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What is Adult Safeguarding?

Safeguarding means protecting an adult's right to live in safety, free from harm and abuse.

(Care Act 2014 Statutory Guidance)

At some point in our lives, we might need some support to make a plan which ensures we are protected from abuse or neglect.

This may include:

- Control and exploitation
- imbalance of power
- An infringement or violation of human and civil rights
- Can be unintentional
- A single or repeated act

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The below are examples of abuse or neglect ([Care Act 2014 Statutory Guidance](#))

- [Physical abuse](#)
- [Domestic violence or abuse](#)
- [Sexual abuse](#)
- [Psychological or emotional abuse](#)
- [Financial or material abuse](#)
- [Modern slavery](#)
- [Discriminatory abuse](#)
- [Organisational or institutional abuse](#)
- [Neglect or acts of omission](#)
- [Self-neglect](#)

The above list is not exhaustive, and practitioners should use their judgement when assessing risk to an adult.

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Who can raise a Safeguarding concern and how?

Anyone can raise a safeguarding concern and should do so as soon as they become aware of the risk

To raise a Safeguarding concern you should call Manchester Contact Centre 016 234 5001 or email mcreply@manchester.gov.uk
If you are concerned that the person is in immediate danger' contact the police on 999

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What are the 6 principles of Adult Safeguarding?

1. Empowerment
2. Prevention
3. Proportionality
4. Protection
5. Partnership
6. Accountability

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What do we mean by 'Making Safeguarding Personal' (MSP)?

The goals and outcomes are led by the person experiencing or at risk of abuse or neglect.

It should focus on meaningful improvements to the person's life, not just a process
We work with people to understand what being safe means to them and Success is measured by the person, not the health or social care worker.

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S42 of the [Care Act 2014](#) applies where a local authority has reasonable cause to suspect that an adult in its area

(a) has needs for care and support
(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.
"The local authority must make (or cause to be made) whatever enquiries it thinks necessary to enable it to decide whether any action should be taken in the adult's case"

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A Safeguarding enquiry should aim to:

- Establish the facts
- Ascertain the adult's views, wishes & desired outcomes
- Consider Consent and MCA
- Assess the needs of the adult for protection, support and redress
- Protect the adult from abuse and neglect and mitigate risk.
- Establish if others are at risk of harm.
- Decide on follow up actions with those responsible for the abuse or neglect
- Enable the adult to achieve resolution and recovery

