

# Safeguarding Adults Week 2020

## 7-minute briefings

### Background

There are a number of key pieces of legislation which govern the work of adult safeguarding in all local authorities. They include:

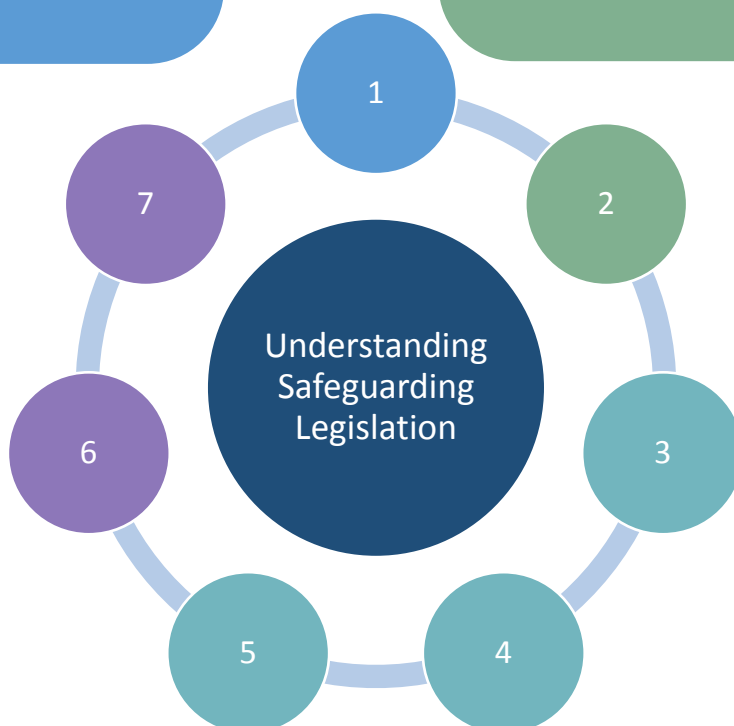
- Care Act 2014
- Mental Capacity Act 2005
- Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards
- Making Safeguarding Personal

### Why it matters

All legislation is put in place to both ensure effective and safe working practices and protect those who may be at risk. It is vitally important to be aware of current legislation and how it impacts on your working practices to ensure you protect yourself and those vulnerable members of the community, you are working hard to keep safe.

### What to do

It is vitally important that you keep up to date with any changes to legislation, if in doubt, contact your legal department for any clarification needed



### Information

The **Care Act 2014** sets out a statutory adult safeguarding framework where local authorities need to:

1. • Lead a multi agency local adult safeguarding system
2. • Make safeguarding enquiries, or request others to make them
3. • Establish a Safeguarding Adults Board
4. • Carry out Safeguarding Adult Reviews, when required
5. • Arrange for Independent Advocates, if required.

**Making Safeguarding Personal** the principle of MSP is to promote outcome focused and person centred adult safeguarding practice “no decision about me, without me”. The adult, their families and carers work together with agencies to find the right solutions to keep the person safe and to support them in making informed decisions

**Mental Capacity Act 2005** the main principles of this act are:

- Everybody has capacity unless it is proved otherwise
- Individuals should be supported to make their own decisions
- Anything done for or on behalf of people without capacity, must be in their best interests
- Should be the least restrictive intervention

**Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards** purpose of this legislation is to provide appropriate safeguards for vulnerable people who lack the capacity to consent to arrangements made for their care or treatment and who may be deprived of their liberty in their best interests, in order to protect them from harm.