The Care Act and Safeguarding Adults

New responsibilities

Importance of inter-agency working

SCIE's role - supporting improvement
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New responsibilities
social care institute for excellence

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SCIE’s role - supporting improvement
Social Care Institute for Excellence

Supports improvement in care and support services for and with people/organisations who:

- Use services
- Work in the sector
- Share our commitment to improvement

In co-production with people who use services & carers

By sharing the knowledge of what works

In partnership with the wider sector

Digitally disseminated
The evolution of Safeguarding Policy

No Secrets (2000) - inter-agency policies, procedures and joint protocols

No secrets:
Guidance on developing and implementing multi-agency policies and procedures to protect vulnerable adults from abuse

SCIE and Safeguarding

E-Learning resources

Promoting participation in Safeguarding

Approaches to prevention in Safeguarding

Good practice – mediation, governance, commissioning, self-neglect

‘Learning Together’ Systems Approach
Safeguarding children and adults

Expert advice and support on safeguarding adults and children and good practice in adult and child protection for those in care and housing services

How to safeguard adults and children
Practical products and training for care providers and commissioners

Free safeguarding products
Free guides, tools, elearning, films and research to improve knowledge, skills and safeguarding practice

Learning Together
SCIE’s model and training for reviews and audits including serious case reviews and safeguarding adults’ reviews

Joint policies and procedures
Commission SCIE to develop multi-agency safeguarding policies and procedures

Multi-agency training
Purchase SCIE training for managers and staff in local authorities, police, NHS and care providers on good practice

What others say
“The SCIE trainer was approachable, friendly and gave clarity to a difficult subject - very informative.”
Care Act 2014

Sets out Local Authority responsibility for Adult Safeguarding for the first time in primary legislation:

Responsibility to ensure enquiries into cases of abuse and neglect

Safeguarding Adults Boards on a statutory footing

Safeguarding Adults Reviews on a statutory footing

Info sharing duties
Everybody's Business

Not just Social Care and Health but whole LA, elected officials and community promoting well-being and awareness of abuse
Working Together

Across the system we should take responsibility and put citizens first
Adult safeguarding for housing staff: Introduction

This section of the guide is for local authority social care staff, to promote joint working with housing to improve safeguarding practice. It aims to improve communication and joint working between housing and contracted staff and their safeguarding partners, particularly local authority social services staff with safeguarding responsibilities.

The guide offers case studies and examples of what others are doing in practice. It does not provide information specific to services for homeless people or local authority responsibilities for ensuring the safety of tenants in the private rented sector, but people working in those sectors may find some of the content useful. The content is based on SCIE's knowledge base on safeguarding, including key research and policy.

Housing providers (also known as registered providers, RPs, or registered social landlords, RSLs) are registered with the Homes and Communities Agency. They include local authority landlords and arm’s-length management organisations, housing associations and voluntary sector providers such as almshouses. All providers are required to 'set out their policy on taking into account the needs of those households who are vulnerable by reason of age, disability or illness'. [5] Private landlords may provide accommodation for some people with care and support needs. The local authority has inspection powers under the Housing Act 2004 regarding the standard and safety of privately rented accommodation. Guidance refers to consideration of vulnerable age groups, meaning older people and children. [6]
Harry's story highlights the risks of poor inter-agency working
Protecting Children and Adults
Share learning across departments
Early identification and Prevention
Put rights of individual at the heart of Safeguarding Adults- use MCA as guide
Understanding the Mental Capacity Act

Guidance for frontline housing staff and contractors

What do you need to know?

- You have a duty to comply with the Mental Capacity Act.
- The Mental Capacity Act will apply if there is any doubt that the person has the mental capacity to make decisions about sharing information or about their own safety.
- If you are unsure about an individual’s mental capacity you should seek support from colleagues in social care.
- In most cases you should be able to assess whether a person has the mental capacity to make a specific decision – see the two-stage functional test of capacity.

The two-stage functional test of capacity

The Mental capacity Act ‘Code of practice’ states that: ‘The person who assesses an individual’s capacity to make a decision will usually be the person who is directly concerned with the individual at the time the decision needs to be made’. [19]

In order to decide whether an individual has the capacity to make a particular decision, you must answer two questions:

Stage 1: is there an impairment of or disturbance in the functioning of a person’s mind or brain? If so,

Stage 2: is the impairment or disturbance sufficient that the person lacks the capacity to make a particular decision?

The Act states that a person is unable to make their own decision if they cannot do one or more of the following four things:

- understand information given to them
- retain that information long enough to be able to make a decision
- weigh up the information available to make the decision
- communicate their decision – this could be by talking, using sign language or even simple muscle movements such as blinking an eye or squeezing a hand.
Co-Production and Safeguarding

Making SABs accountable to citizens

Barnet Safeguarding Adults Forum
‘Learning Together’

A systems approach and method for conducting case reviews

Factors supporting good practice and factors creating unsafe conditions

Organisational learning
Organisational learning

What to expect

Commissioners of reviews
Taster, introductory and foundation courses for Boards and reviewers.

Staff involved in reviews
Mentoring support to trainee lead reviewers who have completed the foundation course.

Independent reviewers
Commission a Learning Together review to match your needs: from full reviews to themed reviews.

I feel much better informed regarding the Learning Together model to an extent that I feel confident in being part of a Learning Together review. I also feel confident in advising community boards regarding the process.
Care Act Implementation

Programme Management Office (LGA/ADASS/DH)

SCIE

Co-Production

Sector Advisory Groups

Digital, Targeted Products
social care institute for excellence
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