



PROVIDER FORUM NEWSLETTER – JUNE 2024

Contents

Page 1	NEL Directory of Services
Page 1	Safeguarding Conference 2024 – 28th November – save the date!
Page 2	HFRS Training Dates – July 2024 – FREE ONLINE TRAINING
Pages 3-6	Safeguarding Adults – What is Abuse?
Pages 6-7	Learning Outcomes from a Recent Safeguarding Review
Page 7	Safeguarding and MCA Newsletter
Pages 8-10	Safeguarding Enquiries – Quarter 4, 2023/24

NEL DIRECTORY OF SERVICES

The Directory of Services has been updated and provides details of all services available across NEL for both adults and children. It can be accessed via this link: <https://www.safernel.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Directory-of-Services-08.05.2024.docx>

NEL SAB SAFEGUARDING CONFERENCE – SAVE THE DATE

Following the postponement of the conference originally scheduled for 17th April, this will now be taking place on **Thursday, 28th November 2024, at Immingham Civic Centre**. It will be a FREE full day event with lunch included. Registration details will be circulated and also included in the next issue of the newsletter.

HUMBERSIDE FIRE & RESCUE SERVICE – FREE ONLINE TRAINING

Humberside Fire & Rescue Service are hosting free online training on the fire risks associated with medical oxygen, air flow products, hoarding and emollients.

Click the suitable date and time and reserve your place now

[Tuesday 16th July 10:00-11:30](#)

[Thursday 18th July 10:00-11:30](#)

[Monday 22nd July 10:00-11:30](#)

[Monday 22nd July 13:30-15:00](#)

[Tuesday 23rd July 13:30-15:00](#)

[Thursday 25th July 10:00-11:30](#)



PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS ONLY AVAILABILITY ON THE LAST THREE DATES.

PLEASE USE THE LINK BELOW TO RESERVE YOUR PLACE

[Humberside Fire and Rescue Service Events - 23 Upcoming Activities and Tickets | Eventbrite](#)

SAFEGUARDING ADULTS – WHAT IS ABUSE?

- Abuse is when someone is hurt deliberately by someone else or somebody does or says something that upsets, frightens or causes harm to another person who is unable to protect themselves.
- People can be abused when someone tries to take away another person's rights, for example by not letting them have friends or choose their own food or clothes.
- Some people are abused when people steal from them or take their money and possessions away from them unfairly. This is called financial abuse.
- Abuse cannot happen by accident, but sometimes harm can occur when somebody does not realise that they are hurting or scaring another person.
- Abuse can sometimes happen when people suffer because they are ignored or left unsupported even though they need help and support to keep well and safe. This sort of abuse is called 'Neglect'.
- Some people abuse others deliberately and sometimes this is so serious it is a criminal offence – for example if someone tries to or hits someone hard on purpose.

ANY ABUSE IS WRONG

Who might be at risk of abuse?

All people aged over 18 are considered to be adults.

Some adults are more at risk of abuse than others and there can be many different reasons for this.

Adults may be more at risk is because he or she

- has physical disabilities, learning disabilities or mental health problems
- has sight or hearing loss
- is very ill or elderly and frail
- is unable to move around much
- has dementia or is very confused
- isn't able to stop someone else from hurting or taking advantage of them
- depends on someone else to care for them
- relies on someone else to manage their money

What are a person's rights?

- Everyone has the right to live their life free from violence, fear and abuse.
- Everyone has a right to be treated with respect by others.
- Everyone has the right to make choices about their life and things which affect them.

All people have these rights, whoever they are! It makes no difference whether a person is old, disabled, frail or ill.

Different types of abuse

Physical abuse: this can be:

- hitting or kicking
- pulling hair
- pinching, scratching, shaking
- giving someone too much or not enough medicine
- stopping someone have enough food or water

Sexual abuse and sexual exploitation can be:

- being touched where a person does not want to be touched
- being made to touch another person on their private parts
- having sex when a person does not want to
- giving a person money or gifts in return for sexual activities

Emotional abuse: this can be

- name calling, making threats or ignoring a person
- threatening or laughing at a person
- not letting a person spend time with others or go out

Financial abuse: this can be:

- stealing money or other items
- making a person buy something that they don't want
- not having a choice about how their money is spent
- telling someone that they have to give them money or their home

Neglect including self-neglect: this can be:

- not being given or not taking prescribed medication when it is needed
- not taking a person to see the doctor when they are ill
- being cold or hungry a lot of the time

- only having dirty clothes to wear or not being able to have a wash
- not having equipment when it is needed, for example, hearing aids, walking frames or wheelchairs
- not being given food or drinks when needed
- hoarding and keeping too much in the house so that it is not safe or so that normal living is impossible

Discrimination

This is when a person is treated unfairly because they are different for example because of:

- the colour of their skin or the language a person speaks
- their religion
- their sex
- their age or disability
- a person's sexuality

Organisational abuse: this can be

- poor care or ill-treatment in a hospital, in a care home or in a day centre

This may be one-off incidents or could be something that happens often or all the time.

Domestic abuse: this is

Abuse by a partner or close family member and can be physical, sexual, emotional, financial, genital mutilation or forced marriage.

Modern slavery

This includes:

- slavery which means being kept by someone and made to do work without pay or choice
- human trafficking which is people being taken away from home and used or sold for labour or prostitution
- forced labour is being made to work without any pay
- domestic servitude is being kept as a servant against your will

Who can be an abuser?

Abuse can be carried out by a known person such as a family member, a carer, a staff member or by a complete stranger.

Where can abuse take place?

Abuse can take place anywhere including in a person's own home, a hospital or a care home.

Who should a person tell if they are being abused?

They should tell someone that they trust as soon as they can.

This could be a professional person such as a doctor, nurse, social worker, police officer, member of staff at a care home, a day centre or a carer in a person's own home.

What happens next?

The abuse will need to be reported as soon as possible to the Single Point of Access (SPA) unless it is very urgent in which case it should be reported to the police.

Contact details:

SPA: 01472 256256

Humberside Police emergency number: 999

LEARNING OUTCOMES FROM A RECENT SAFEGUARDING REVIEW

We would like to draw to the attention of all partners some issues highlighted as part of a recent safeguarding review. The review concerned a complex individual, assessed in respect of a Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DoLS) authorisation. As part of the review, it was identified that:

- The individual was being covertly medicated, without any available supporting information to evidence why this was necessary and proportionate. Covert medication was identified by some staff involved in the matter, but not all.
- The individual's behaviours and/ or rejections of help may have amounted to an objection to being accommodated for the purpose of receiving care/ treatment, or an objection to the care/ treatment itself. Although covert administration of medication should act as a clear prompt to explore possible objections, this does not seem to have been clearly explored in this case.

In light of the learning from this case, we ask all relevant partners to:

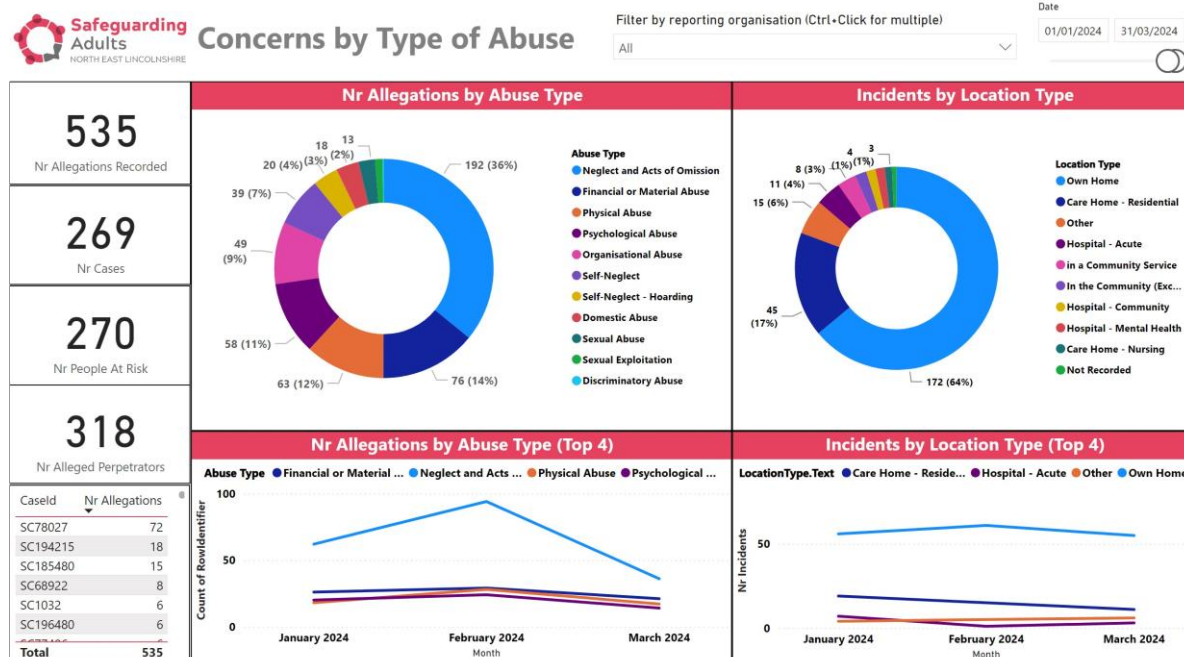
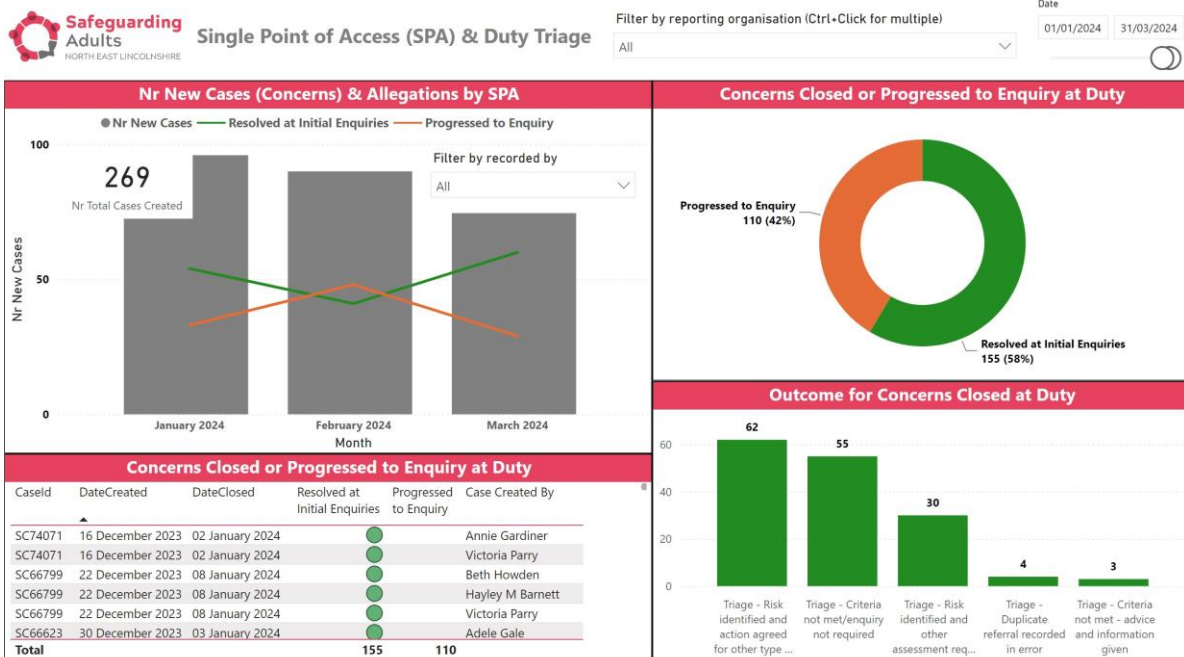
- Consider thoroughly the use and frequency of controlling or behaviour changing medication as part of all assessments (i.e. what is being administered, how and how often), and proactively identify where such medication may be being administered covertly. If you identify that the medication or way of administering it may not be necessary or proportionate, or has not been regularly reviewed, please raise this with a relevant medical practitioner for urgent action.
- Consider carefully the way you are working with individuals, and in particular whether they could be safely cared for in a way that is less intrusive. You can read a useful guide on promoting less restrictive practice here: [Promoting less restrictive practice: reducing restrictions tool for practitioners | Local Government Association](#)
- Be mindful that the apparent need to administer medication covertly may be an indicator of objection to the way in which the person is being cared for. A person who is deprived of the liberty and who objects to their care arrangements has the right to have their matter considered by the Court. Please flag possible objections for further investigation directly with the DoLS Team if the person is in a hospital or care home. If the person is outside of a hospital or care home, contact the person's named professional (if you know who they are) or otherwise contact the DoLS Team: telephone: Monday – Friday 11:00-15:00, 0300 330 2860. Outside of those hours you can contact the team via focus.mcadols@nhs.net

Don't forget that our local Mental Capacity Act 2005 (MCA) and Deprivation of Liberty Policy includes guidance on prescription and administration of medication without consent (at appendix G). You can find a link to the policy, and a range of other guidance on the MCA and connected topics, here: [Health and Social Care Professionals - LiveWell \(nelincs.gov.uk\)](#)

SAFEGUARDING AND MCA NEWSLETTER

For the latest Safeguarding and MCA newsletter (March 2024), please click onto the following link: [MCA & Safeguarding Adults e-newsletter issue 17 \(campaign-archive.com\)](#)

SAFEGUARDING ENQUIRIES – QUARTER 4, 2023/24



Duty Triage

Filter by reporting organisation (Ctrl+Click for multiple)

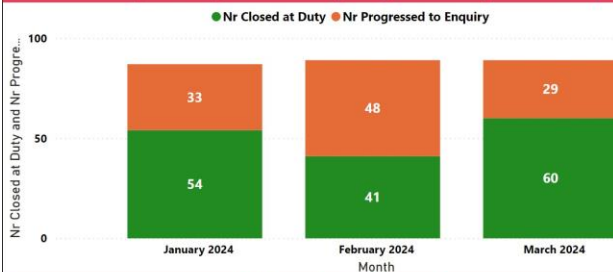
All

Date

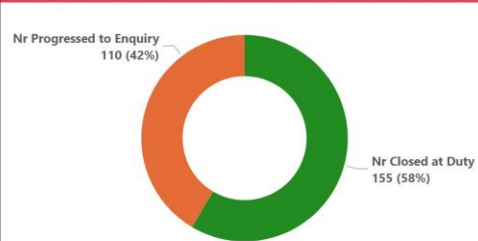
01/01/2024

31/03/2024

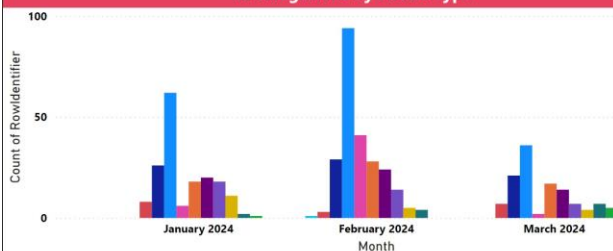
Nr Cases (Concerns) Closed at Duty Triage & Nr Progressed to Response



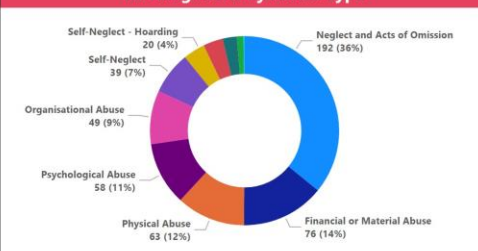
Safeguarding Concerns Closed or Progressed to Enquiry



Nr Allegations by Abuse Type



Nr Allegations by Abuse Type

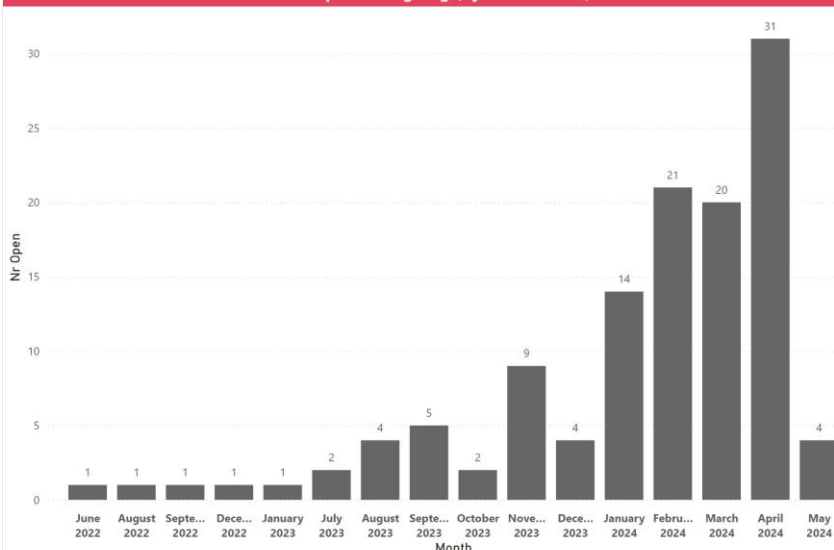


Enquiries Ongoing

Allocated to at Formal Enquiry Stage

All

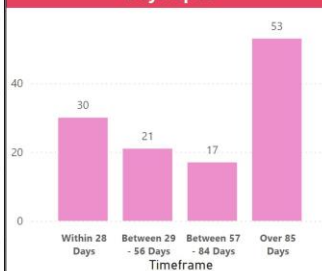
Nr Enquiries Ongoing (by date started)



Nr Enquiries Ongoing

121

Days Open



Case ID				
Case ID	Latest Stage	Section 42?	Nr Open	Allc ⁸
SC194215	Formal Enquiry	Unknown	1	Am
SC194216	Formal Enquiry	Unknown	1	Am
SC154948	Formal Enquiry	Yes	1	Am
SC155735	Formal Enquiry	Yes	1	Am
Total			121	

Enquiries Closed

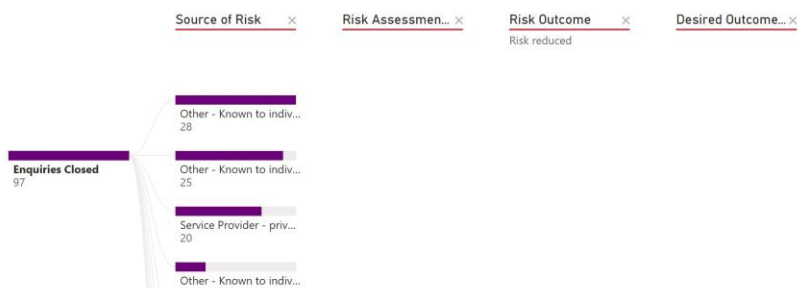
Filter by reporting organisation (Ctrl+Click for multiple)

All

Date

01/01/2024 31/03/2024

97		
Nr Cases Closed		
Filter by Closed by	All	
Filter by Source of Risk	All	
Filter by Risk Assessment Outcome	All	
Filter by Risk Outcome	All	
Case ID	Nr Closed	Section 42?
SC100991	1	Yes
SC1040	1	Yes
SC148620	1	Yes
SC149075	1	Yes
Total	97	



Enquiries Closed

Filter by reporting organisation (Ctrl+Click for multiple)

All

Date

01/01/2024 31/03/2024

97		
Nr Cases Closed		
Filter by Closed by	All	
Filter by Source of Risk	All	
Filter by Risk Assessment Outcome	All	
Filter by Risk Outcome	All	
Case ID	Nr Closed	Section 42?
SC100991	1	Yes
SC1040	1	Yes
SC148620	1	Yes
SC149075	1	Yes
Total	97	

