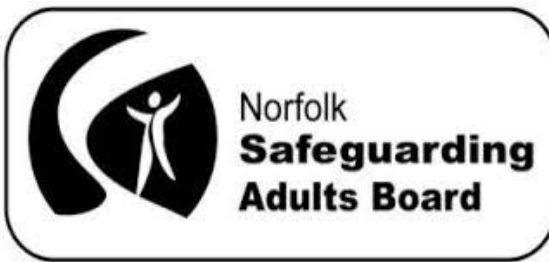


SAFEGUARDING FORUM

THURSDAY 16TH
JANUARY 2020

AGENDA

- Welcome, housekeeping
- Introductions
- Information updates:
 - IICSA
 - Audit
 - Poster consultation
 - Advanced Module 2019 Training
 - Foundation Module 2020 Training
- Adult Safeguarding Training Session
- AOB



Safeguarding Adults



Aims for the course

To ensure that everyone within the Methodist Church is aware of their role in safeguarding adults at risk and know how to recognise and report abuse.

Learning Outcomes

1. Identify **what constitutes an adult at risk** of or experiencing abuse or neglect
2. Describe **what is meant by abuse and neglect** and be able to recognise the indicators of abuse
3. Describe **your organisation's procedures** for safeguarding adults and your role within them
4. Recognise **your duty of care** to adults at risk
5. Describe **how to promote the adult at risk's choice and control** and understand the Making Safeguarding Personal agenda
6. Identify the **principles of the Mental Capacity Act (2005)** and understand that adults with capacity can make decisions which may seem unwise

Learning Outcomes

7. Describe **what is meant by consent** and the rules of information sharing
8. Identify **how to ensure immediate safety of an adult at risk** of harm
9. Identify **how to inform the appropriate person** in your organisation of a safeguarding adults concern
10. Describe **how and where to record concerns** about abuse and neglect
11. Describe **how to using the 'Whistleblowing' policies and procedures**

What is safeguarding?

Safeguarding is:

- **Multi-disciplinary work to minimise and manage risk to adults who may be vulnerable to abuse.**
- **Employs a framework which brings together all aspects of an investigation into an allegation of abuse against an adult at risk.**
- **Abuse is always a violation of rights**



Safeguarding Adults Quick Quiz

- For the purposes of Safeguarding, what is the definition of "Adult"?
 - Over 16 years old
 - Over 18 years old
 - Over 21 years old
- What is the name of the legislation that covers safeguarding adults and was implemented on 1st April 2015?
- Consider the following statement and add in the missing words:
Making Safeguarding Personal (MSP) aims to make safeguarding person _____ and _____ focussed, and moves away from process driven approaches to safeguarding.
- How many types of abuse does the Care Act recognise? ____
- If you think that there is an adult safeguarding issue in your place of work, what must you do?
 -
 -
 -
- What do the initials CQC stand for?
- What are CQC's responsibilities under safeguarding?
- What does MASH stand for?
- What do the initials DBS stand for?
- Who is responsible for implementing the safeguarding of adults at risk in your organisation?
 - The Head of Social Services
 - The Police
 - Everyone who works here
 - Your line managers

1. For the purposes of Safeguarding, what is the definition of “Adult”?
 - (a) Over 16 years old
 - (b) **Over 18 years old EXCEPT....?**
 - (c) Over 21 years old

2. What is the name of the legislation that covers safeguarding adults and was implemented on 1st April 2015?
Care Act 2014
3. Consider the following statement and add in the missing words:
Making Safeguarding Personal (MSP) aims to make safeguarding person **Centred** and **Outcomes** focussed, and moves away from process driven approaches to safeguarding.

4. How many types of abuse does the most recent legislation recognise? **10**

5. If you think that there is an adult safeguarding issue in your place of work, what must you do?
 - Listen/Look** (The person may tell you that something has happened or you may see a sign such as bruising)
 - Record** (On your organisations safeguarding form)
 - Report** (Usually to the line manager unless they are involved in which case you go higher up the management structure)

6. What do the initials CQC stand for? **Care Quality Commission**

7. What are CQC’s responsibilities under safeguarding?
To monitor safeguarding reports, check that staff have been attending training on safeguarding. The five areas they will check are that the service is;
 - **Safe**
 - **Caring**
 - **Responsive**
 - **Effective and**
 - **Well led**

8. What does MASH stand for? **Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub**
9. What do the initials DBS stand for? **Disclosure and Barring Service**
10. Who is responsible for implementing the safeguarding of adults at risk in your organisation?
 - (a) The Head of Social Services
 - (b) The Police
 - (c) **Everyone who works here**
 - (d) Your line managers

What is Safeguarding

According to the Care Act 2014 the aim of safeguarding is to:

- stop abuse or neglect wherever possible
- prevent harm and reduce the risk of abuse or neglect to adults with care and support needs
- safeguard adults in a way that supports them in making choices and having control about how they want to live
- promote an approach that concentrates on improving life for the adults concerned
- raise public awareness so that communities as a whole, alongside professionals, play their part in preventing, identifying and responding to abuse and neglect
- provide information and support in accessible ways to help people understand the different types of abuse, how to stay safe and what to do to raise a concern about the safety or well-being of an adult
- address what has caused the abuse or neglect

Definition of Abuse

The Care Act does not actually define abuse but lists the types of abuse. The definition below is still an appropriate definition, although it does not cover self neglect.

“Abuse is the violation of an individual’s human and civil rights by any other person or persons”
[No secrets 2000]

Human Rights Act 1998

- **Article 2:** Right to life (to decide how to live their own lives within the law)
- **Article 3:** Prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment
- **Article 5:** Right to liberty (freedom to make their own choices)
- **Article 8:** Right to respect for private and family life (**such as autonomy and self-determination**)



Care Act Key Principles

1. Empowerment – People being supported and encouraged to make their own decisions and informed consent. “I am asked what I want as the outcomes from the safeguarding process and these directly inform what happens.”
2. Prevention – It is better to take action before harm occurs. “I receive clear and simple information about what abuse is, how to recognise the signs and what I can do to seek help.”
3. Proportionality – The least intrusive response appropriate to the risk presented. “I am sure that the professionals will work in my interest, as I see them and they will only get involved as much as needed.”

Care Act Key Principles

4. Protection – Support and representation for those in greatest need. “I get help and support to report abuse and neglect. I get help so that I am able to take part in the safeguarding process to the extent to which I want.”
5. Partnership – Local solutions through services working with their communities. Communities have a part to play in preventing, detecting and reporting neglect and abuse. “I know that staff treat any personal and sensitive information in confidence, only sharing what is helpful and necessary. I am confident that professionals will work together and with me to get the best result for me.”
6. Accountability – Accountability and transparency in delivering safeguarding. “I understand the role of everyone involved in my life and so do they.”

Making Safeguarding Personal

Making Safeguarding Personal (MSP) aims to make safeguarding person-centred and outcomes focussed, and moves away from process driven approaches to safeguarding.

The approach started in 2009, and has been led by councils. Since then it has grown in scale and momentum, culminating in inclusion in the Care Act (2014).

The Care Act

- Importance in asking what people want (outcomes)
Involving people in discussions
- Promoting them to be in control of the process
- Offering more advocacy
- Accepting risk
- New term Adult at Risk

An Adult at Risk

The Care Act 2014 updates the scope of adult safeguarding:

Where a local authority has reasonable cause to suspect that an adult in its area

- (a) has needs for care and support (whether or not the authority is meeting any of those needs), and
- (b) is experiencing, or is at risk of, abuse or neglect, and
- (c) as a result of those needs is unable to protect himself or herself against the abuse or neglect or the risk of it.



10 Types of Abuse identified in the Care Act

- Physical
- Psychological
- Financial
- Sexual
- Neglect
- Organisational
- Discrimination
- Self Neglect
- Domestic
- Modern Slavery





Types of abuse examples and signs

Type of abuse	Examples	Possible signs
<p>1. Physical Abuse This may involve actual or likely injury, assault and neglect, inflicted intentionally or through lack of care</p>		
<p>2. Emotional/psychological Includes acts of behaviour which cause mental distress or anguish. Any action or ill treatment which has an adverse effect on mental wellbeing, causing suffering to the individual</p>		
<p>3. Sexual Abuse Is the involvement of a person in sexual activities against their will, which they do not understand or have not given consent to</p>		
<p>4. Financial Everyone has the right to the money and property that is legally theirs. This abuse is theft or misuse of money or personal possessions, which involves a persons' resources being used to the advantage of another person</p>		
<p>5. Neglect/acts of omission Everyone has the right to adequate standards of care. Neglect is not providing care, or failing to act in a manner in which any reasonable person would protect a person from abuse</p>		



Types of Abuse examples and signs

Type of abuse	Examples	Possible signs
<p>6. Self-Neglect Not taking reasonable care of one's own personal care and wellbeing</p>		
<p>7. Discriminatory Includes abuse based on racism, sexism, disability, age, sexual orientation and religion. Other forms of harassment, slurs, or similar treatment</p>		
<p>8. Organisational This happens when there is no philosophy of good care in place, and when repeated instances of poor quality care practice are taking place e.g. no individual care programmes, or service users being placed in stark conditions. When people are denied the right to express their own needs, choices and desires.</p>		
<p>9. Domestic Violence This may include; psychological, physical, sexual, financial and emotional abuse as above but also "honour" based violence and female genital mutilation</p>		
<p>10. Modern Slavery This covers slavery, human trafficking, forced labour and domestic servitude</p>		

The Code of Practice 5 principles:

1. Assume a person has capacity unless proved otherwise
2. Do not treat people as incapable of making a decision unless all practicable steps have been tried to help them
3. A person should not be treated as incapable of making a decision because their decision may seem eccentric or unwise
4. Always do things or, take decisions for people without capacity, in their best interests
5. Before doing something to someone or making a decision on their behalf, consider whether the outcome could be achieved in a less restrictive way

Factors that may make abuse more likely

These factors have been identified in serious case reviews such as Winterbourne View

- Vulnerability and dependency
- Communication difficulties
- Disturbed, repetitive or challenging behaviour
- Poor overall management and teamwork
- Low staffing levels over a long period
- No supervision, support or training
- No complaints are recorded



***Adults who may
be vulnerable***

Any adult aged 18+ (16+ in Scotland) who, due to disability, mental function, age or illness or traumatic circumstances, may not be able to take care or protect themselves against the risk of significant harm, abuse, bullying, harassment, mistreatment or exploitation.

What can make an adult vulnerable to harm?



Age-related frailty

A learning disability

A sensory or physical disability or impairment

Physical illness

Mental ill health (including dementia), chronic or acute

Addiction to alcohol, or drugs

A permanent or temporary reduction in physical, mental or emotional capacity brought about by life events, e.g. bereavement or previous abuse or trauma





***Adults who may
be vulnerable***



Good Practice: How we safeguard

- Assume the adult has mental capacity and the right to make their own choices – even ones that you may disagree with
- Ensure they know where to get appropriate help and support if needed.
- Follow safeguarding policy and procedures
- Ensure the premises are safe
- Know who to ask for guidance if you are not sure

Reporting - when

- As soon as possible

Making a written record

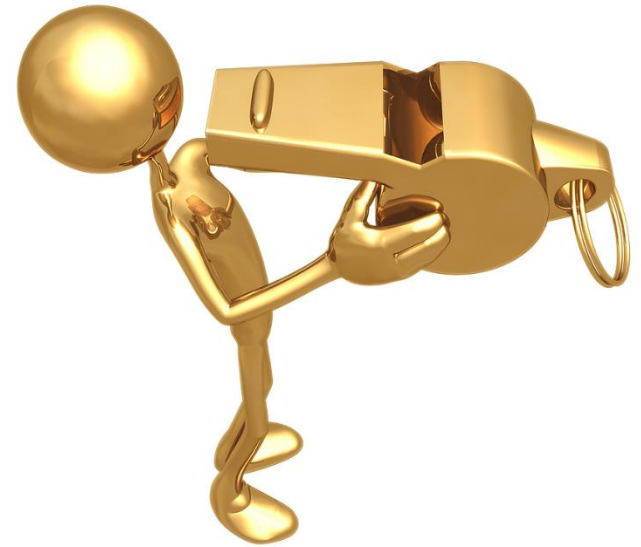
As soon as possible write everything down that you have been told or witnessed and it is a good idea to use a body map to identify any injuries or areas of discomfort. Your report should include:

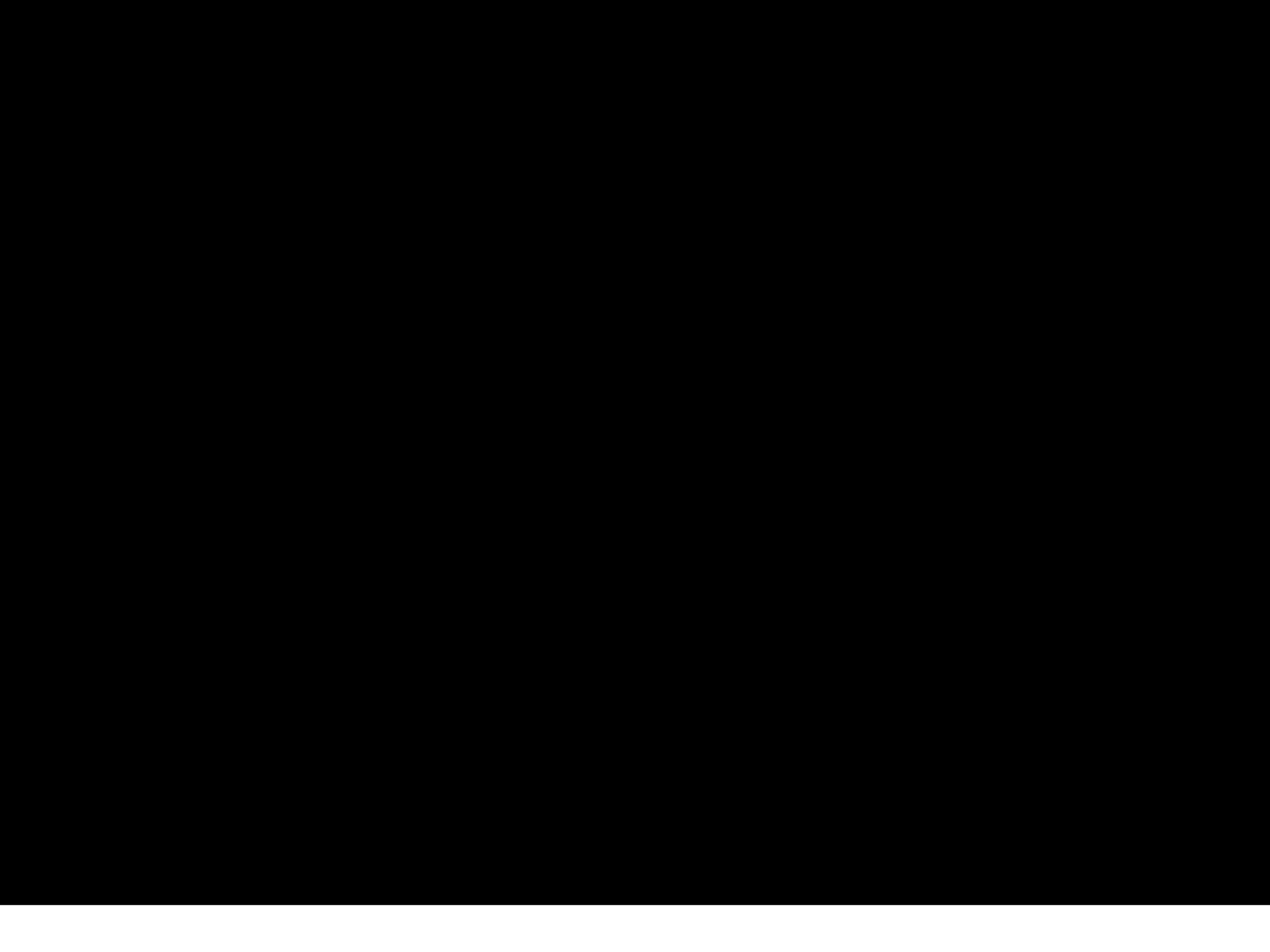
- Details of the alleged victim and abuser
- Names and contact details of any witnesses
- Date, time and location of incident
- Factual description of what happened
- Details of any action you have taken

Sign and date the statement and complete accident form if someone has been injured.

Whistleblowing

- **‘Making a disclosure in the public interest’**
- **Poor practice (e.g. employer committing a criminal offence) can be reported by following the correct processes and policies**
- **Employment rights protected under Public Interest disclosure Act 1998**
- **Whistleblowers protected for public interest**
- **Malpractice could be improper, illegal or negligent behaviour by anyone in the workplace**





THANK YOU!

TRAINERS FORUM: SATURDAY 9TH MAY 10.00-12.30, THETFORD

SAFEGUARDING CONFERENCE: WATCH THIS SPACE!!

DATES OF ADVANCED MODULE TRAINING:

WED 29TH JAN: 09:30-13:30 CHRISTCHURCH, GREAT YARMOUTH

MON 10TH FEB: 12:30-4:30 CASTLE STREET, CAMBRIDGE.

SAT 14TH MARCH: 9:30-13:30 THETFORD METHODIST CHURCH

TUES 24TH MARCH: 09:30-12:30 SWAFFHAM

TUES 21ST APRIL: 13:30 - 17:30 HUNTINGDON