



St  
Martin  
in  
the  
Fields

**Frontline  
Network  
Partner**



# What is safeguarding adults:

- The wider sense –
- Working together
- Ensuring we use a making Safeguarding Personal (MSP) approach
- Working creatively, as partners
- Challenging ourselves to think outside the box
- Making a difference
- Supporting People to become more independent, live safer more fulfilled lives
- Learning and Embracing a trauma informed approach to how we understand people's experience, its impact, in designing services, in development of change, and culture
- In terms of the law, utilising the formal legislative approach to responding to concerns of abuse or neglect for people who have care and support needs – this is delegated to the LA's

# Adult Safeguarding

= protecting  
an adult's right  
to live in safety,  
free from  
abuse  
and neglect

(Sussex Safeguarding Adults  
Policy & Procedures)

# The Care Act (2014)

Section 42-47 of the Care Act covers safeguarding adults



This is reflected in our Sussex Safeguarding Adults Policy & Procedures

<http://sussexsafeguardingadults.procedures.org.uk/>



The Care Act 2014 sets out a clear legal framework for how local authorities and other parts of the system should protect adults at risk of abuse or neglect.

Local authorities have new safeguarding duties.

They must:

lead a multi-agency local adult safeguarding system that seeks to prevent abuse and neglect and stop it quickly when it happens

make enquiries, or request others to make them, when they think an adult with care and support needs may be at risk of abuse or neglect and they need to find out what action may be needed

establish Safeguarding Adults Boards, including the local authority, NHS and police, which will develop, share and implement a joint safeguarding strategy

carry out Safeguarding Adults Reviews when someone with care and support needs dies as a result of neglect or abuse and there is a concern that the local authority or its partners could have done more to protect them

arrange for an independent advocate to represent and support a person who is the subject of a safeguarding enquiry or review, if required. Any relevant person or organisation must provide information to Safeguarding Adults Boards as requested.

(scie.org)

The Care Act 2014 also provided carers with greater rights and more acknowledgement within legislation:

Section 10 of the Care Act 2014 gives anyone over the age of 18, who is looking after another adult who is disabled, ill or elderly the right to a carer's assessment.

Young carers and parents of disabled children also have the right to an assessment by their local council under the Children and Families Act 2014. These assessments should cover topics such as carers' mental and physical health, their ability and willingness to care, and their relationships with others

Carers can also experience abuse or neglect too, safeguarding responses need to be tailored to support carers and the people they provide support to.  
(.gov.uk)



# Six Principles (PEPPPA)

Prevention

Empowerment

Proportionality

Protection

Partnership

Accountability



# Aims of Adult Safeguarding

- Stop, prevent or reduce the risk of abuse or neglect wherever possible.
- Support adults in making choices and having control about how they want to live.
- Promote an approach that concentrates on improving life for the adult concerned.
- Raise public awareness so that communities as a whole play their part in identifying and preventing abuse and neglect.
- Provide information and support to enable people to identify abuse, raise a concern and stay safe.
- Address what has caused the abuse or neglect.

# Wellbeing areas



# Care and Support Needs

- Care and support is the mixture of practical, financial and emotional support for adults who need extra help to manage their lives and be independent - including older people, people with a disability or long-term illness, people with mental health problems, and carers (Gloucestershire SAB)
- Shelter definition
- Care and support needs cover a broad area of people's lives, and needs and are the main feature of the Care Act and its guidance in terms of assessment and eligibility for support.

# Considering Care and Support Needs and Safeguarding

- M Preston-Shoot 2020 (p9)
- Shelter guidance – definition, familiarisation
- Developing and maintaining our safeguarding literacy, regular refresh and reflecting on case examples and our own learning

# Types of Abuse

Physical

Sexual

Psychological

Financial / Material

Discriminatory

Organisational

Neglect

Self Neglect

Domestic Abuse

Modern Slavery

# The approach - Making Safeguarding Personal

The key principle of this is to support & empower each adult to make choices, including their right to refuse to raise a safeguarding concern.

However, situations which override this include:

- Others at risk
- Legal restriction or overriding public interest
- Issues of impaired capacity and impaired decision making

# Outcomes and MSP

- To be and feel safer
- To maintain a key relationship
- To make new friends
- To have help to recover
- To have access to justice or an apology
- To know that this won't happen to anyone else
- To maintain control over the situation
- To have a choice and be involved in making decisions
- To be able to protect themselves in future
- To know where to get help



# Local Landscape and Referrals in BH

- Dedicated process and team within our front door – Adult Duty and Safeguarding Service (hub-covid)
- Concerns are received and if they are regarding abuse or neglect, including self neglect indicating sig harm/non engagement for example further info is gathered and a decision made around S.42 duty (3 key tests), and our response
- If they are not regarding abuse or neglect but indicate a need for care and support they would be redirected for example.
- Mental Health Services and Adult Social Care and risk

# Accessing MH support in the city

- <https://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/adult-social-care/stay-healthy-and-well/help-mental-health-emergency>
- The person may have a professional network for their MH support ie a lead practitioner (MH) or a safety plan. Can they advise what this is, are they able to engage with their network or with support contact a friend or family member who might know. If you work with them regularly would your organisation have a record of what their plan might be, is this regularly reviewed.
- For example: Sussex Mental Healthline
- 24/7 mental health telephone support and information service. Call us on 0800 0309 500
- The Sussex Mental Healthline offers listening support, advice, information and signposting to anyone experiencing difficulties, or who may be in crisis and in urgent need of help, with their mental health.
- The service is free and is available to anyone concerned about their own mental health or that of a relative or friend. This includes carers and healthcare professionals.
- See below to find out more about this service or see our urgent help in a crisis page for additional support and information.
- We welcome Text Relay calls and New Generation Text calls from hearing and speech impaired callers, on 0300 5000 101.
- If you require support with physical health symptoms please call 111, and if your situation is a health emergency please call 999.

# 3 key tests

- 1) The adult has needs for care & support (whether or not the local authority is meeting any of those needs)
- 2) The adult is experiencing, or at risk of, abuse or neglect
- 3) As a result of their care & support needs, the adult is unable to protect themselves from either risk of, or the experience of abuse or neglect

# Section 42 Enquiry

**The purpose of the enquiry is to decide whether or not the local authority or another organisation, or person, should do something to help an protect the adult.**

**The main objective of the enquiry is to ensure the safety and wellbeing of the adult, as well as to:**

- Establish facts
- Ascertain the adults views & wishes
- Assess / reassess the needs of the adult
- Protect the adult from the abuse or neglect in accordance with their wishes
- Decide what actions need to be taken in terms of the person / organisation thought to be the cause of risk
- Enable the adult to achieve resolution and recovery

# Indicators of Neglect/Self neglect

- Physical condition of person is poor e.g. bed sores, unwashed, ulcers, personal hygiene
- Clothing in poor condition e.g. unclean, wet, ragged
- Inadequate physical environment, inadequate protection from sun, inadequate heating
- Malnutrition, dehydration, inadequate diet
- Untreated injuries or medical problems
- Inconsistent or reluctant contact with health or social care agencies
- Failure to engage in social interaction/ give prescribed medication

# How can we develop our safeguarding practice and learn together in the local system?

- Familiarise with Sussex Safeguarding Adults Procedures, utilise these
- Seek out further training to understand how care and support needs can present for people experiencing homelessness, insecure accommodation.
- Reading SAR's considering their conclusions, locally and nationally (national SAR analysis for practitioners)
- Increasing our safeguarding literacy – c + s needs, sussex procedures, self neglect local guidance, familiarise with the local SAB resources
- Building working relationships and maintaining these, getting involved in multi agency development work such as Changing Futures programme, trauma informed network
- Taking active steps to become more trauma informed in how we respond to people and how we design and review service provision

# Other Processes and Protocols of Note

- Sussex multi agency safeguarding adults procedures <https://sussexsafeguardingadults.procedures.org.uk/> covering all of Sussex, MA, and endorsed by all 3 SAB's
- Within this, chapter 2.8 self neglect procedure, familiarise <https://sussexsafeguardingadults.procedures.org.uk/pkoox/sussex-safeguarding-adults-procedures/sussex-multi-agency-procedures-to-support-adults-who-self-neglect>
- Brighton SAB (Safeguarding Adults Board) <https://www.bhsab.org.uk/> (range of protocols guidance and links to Safeguarding Adult Reviews)
- Threshold Guidance <https://www.bhsab.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2022/02/Sussex-Safeguarding-Adults-Thresholds-Guidance-Print-Version.pdf>



- Sussex procedures Info Sharing Protocol  
<https://www.bhsab.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2020/09/Sussex-Information-Sharing-Guide-and-Protocol-v1.pdf>
- Sussex procedures Resolution and Escalation Protocol  
<https://www.bhsab.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2021/09/Pan-Sussex-SAB-Escalation-Resolution-Protocol-1.pdf>
- Sussex SAB's threshold guidance  
<https://www.bhsab.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2022/02/Sussex-Safeguarding-Adults-Thresholds-Guidance-Print-Version.pdf>
- SAR Protocol  
<https://www.bhsab.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2020/09/Sussex-SAR-Protocol-v.3-Aug-2020.pdf>

# References

- Adult Safeguarding and Homelessness – Positive Practice Briefing -  
[https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/25.158%20Briefing%20on%20Adult%20Safeguarding%20and%20Homelessness\\_03\\_1.pdf](https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/25.158%20Briefing%20on%20Adult%20Safeguarding%20and%20Homelessness_03_1.pdf)
- Shelter – care and support needs -  
[https://england.shelter.org.uk/professional\\_resources/legal/housing\\_options/housing\\_options\\_for\\_people\\_with\\_care\\_and\\_support\\_needs/care\\_and\\_support\\_needs\\_assessment#title-2](https://england.shelter.org.uk/professional_resources/legal/housing_options/housing_options_for_people_with_care_and_support_needs/care_and_support_needs_assessment#title-2)

# References

- National SAR analysis – Practitioners Briefing - <https://www.local.gov.uk/topics/social-care-health-and-integration/adult-social-care/resources/safeguarding-adults-boards/practitioners>
- Crisis Briefing on Govt response to COVID [https://www.crisis.org.uk/media/241941/crisis\\_covid-19\\_briefing\\_2020.pdf](https://www.crisis.org.uk/media/241941/crisis_covid-19_briefing_2020.pdf)

Thank you

Any Questions?



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