



Safeguarding Adults - Information, Definitions and Contacts

Please find below a range of information and resources to enable you to support adult safeguarding situations, including preventing abuse and neglect from happening in the first place.

There is an equivalent document for Child Protection and Safeguarding which can be accessed on the Shropshire Safeguarding Community Partnership (SSCP) website [here](#).

In addition, there is a Safeguarding Adults and Mental Capacity Act Continued Professional Development Resources document [here](#) to support CPD. There are also Adult Safeguarding playlists and webinar recordings including 'self-neglect and mental capacity' on the Shropshire Partners in Care YouTube channel [here](#) for playlists and [here](#) for webinars.

Document author: Karen Littleford, Safeguarding Adults Lead, Shropshire Partners in Care, May 2022, v. 7.

| Policy and Procedure | |
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| West Midlands Policy and Procedures | West Midlands Adult Safeguarding Editorial Group (2019) <i>Adult Safeguarding: Multi-agency policy and procedures for the protection of adults with care and support needs in the West Midlands, Version 2</i> . West Midlands: WMASEG. Click here to access <i>A revised version of the West Midlands policy is expected in 2023.</i> |

| Definitions, Safeguarding Principles and Types of Abuse | |
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| Safeguarding Adults Definitions | <p>Safeguarding adults is about:</p> <p>'Protecting an adult's right to live in safety, free from abuse and neglect. It is about people and organisations working together to prevent and stop both the risks and experience of abuse or neglect, while at the same time making sure that the adult's wellbeing is promoted including, where appropriate, having regard to their views, wishes, feelings and beliefs in deciding on any action. This must recognise that adults sometimes have complex interpersonal relationships and may be ambivalent, unclear or unrealistic about their personal circumstances.' (DHSC, 2022)</p> <p>Who Might Need Adult Safeguarding Services?</p> <p>The adult may be someone who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is an older person who needs care and support due to ill health, physical disability or cognitive impairment; • has a learning disability • has a physical disability and/or a sensory impairment • has mental health needs, including dementia • has a long-term illness or condition • misuses substances or alcohol • is an informal carer and is subject to abuse • does not have capacity to make a decision about being safe and is in need of care and support |

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| Safeguarding Adults Duties under The Care Act (2014) | <p>A local authority must act when it has ‘reasonable cause to suspect that an adult in its area (whether or not ordinarily resident there):</p> <p>has needs for care and support (<i>whether or not the authority is meeting any of those needs</i>),</p> <p>is experiencing, or is at risk of, abuse or neglect, and</p> <p>as a result of those needs is unable to protect himself or herself against the abuse or neglect or the risk of it.’ (Care Act 2014, section 42)</p> |
| The aims of safeguarding adults | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ To prevent harm and reduce the risk of abuse or neglect to adults with care and support needs ✓ To safeguard individuals in a way that supports them in making choices and having control in how they choose to live their lives “Making Safeguarding Personal” ✓ To promote an outcomes approach in safeguarding that works for people resulting in the best experience possible ✓ To raise public awareness so that professionals, other staff and communities as a whole play their part in preventing, identifying and responding to abuse and neglect (NHS England North, 2017). |

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| Concerns about an adult who <u>does not</u> have care and support needs | <p>Wherever someone is being harmed, or at risk if harm, there are agencies that can help, even if a formal safeguarding response is not triggered. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The police ✓ Domestic abuse services ✓ The National Referral Mechanism for victims of modern slavery ✓ Community and support groups ✓ Other social services teams – a local authority has duties to promote an individual’s wellbeing, to prevent or delay care needs from developing, and to assess someone if there are safeguarding concerns and it appears that the person may have care and support needs, even if the person does not want an assessment. <p>All of these may be helpful in a complex situation (Scie, 2020).</p> |
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Safeguarding Principles and Making Safeguarding Personal

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| Safeguarding Statutory Principles. The Six Principles are embedded in the Care Act guidance. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Empowerment People being supported and encouraged to make their own decisions and informed consent 2. Prevention It is better to take action before harm occurs. 3. Proportionality The least intrusive response appropriate to the risk presented. 4. Protection Support and representation for those in greatest need. 5. Partnership Local solutions through services working with their communities. Communities have a part to play in preventing, detecting and reporting neglect and abuse. 6. Accountability Accountability and transparency in safeguarding practice. <p>(DHSC, 2022)</p> <p>You can find further information on the principles on the Making Safeguarding Personal Cards here</p> |
| Making Safeguarding Personal | <p>Making Safeguarding Personal (MSP) is a shift in culture and practice in response to what we now know about what makes safeguarding more or less effective from the perspective of the person being safeguarded. It is about having conversations with people about how we might respond in safeguarding situations in a way that enhances involvement, choice and control as well as improving quality of life, wellbeing and safety. It is about seeing people as experts in their own lives and working alongside them. It is a shift from a process supported by conversations to a series of conversations supported by a process (WMASSEG, 2019).</p> |

Types of Abuse identified in the Care and Support Guidance

| Type of abuse | Examples of Abuse - this is not an exhaustive list, but rather <i>some</i> examples of abuse that an adult could experience | Potential indicators of abuse (there is no exhaustive list of indicators as this will be individual to the person) |
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| Physical Abuse | Including assault - hitting, slapping, pushing, punching, burning, misuse of medication to restrain the adult, inappropriate restraint, or inappropriate physical sanctions, force-feeding the adult. Rough handling the adult or deliberately making someone physically uncomfortable. Physical 'punishment'. | Unexplained/explained injuries, bruises in various stages of healing, bruises inconsistent with falls, moving between agencies e.g. G.P. & Accident and Emergency Departments, burns or scars, unexplained cuts or scratches to mouth, lips, gums, eyes or external genitalia, changes in patterns of self-harm, reluctance to undress, history of injury, sudden and unexplained urinary and/or faecal incontinence, evidence of over/under medication, person flinches at physical contact, person asks not to be hurt, person appears frightened or subdued in the presence of particular people. An adult could die as a result of experiencing physical abuse. |
| Psychological Abuse | Including emotional abuse, threats of harm or abandonment, deprivation of contact, humiliation, blaming, controlling, intimidation, coercion, harassment, verbal abuse, isolation or unreasonable and unjustified withdrawal of services or supportive networks. Unreasonable or unjustified withdrawal of the adult from services or their support networks. Preventing the adult from meeting their religious and cultural needs or stopping them from expressing or exercising their choice and opinion (Scie, 2017a). 'Gas lighting' behaviours when someone manipulates you into questioning and second-guessing your reality (Leve, 2017). The adult may be experiencing psychological abuse in person, or this could be prepared online, including cyber bullying. | Untypical lack of interest, passivity, or resignation, anxious or withdrawn (possibly in the presence of the potential source of risk). There may be untypical changes in behaviour including loss of appetite or overeating. The adult may give up asking for the things that they previously enjoyed doing as they have been denied access to them. The adult is isolated as they have been denied visitors or phone calls or is locked in a room or their home. The adult may have depression or anxiety, low self-esteem, changes to their sleep patterns or untypical behaviour including aggression. The adult could attempt or complete suicide. |
| Financial or Material Abuse | Including theft, fraud, exploitation, coercion in relation to an adult's financial affairs or arrangements, including in connection with wills, property, inheritance or financial transactions, or the misuse or misappropriation of property, possessions, or benefits. 'Predatory marriage' could take place where the adult does not have capacity to consent to the marriage and the aim of the marriage is for exploitative purposes. | Lack of money, especially after benefits have been paid, inadequately explained withdrawals, lots of mail, disparity between assets/income and living conditions, recent changes of deeds/title of house, items missing, Lasting Power of Attorney being misused or obtained when the person lacks the capacity to make this decision. Recent acquaintances expressing a sudden or disproportionate interest in the person and their money. The heating is off when you would expect it to be in use, personal |

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| | <p>The adult could be prevented from accessing their own money, benefits or assets. Abuse of a portion of trust could involve staff or volunteers accepting gifts or loans from the adult or even identify fraud where that person takes a loan out in the adult's name.</p> <p>Rogue trading where someone carries out unnecessary work on the property or overcharges for the work which may be of a poor standard.</p> <p>Mate crime could also come under financial abuse where someone befriends an adult who they perceive as being lonely, isolated or vulnerable in order to exploit that person.</p> | <p>allowance not available, lack of food in the house, "Red" bills or services disconnected, change in appearance (becoming dishevelled), change in the individual's circumstances, behaviour or habits i.e., shopping, no access to services they previously enjoyed such as the hairdressers, and not purchasing items they used to.</p> <p>The adult could become physically ill due to financial abuse, for instance due to their inability to heat their home or eat nourishing food because of the financial abuse.</p> |
| Sexual Abuse | <p>Including rape and sexual assault or sexual acts to which the adult has not consented or was pressured into consenting.</p> <p>Non- consensual masturbation of either or both persons or non- consensual sexual penetration or attempted penetration of the vagina, anus or mouth.</p> <p>Any sexual activity that the person lacks the capacity to consent to.</p> <p>Inappropriate looking, sexual teasing or innuendo or sexual harassment.</p> <p>Sexual photography or forced use of pornography or witnessing of sexual acts or indecent exposure (Scie, 2017a).</p> | <p>Urinary tract infections, sexually transmitted diseases, pain, itching, bleeding, unexplained problems with catheters, the adult may be subdued and withdrawn or have poor concentration, physical marks, cuts or bruises particularly in genital or rectal areas, self-harm, disclosure, sexualised behaviour, significant changes in behaviour, noticeable reactions to certain individuals, objects or times of the day/night, clothing is torn, stained or bloody, a woman who lacks capacity to consent to a sexual act becomes pregnant, untypical use of sexual language, changes to sleep patterns or ability to sleep. The adult could attempt or complete suicide.</p> |
| Neglect or acts of omission | <p>Including ignoring medical or physical care needs, which could result in issues such as pressure ulcers. A failure to provide access to appropriate health, care, and support or educational services, the withholding of the necessities of life, such as medication, adequate nutrition, and heating.</p> <p>Putting items such as food or drinks out of an adults reach or not supporting them access them, this could be unintentional or intentional.</p> <p>Not taking account of individuals' cultural, religious or ethnic needs or not taking account of educational, social and recreational needs. Preventing the adult accessing their glasses, hearing aids,</p> | <p>The adult has inadequate heating and/or lighting, their physical condition deteriorates, they have confusion due to dehydration, infection, hypothermia.</p> <p>The adult is exposed to unacceptable risk; callers/visitors are refused access to the person. Pressure ulcers develop or do not heal, they experience weight loss, no access to appropriate medication or medical care, no privacy or dignity, change in appearance, poor skin and hair, smell of urine, missed appointments, dried faeces in pubic hair or under fingernails.</p> <p>The adult's death could result from severe cases of neglect.</p> |

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| | <p>dentures, etc. or a failure to ensure privacy and dignity (Scie, 2017a).</p> <p>Items that are removed such as a call bell could be addressed under 'wilful neglect' under the Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015 (s.20 & s.21), Mental Health Act (1983) s.127 or Mental Capacity Act (2005) s.44.</p> | |
| <p>Self-neglect This covers a wide range of behaviour neglecting to care for one's personal hygiene, health or surrounding and includes behaviour such as hoarding. It is important to consider capacity when self-neglect is suspected. Consideration of the risks to others may be necessary (adult family members, children, neighbours).</p> | <p>This may involve poor self-care leading to a decline in personal hygiene or specific issues such as long toenails impeding mobility, poor nutrition, Poor healing/sores, poorly maintained clothing which may be unsuitable for the weather or conditions, isolation from family, friends and services which may help or support, failure to take medication.</p> <p>The adult may be living in very unclean or verminous circumstances. They may be hoarding items in the house, sometimes to the extent that rooms in the house cannot be used for the purpose that were intended. The hoarded items may make the property unsafe and increase the risk of fire. In some cases, a large number of pets may be present (what about the condition of the pets?). The household maintenance may have been neglected.</p> | <p>Poor self-care leading to a decline in personal hygiene, poor nutrition, poor healing/sores, poorly maintained clothing, long toenails resulting in mobility issues, isolation. Health issues related to the adult's failure to take medication or engage with health interventions that would improve their situation.</p> <p>Fire risks due to hoarded items, practices around smoking, risks from vermin, mould, and other environmental hazards. Large numbers of pets in the home.</p> <p>The person may have physical or mental health issues, mobility challenges or barriers, be experiencing trauma or be dealing with bereavement or an insufficient income. These factors can influence the adult's ability to deal with or manage their situation. In such scenarios the situation can seem overwhelming and prevent them dealing with it or seeking support from others.</p> |
| <p>Self-neglect Guidance</p> | <p>Please refer to the Responding to Self-Neglect in Shropshire: Good Practice Guidance and Local Procedure which can be accessed here or from the Shropshire Safeguarding Community Partnership website.</p> | |
| <p>Modern Slavery Illegal Exploitation of people for personal/commercial gain. Victims trapped in servitude which they were deceived or coerced into.</p> | <p>Domestic Servitude - forced to work in private houses with restricted freedoms, long hours, no pay.</p> <p>Forced labour - long hours, no pay, poor conditions, verbal and physical threats.</p> <p>Sexual Exploitation – being forced to work in prostitution sexual exploitation can also involve child abuse.</p> <p>Debt bondage – being forced to work to pay off debts that realistically they never will be able to pay off</p> <p>Other forms - Organ removal, forced begging, forced marriage and illegal adoption. (NHS England, 2017)</p> | <p>The adult may look malnourished or unkempt, withdrawn, anxious and unwilling to interact, under the control and influence of others, live in cramped, dirty, overcrowded accommodation, no access or control of their passport or identity documents or use false or forged documents, appear scared, avoid eye contact, and be untrusting, show signs of abuse and/or have health issues, show old/untreated injuries, or delay seeking medical care with vague/inconsistent explanation for injuries, appear to wear the same or unsuitable clothes, with few personal possessions, fear authorities and in fear of removal or consequences for family, in debt to others or a situation of dependence.</p> |

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| Modern Slavery – further information | <p>If you suspect modern slavery, report it to the Modern Slavery Helpline on 08000 121 700 or the police on 101. In an emergency always call 999.</p> | <p>National Referral Mechanism The National Referral Mechanism is a framework for identifying victims of human trafficking or modern slavery and ensuring they receive the appropriate support. National referral mechanism guidance: adult (England and Wales) Updated 26 January 2022 here</p> |
| Discriminatory Abuse | <p>Including discrimination on grounds of race, gender and gender identity, disability, sexual orientation, religion, and other forms of harassment, slurs jokes or comments or similar treatment. Name calling, belittling the adult, not providing treatment because “they’ve had a good innings” i.e., age discrimination, lack of choice, refused access to services or being excluded inappropriately.</p> <p>Denying access to communication aids, not allowing access to an interpreter, signer or lip-reader. The adult may receive substandard service provision relating to a protected characteristic (Scie, 2017a).</p> | <p>Observation of oppressive practice, the individual is isolated from others, person stops “practising” their beliefs, stops asking for needs to be met, changes behaviour to fit in with group, physical health deteriorates, withdrawal from services or refusal to access services or usual activities, potential for self-harm, possible disclosure of abuse or suicide attempts.</p> |
| Organisational Abuse | <p>Including neglect and poor care practice within an institution or specific care setting like a hospital or care home, e.g., this may range from isolated incidents to continuing ill-treatment. Organisational abuse is more likely to occur when staff receive little support from management, are inadequately trained, are poorly supervised and poorly supported in their work, receive inadequate guidance or where there is unnecessary or inappropriate rules and regulations, lack of stimulation or the development of individual interests, inappropriate staff behaviour, such as the development of factions, misuse of drugs or alcohol, failure to respond to leadership, restriction of external contacts or opportunities to socialise (WMASEG, 2019: 3.4.8).</p> | |
| Domestic Abuse (Home Office, 2021) | | |
| <p>Definition: Behaviour of a person (A) towards another person (B) is domestic abuse if:</p> <p>a) A and B are each aged 16 or over and are <i>personally connected</i> to each other and b) the behaviour is abusive A’s behaviour may be behaviour “towards” B despite the fact that it consists of conduct directed at another person (for example B’s child)</p> <p>Children are victims of domestic abuse if they: a) see or hear, or experience the effect of the abuse and b) Are related (as a parent or relative) to A or B</p> | <p>People are personally connected if</p> <p>a. They are or have been married to each other b. They are or have been civil partners of each other c. They have agreed to marry one another (whether or not the agreement has been terminated) d. They have entered into a civil partnership agreement (whether or not the agreement has been terminated) e. They are or have been in an intimate personal relationship with each other f. They each have, or there has been a time when they each have had a parental relationship in relation to the same child (parental relationship is if the person is a parent of the child or has parental responsibility for them) g. They are relatives</p> | |

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| Domestic Abusive behaviour includes: | |
| a) Physical or sexual abuse b) Violent or threatening behaviour c) Controlling or coercive behaviour d) Economic abuse (any behaviour that has a substantial adverse effect on person B’s ability to acquire, use or maintain money or other property or obtain goods or services) e) Psychological, emotional, or other abuse. | |
| Other Forms of Abuse | Local authorities should not limit their view of what constitutes abuse or neglect [....] (DHSC, 2022:14.17) |
| <p>Hate crime - any criminal offence motivated by hostility or prejudice based on the victim's disability, race, religion or belief, sexual orientation or transgender identity (WMASEG, 2019:4.4) click here</p> <p>Cuckooing – gangs/individuals take over the homes of local ‘vulnerable’ adults by force or coercion in order to exploit them or use their home for criminal activity (Home Office, 2017) see County Lines + Cuckooing Presentation click here also see ‘Lets Stop Cuckooing’ from Crimestoppers here and videos on YouTube here under ‘County Lines and Cuckooing’. There is also a separate handout on Cuckooing here</p> | <p>Mate crime – befriending to exploit financially, physically or sexually click here</p> <p>Exploitation by radicalisers – being recruited into violent extremism (West Midlands Adult Safeguarding Editorial Group, 2019:4.5) click here</p> <p>Exploitation of disadvantaged groups e.g. people who are homeless or rough sleeping click here</p> |

Reporting Adult Safeguarding Concerns

Reporting - The First Seven Essential Adult Safeguarding Questions

The adult needs to be aware that you are raising a concern unless it increases the risk to them or others, **If you can answer yes to all three of the following questions, the need to raise a safeguarding concern is a possibility:**

1. **Does the person have care and support needs regardless of who is meeting those needs?**
2. **Is the person experiencing or at risk of abuse?**
3. **Are they unable to protect themselves from abuse because of their care and support needs?**

Next, you must explain your concerns to the person affected* (if they aren’t able to participate in the conversation, you need speak to their family, friend or representative) to ask:

4. ***Do they want to raise the safeguarding concern themselves? If not,***
5. ***Do they want you to support them to raise the concern? If not,***
6. ***Do they want you to raise the concern on their behalf?***
*(*Unless this increases the risk to them or to others)*

This next one is the 7th essential question:

7. *Is there a public or vital interest (please consider whether the person is subject to coercion and control) that means you need to override their choice and report the concern anyway?*
(Public interest may include risk to other adults or children, by sharing information you are acting to prevent a crime, a serious crime may have been committed, the risk is unreasonably high, vital interests include sharing information to prevent serious harm or protect someone’s life) (Shropshire Council, 2019)

Contacts for Reporting Adult Safeguarding Concerns

Shropshire Council

First Point of Contact (FPOC) 0345 678 9044 *Adult Social Care and Safeguarding Concerns - state you are raising a safeguarding adults concern*

Emergency Social Work Team (out of hours): 03456 789040

Telford and Wrekin Council

Telford and Wrekin Family Connect 01952 385385 option 3

state you are raising a safeguarding adults concern

Out of hours Emergency Duty Team 01952 676500

West Mercia Police

West Mercia Police Emergency - 999

West Mercia Police Non-emergency – 101

Social Media, Websites and Resources

Safeguarding Partnerships and Networks Websites

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| Safeguarding Adults Partnership Websites | <p><u>Shropshire</u> Keeping Adults Safe in Shropshire Network (KASiSN) here Keeping Adults Safe in Shropshire Network Information and Learning Resources here From Summer 2022 adult safeguarding information will be moved to Shropshire Safeguarding Community Partnership website here</p> <p><u>Telford and Wrekin</u> Telford and Wrekin Safeguarding Partnership website here</p> |
| Safeguarding Children Partnership Websites | <p>Shropshire Safeguarding Community Partnership website click here</p> <p>Telford and Wrekin Safeguarding Partnership click here</p> |

Local Training Providers and Local Authorities

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| Joint Training, Shropshire Council | <p>Website: https://www.shropshire.gov.uk/joint-training/ Twitter: @JointTraining click here Facebook: @JointTrainingShropshire click here</p> | |
| Shropshire Partners in Care | <p>Website: https://www.spic.co.uk/ Twitter: @SPICnews click here Facebook: @ShropshirePartnersinCare click here LinkedIn: click here YouTube: click here</p> | |
| Shropshire Council and Telford and Wrekin Council | <p><u>Shropshire Council</u> Website: click here Twitter: @ShropCouncil click here Facebook: @shropshirecouncil click here</p> | <p><u>Telford and Wrekin Council</u> Website: click here Twitter: @TelfordWrekin click here Facebook: @TelfordWrekin click here</p> |

| Support Services | | | |
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| Organisations offering support and or advice | Organisation | Website | Contact |
| | Action Fraud report fraud and scams | https://www.actionfraud.police.uk/ | You can report and get advice about fraud or cybercrime by calling 0300 123 2040 |
| | AXIS (for adult and child survivors of sexual abuse) | https://www.axiscounselling.org.uk/ | 01743 357777 01952 278000 |
| | Age UK Shropshire and Telford and Wrekin | https://www.ageuk.org.uk/shropshireandtelford/ | Shropshire: 01743 233 123 Email: enquiries@ageukstw.org.uk Telford: 01952 201 803 Information line: 01952 216 018 Email: telford.enquiries@ageukstw.org.uk |
| | Hourglass (<i>previously Action on Elder Abuse</i>) | https://wearehourglass.org/ | Call the helpline 080 8808 8141 |
| | Lesbian and Gay Foundation | https://lgbt.foundation/?_cf_chl_managed_tk=&pmd_R_eEEKs6BWpii.aSdprnHO5j8rcyMs4O8sSlsyMouUU-1631285775-0-gqNtZGzNAqWjcnBszRM9 | Advice Support & Information 0345 330 3030 |
| | Men's advice line | https://mensadviceonline.org.uk/ | support for male victims of domestic abuse 0808 801 0327 |
| | ManKind Initiative | https://www.mankind.org.uk/ | 01823 334244 |
| | Refuge The National Domestic Violence Helpline. | https://www.nationaldahelpline.org.uk/ | Freephone 24hr national domestic violence helpline. 0808 2000 247 |
| | Respect Helpline | http://respect.uk.net/ | For perpetrators of domestic abuse 0808 802 4040 |
| | Shropshire Domestic Abuse Service SDAS | https://www.shropdas.org.uk/ | 0300 303 1191 Shropshire Domestic Abuse Helpline 24 hours 0800 7831 359 |
| | The Glade Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) | https://www.theglade.org.uk/ | Adult service (18+): 24 Hour Self-Referral Number: 0808 178 2058 Contact The Glade 24/7 0800 970 0377 if you have been the victim of rape or sexual abuse. |
| | The Silverline | https://www.thesilverline.org.uk/ | Help for older people 0800 4 70 80 90 |
| | The Survivors Trust | www.thesurvivorstrust.org | Support & advice for anyone who has experienced rape or sexual abuse. 0808 801 0818 |
| | Victim Support (24 hours) | https://www.victimsupport.org.uk/ | 0808 168 9111 |
| | Women's Aid | https://www.westmerciawomensaid.org/ | Herefordshire, Shropshire, Telford & Wrekin call 0800 783 1359 Male Domestic Abuse Helpline 0800 014 9082, available 24hrs daily. |

Safeguarding Adults Resources and Training

Training can be accessed via [Joint Training](#) and [Shropshire Partners in Care](#) visit the relevant website to book courses or make an enquiry.

A Learning Management System (LMS) has been launched for partners within the Shropshire, Telford and Wrekin Integrated Care System (ICS). The LMS will be available free of charge for all ICS partners and will provide essential learning materials via a single, easy-to-access online platform, available from any device. Training can be accessed [here](#)

There are also links below to free to access e-Learning opportunities, further continued professional development resources (Safeguarding Adults & Mental Capacity Act Continued Professional Development Resources 2020) can be found on the Coronavirus (Covid-19) Guidance pages of the SPiC [website](#).

eLearning (free to access)

Safeguarding Adults Level 1 e-Learning for Healthcare *free to access but need to register and search for adult safeguarding* <https://www.e-lfh.org.uk/>

Safeguarding Adults Level 2 e-Learning for Healthcare *free to access but need to register and search for adult safeguarding* <https://www.e-lfh.org.uk/>

Safeguarding Adults: Level 3 Training - Learn how to ensure the successful safeguarding of adults with this training course from Health Education England. <https://www.futurelearn.com/courses/level-3-safeguarding-adults>

Safeguarding Adults Skills for Care COVID-19: Essential training – see endorsed providers to access training. <https://www.skillsforcare.org.uk/About/News/COVID-19-Essential-training.aspx>

Social Care Institute for Excellence FREE pre-recorded Safeguarding webinars: Frontline care staff can access one-off pre-recorded sessions to refresh their learning in a particular area. <https://www.scie.org.uk/care-providers/coronavirus-covid-19/virtual-courses>

E-LEARNING TRAINING ON PREVENT <https://www.elearning.prevent.homeoffice.gov.uk/edu/screen1.html>

Hate Crime - Be Safe Bolton's online Hate Crime training (*contacts within the course are for Bolton not Shropshire or Telford and Wrekin*) <https://www.boltoncommunitysafetytraining.org.uk/>

Independent Domestic Abuse Services Yorkshire (*please be aware the contact and resource information in this course is not Shropshire or Telford and Wrekin based*)
Domestic Abuse Basic Awareness Training and Sexual Violence Basic Awareness Training <https://courses.idas.org.uk/online-courses/>

Forced Marriage - Awareness of Forced Marriage - (Virtual College) <https://www.virtual-college.co.uk/resources/free-courses/awareness-of-forced-marriage>

Modern Slavery - Identifying and Supporting Victims of Modern Slavery (E-Learning for Healthcare open access) <https://www.e-lfh.org.uk/programmes/modern-slavery/>

Modern Slavery (OpenLearn, learning from the Open University) <https://www.open.edu/openlearn/people-politics-law/the-law/modern-slavery/content-section-0?active-tab=description-tab>

| Websites | |
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| <p>Action Fraud https://www.actionfraud.police.uk/</p> <p>Age UK https://www.ageuk.org.uk/</p> <p>Association of Directors of Adult Social Services https://www.adass.org.uk/safeguarding-policy-page</p> <p>Alcohol Change UK https://alcoholchange.org.uk/</p> <p>Ann Craft Trust https://www.anncrafttrust.org/</p> <p>Clouds End https://www.cloudsend.org.uk/</p> <p>Friends Against Scams - Empowering People To Take A Stand Against Scams https://www.friendsagainstscams.org.uk/</p> <p>General Medical Council – Safeguarding Adults https://www.gmc-uk.org/ethical-guidance/ethical-hub/adult-safeguarding</p> <p>Hoarding UK https://www.hoardinguk.org/</p> <p>Hourglass (previously Action on Elder Abuse) https://www.elderabuse.org.uk/</p> <p>Hoarding Disorders UK https://hoardingdisordersuk.org/</p> <p>Help for Hoarders https://www.helpforhoarders.co.uk/</p> <p>Keeping Adults Safe in Shropshire Network http://www.keepingadultssafeinshropshire.org.uk/</p> | <p>Local Government Association Making Safeguarding Personal https://www.local.gov.uk/our-support/our-improvement-offer/care-and-health-improvement/making-safeguarding-personal</p> <p>NHS Digital Safeguarding Adult’s (English Safeguarding Adults Data) https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/safeguarding-adults</p> <p>Safeguarding Adults: A New Legal Framework https://safeguardingadults.wordpress.com/</p> <p>Scie - Safeguarding adults https://www.scie.org.uk/safeguarding/adults/</p> <p>Scie – Safeguarding Adults Reviews https://www.scie.org.uk/safeguarding/adults/reviews/library/apply</p> <p>Scie - Highlights: Safeguarding adults https://www.scie.org.uk/safeguarding/adults/introduction/highlights</p> <p>Scie - Self-neglect at a glance https://www.scie.org.uk/self-neglect/at-a-glance</p> <p>Shropshire Council - Adult Social Care https://shropshire.gov.uk/adult-social-care/</p> <p>Skills for Care – Safeguarding page https://www.skillsforcare.org.uk/Leadership-management/managing-a-service/safeguarding/Safeguarding.aspx</p> <p>The Kings Fund <i>including articles on supporting people who are rough sleepers</i> https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/</p> |

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| Safeguarding Adults Films | <p>See Shropshire Partners in Care You Tube Channel click here to access – Check under the various Playlist for Safeguarding related films.</p> <p>Safeguarding adults films on Social Care TV https://www.scie.org.uk/socialcaretv/topic.asp?t=safeguardingadults</p> <p>Introduction to Safeguarding Adults Video (Club Matters and Ann Craft Trust) click here</p> <p>Thinking it? Report it Film from Somerset Safeguarding Adults Board https://ssab.safeguardingsomerset.org.uk/protecting-adults/thinking-it-report-it-campaign/thinking-it-report-it-film/</p> <p>Films about Hoarding - see Shropshire Partners in Care You Tube Channel click here to access</p> <p>Other Films about Hoarding http://hoardingawarenessweek.org.uk/resources/</p> |
| Reading Material | <p>Mate Crime - You may find this useful in discussion about whether someone is a friend or a ‘fake’ friend with clients. ARC Friend or Fake? https://arcuk.org.uk/safetynet/friend-or-fake-easy-read-booklet/</p> |

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| Reports | <p>Care Quality Commission (2020) <i>Promoting sexual safety through empowerment</i>. London: CQC. https://www.cqc.org.uk/publications/major-report/promoting-sexual-safety-through-empowerment</p> <p>Alcohol Change UK (2019) <i>Learning from tragedies: an analysis of alcohol-related Safeguarding Adult Reviews</i> published in 2017. London: Alcohol Change UK. https://alcoholchange.org.uk/about-us/contact</p> <p>Alcohol Change UK (2021) How to use legal powers to safeguard highly vulnerable dependent drinkers. https://alcoholchange.org.uk/publication/how-to-use-legal-powers-to-safeguard-highly-vulnerable-dependent-drinkers?utm_source=Safeguarding+Project&utm_campaign=e00a3d774c-EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_2020_09_24_08_19_COPY_01&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_efe6c20cee-e00a3d774c-78925261</p> <p>Independent report <i>Revisiting safeguarding practice</i>. From Department of Health and Social Care Published 28 January 2022. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/revisiting-safeguarding-practice</p> <p>NICE (2021) <i>Safeguarding adults in care homes, NICE guideline [NG189]</i>. London: NICE. https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng189</p> <p>Office for National Statistics (2019) <i>Deaths of homeless people in England and Wales: 2018</i>. London: ONS. Click here to access</p> <p>Preston-Shoot, M., Braye, S. Preston, O., Allen, K. and Spreadbury, K. (2020) <i>Analysis of Safeguarding Adult Reviews: April 2017 - March 2019</i>. London: Local Government Association. https://www.local.gov.uk/analysis-safeguarding-adult-reviews-april-2017-march-2019</p> <p>The Bureau of Investigative Journalism (2018) <i>“A national scandal”: 449 people died homeless in the last year</i>. London: The Bureau of Investigative Journalism. https://www.thebureauinvestigates.com/stories/2018-10-08/homelessness-a-national-scandal</p> <p>The Bureau of Investigative Journalism (2018) <i>The number of homeless deaths tops 500 amid empty government promises</i>. London: The Bureau of Investigative Journalism. https://www.thebureauinvestigates.com/stories/2018-12-17/the-number-of-homeless-deaths-tops-500-amid-empty-government-promises</p> |
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| Resources | NHS England Safeguarding Adults click here |
| Self-Neglect and Mental Capacity Resources | <p>Self-neglect page Keeping Adults Safe in Shropshire website (KASiSN) click here</p> <p>Video of Presentation from Professor Michael Preston-Shoot One Hour of Professor Michael Preston-Shoot talking about what works well when working with adults who self-neglect click here</p> <p>Accompanying PowerPoint from Professor Michael Preston-Shoot click here</p> <p>Learning Resources Learning from SARs for best mental capacity practice (relevant to supporting adults who self-neglect) –</p> <p>Video of Presentation - Learning from SARs for best mental capacity practice, Professor Michael Preston-Shoot click here</p> <p>PowerPoint Presentation - Learning from SARs for best mental capacity practice, Professor Michael Preston-Shoot click here</p> <p>Self-Neglect and MCA Webinar (2021) from Telford and Wrekin and Shropshire Council click here</p> <p>Safeguarding Adults Forum - Self-neglect and Mental Capacity (2022) here</p> |

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