of the safety and well-being of the individual and others who may be affected by their actions.
 6. Necessary, proportionate, relevant, adequate, accurate, timely and secure: Ensure that the information you share is necessary for the purpose for which you are sharing it, is shared only with those individuals who need to have it, is accurate and up-to-date, is shared in a timely fashion, and is shared securely (see principles).
 7. Keep a record of your decision and the reasons for it – whether it is to share information or not. If you decide to share, then record



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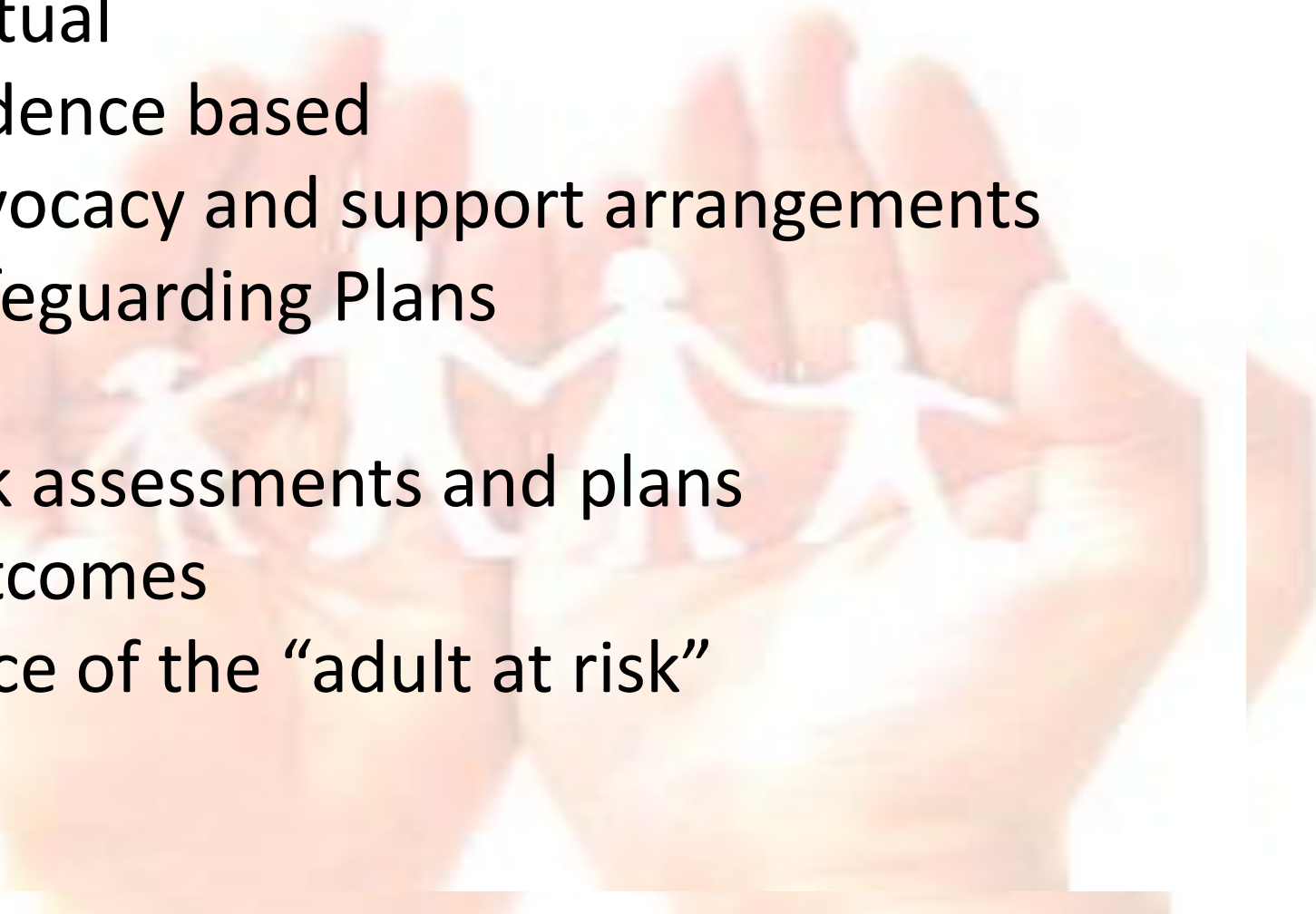
- **Adult at risk at the centre**
- **Advocacy**
- **Empowered to be in control**
- **What are the outcomes that they want**
Beginning, Middle and End
- **Working in partnership**

Making Safeguarding Personal

- Outcomes need to promote well being and prevent abuse
- Ensure safety
- Outcomes for the alleged person to have caused harm
- Lessons learned and influence change

Recoding

- Factual
- Evidence based
- Advocacy and support arrangements
- Safeguarding Plans
- Risk assessments and plans
- Outcomes
- Voice of the “adult at risk”
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Source of Advice and Information

- Own role and responsibility
- Access to policy /procedures/legal advice
- Supervision
- Reflective practice
- Training
- Whistleblowing



Questions?

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