

SAFEGUARDING ADULTS

"Dudley Borough working to Safeguard its vulnerable adults"
&
Protect

EVERYONE'S BUSINESS



**Stephen
Hoskin**

RIP

LOCAL 'RESPONSES' TO 'NO SECRETS' INCLUDE:

- Dudley's proactive 'Safeguard and Protect' multi-agency policy for the protection of vulnerable adults
- An appointed 'Head' of Safeguarding Services
- The continuous development of training opportunities at different levels including 'E' learning
- Free "Awareness" training available to anyone in any capacity in the borough of Dudley who has an interest in safeguarding vulnerable adults

DEFINITION OF ABUSE

“Abuse is a violation of an individual’s human and civil rights by any other person or persons.”

No Secrets 2000

DEFINITION OF A VULNERABLE ADULT

“A person who is, or may be, in need of community care services by reason of mental or other disability, age or illness; and who is or may be unable to take care of him or herself, or unable to protect him or herself against significant harm or exploitation”.

Who Decides? 1997

TYPES OF ABUSE

- Physical
- Sexual
- Psychological
- Financial
- Neglect
- Institutional
- Discriminatory

COMMON SIGNS AND SIGNALS

- Unexplained bruising or injuries
- Person flinches at physical contact
- Person exhibits a change in behaviour, appearance, mood or language.
- Person has low self esteem, is fearful, anxious, depressed, unusually subdued or withdrawn
- Self loathing/self harm
- Disparity between income/assets and living conditions
- Poor physical appearance or condition

Case Study – Mr Corbett

1. What types of abuse **may** have been perpetrated against Mr Corbett?
2. What signs or signals of potential abuse are there in this case study?
3. Would you report what you saw at Mr Corbett's flat? If so, when would you do this and who would you report to?
4. Would you discuss this situation with your colleagues?
5. You might be required to write down what you saw and heard when you called at Mr Corbett's flat. What would you include (and not include)?
6. When would you write this down?
7. How do you think you would feel about reporting Mr Corbett's circumstances to your line manager?

Responding to Concerns

- You **must** take every allegation or suspicion of abuse seriously and deal with it in a professional manner.
- You **must** report your concerns.
- You **must** make a written record of your concerns

Safeguard & Protect

Dudley Safeguarding Vulnerable Adults

Safeguarding: The Process

Stages of the Adult Protection Process



Anne Harris – Interim Head of Adult Safeguarding

Stage 1 – Identification, Referral and Screening

Someone notices and reports a concern that an adult may be experiencing abuse or neglect.

A referral is made to an Adult Social Care Team in Dudley Council.

Screening questions:

- ◆ Is this person a vulnerable adult ?
- ◆ Has there been or likely to be harm or exploitation?
- ◆ How long has the abuse been going on and what is the impact on the vulnerable person?
- ◆ Does the person want help?
- ◆ Is there need for urgent intervention?
- ◆ Does the person lack capacity

A decision is made as to whether or not to use Adult Protection Procedures.

Stage 2 – Strategy Discussion/ Meeting

- ◆ Convened within 5 working days of the referral
- ◆ Multi-disciplinary input
- ◆ Immediate risks identified and managed
- ◆ Has a criminal offence taken place
- ◆ The Adult Protection investigation is planned.

Stage 3 – Investigation and Risk Assessment

- ◆ The investigation is carried out and the nature of the risk and the options for protection are assessed.
- ◆ Determine the need for any further medical or social assessments
- ◆ Determine whether police or legal action should be sought as a result of the investigation findings
- ◆ Focus on achieving the best outcome for the vulnerable adult and keeping them informed about the process
- ◆ Determine whether there is a need for a multi-agency adult protection case conference to prevent further abuse

Stage 4 – Adult Protection Case Conference/ Protection Plan

- ◆ Formulate a risk assessment based on the evidence gathered during the investigation
- ◆ Determine on the balance of probabilities whether abuse has taken place
- ◆ Agree whether a protection plan is required
- ◆ If a protection plan is required agree the various responsibilities of the agencies
- ◆ Consider whether further assessments need to be undertaken and the resources required to achieve these

Stage 5 – Review

- ◆ After an agreed time, the Protection Plan is reviewed and any necessary changes are made.

SAFEGUARDING ADULTS ABUSE AWARENESS

The overall aim of this training is that

Participants will become competent and confident in both recognising the signs of abuse and neglect of vulnerable people AND in reporting their concerns.

SAFEGUARDING ADULTS ABUSE AWARENESS

Course Objectives

- To gain an understanding of basic legislation relating to the protection of vulnerable adults.
- To define abuse and identify the different types of abuse.
- To discuss situations which may or may not be abusive.
- To be able to recognise the signs and signals of abuse.

SAFEGUARDING ADULTS ABUSE AWARENESS

Course Objectives

- To be clear about roles and responsibilities when responding to concerns of abuse or neglect.
- To empathise with feelings of vulnerability.
- To identify ways of minimising the risk of the abuse of vulnerable adults.

SAFEGUARDING ADULTS PRACTICE ISSUES

The overall aim of this training is that

Managers and Supervisors, who may receive disclosures or concerns of abuse from their staff, become competent and confident in dealing with the disclosure or concern in accordance with Government legislation and Dudley's Vulnerable Adults Policy.

SAFEGUARDING ADULTS PRACTICE ISSUES

Course Objectives

- To be clear about roles and responsibilities in the context of Government legislation and Dudley's Vulnerable Adults Policy
- To examine issues surrounding 'Rights versus Risk'
- To gain a better understanding of Government initiatives and legislation in relation to Adult Protection

SAFEGUARDING ADULTS PRACTICE ISSUES

Course Objectives

- To understand the importance of preserving evidence and how to do this
- To consider who might need support when an allegation of abuse is made and how that support can be provided
- To examine ways of making services safer and preventing abuse