



Care Act 2014

# Making Safeguarding Personal

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# The Care Act 2014

New legal framework for how local authorities and other parts of the system work together to support adults with care and support needs.

When exercising any of its care and support functions, the local authority must focus on the needs and goals of the person and promote their wellbeing.

Helping the person achieve the outcomes that matter to them in their life.

Places adult safeguarding on a statutory footing.

Advocacy to support adults with 'substantial difficulty'.

6 statutory safeguarding principles.

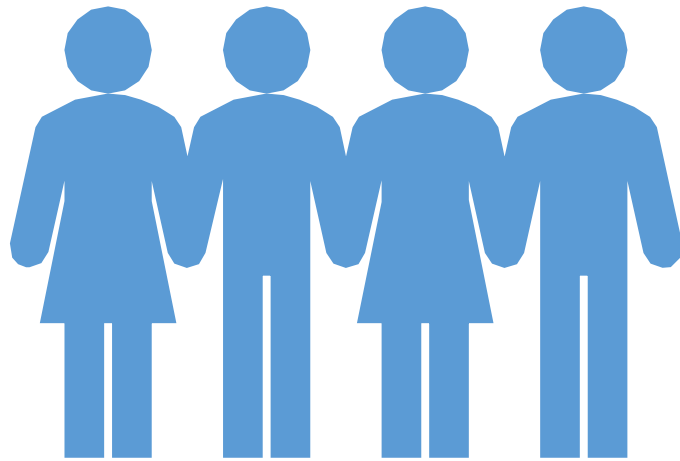


# The Care Act 2014 and MSP



- The Care Act Guidance makes it clear and includes the principles of Making Safeguarding Personal (MSP) which involves asking the adult at risk what they would like to happen.
- **The aim of MSP is to;**
- Engage people throughout the process from the outset with a focus on outcomes for the adult at risk
- Make people feel safe
- Make people feel empowered and in control
- Use an asset-based approach to help identify individuals strengths and networks
- Practice in relation to Safeguarding Adults nationally has long been criticised for being driven by policy and process rather than focused on what the adult wants and Hampshire is no exception to this.
- Embedding Making Safeguarding Personal in practice has been acknowledged nationally as a culture change.

# What is adult safeguarding work?



“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”. **(Care and Support Statutory Guidance, 2016)**

# What is Making Safeguarding Personal?

Making Safeguarding Personal means adult safeguarding:

- is person-led
- is outcome-focused
- enhances involvement, choice and control.



# Making Safeguarding Personal



- How to deliver a person-centred, outcome focused approach?
- **Key Questions:**
- What difference (outcome) is wanted or desired?
- How can we work with people to enable that to happen?
- How do we know outcomes have been understood and our intervention has made a difference ?
- Does the person feel safer and protected?

# Making Safeguarding Personal



A **shift** from a process supported by conversations to a series of conversations supported by a process.

# Safeguarding then and now.....

## Key messages in Care Act:

More flexibility

people knowing they are being safeguarded

less process driven

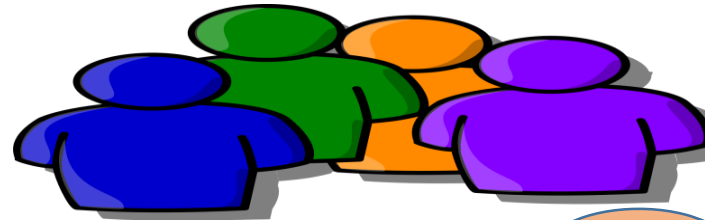
taking the 'adversarial' out of safeguarding

balanced risk taking

proportionality

choice, control and consent

agency accountability and responsibility





# Adult safeguarding work is rights based work



- **A Rights-Based Approach:** To promote and respect an adult's right to be safe and secure; to freedom from harm and coercion; to equality of treatment; to the protection of the law; to privacy; to confidentiality; and freedom from discrimination.


# Consent driven approach

- To make a presumption that the adult has the ability to give or withhold consent; to make informed choices; to help inform choice through the provision of information, and the identification of options and alternatives; to have particular regard to the needs of individuals who require support with communication, advocacy or who lack the capacity to consent; and intervening in the life of an adult against his or her wishes only in particular circumstances, for very specific purposes and always in accordance with the law.

# Empowering approach



An Empowering Approach: To empower adults to make informed choices about their lives, to maximise their opportunities to participate in wider society, to keep themselves safe and free from harm and enabled to manage their own decisions in respect of exposure to risk.



Person Centred  
approaches

# A Person-Centred Approach

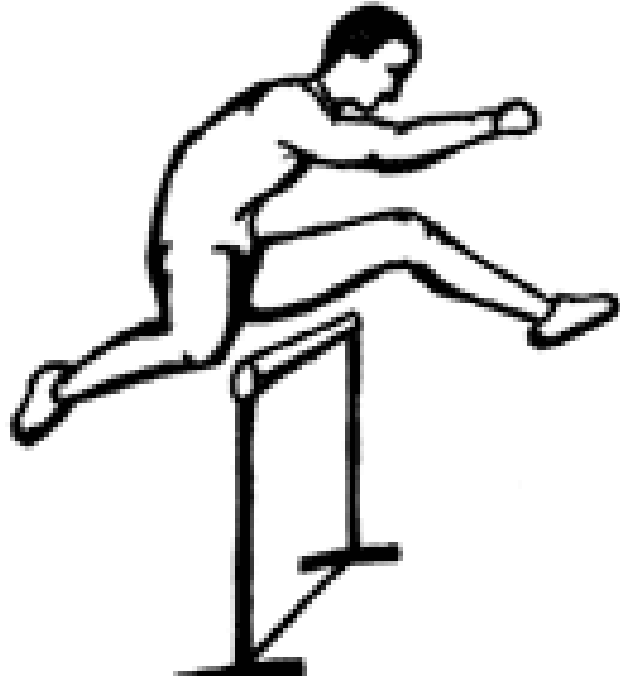
- To promote and facilitate full participation of adults in all decisions affecting their lives taking full account of their views, wishes and feelings and, where appropriate, the views of others who have an interest in his or her safety and well-being.

# A Collaborative Approach



- To acknowledge that adult safeguarding will be most effective when it has the full support of the wider public and of safeguarding partners across the statutory, voluntary, community, independent and faith sectors working together and is delivered in a way where roles, responsibilities and lines of accountability are clearly defined and understood.
- Working in partnership and a person-centred approach will work hand-in-hand.

# Hurdles to MSP



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- It takes too much time
- We don't have the resources
- We are encouraged to close cases
- She has dementia so she wont have a clue
- I think it will upset him/her to talk about it
- His parents don't want me to speak to him about it
- He wont be able to understand
- Anyway how can she tell me?

**Outcomes  
that adults  
want  
include:**

Happy

Safer

Knowing  
where to  
get help

New  
friends

Support  
to  
recover

Not being  
hurt

Having  
choice  
and  
control

Access  
to justice

Better  
quality  
care

Apology

# Six Key Principles That Underpin Adult Safeguarding

## 1. Empowerment

Personalisation and presumption of person-led decisions and informed consent.

## 2. Prevention

It is better to take action before harm occurs.

## 3. Proportionality

Proportionate and least intrusive response appropriate to the risk presented.

## 4. Protection

Support and representation for those in greatest need.

## 5. Partnership

Local solutions, working with communities. Communities have a part to play in preventing, detecting and reporting neglect and abuse

## 6. Accountability

Accountability and transparency in delivering safeguarding.



# Having Conversations



- Good practice will involve you having conversations with adults who may be at risk of harm about how we might respond in safeguarding situations in a way that enhances their involvement, choice and control as well as improving quality of life, wellbeing and safety.
- Staff working alongside those adults will need to have a clear understanding of the outcomes people want from safeguarding.
- It begins when we make every conversation count with a person.

# Making Safeguarding Personal is not.....

Not reporting the safeguarding concerns because the person does not want you to.....

Just the latest buzz word.....

Promising to keep secrets...

Something we do **to** people....

Saying it is someone else's business....

Ignoring risks.....

A tick box approach....