Safeguarding Adults Do's and Don'ts

The following six principles within the Care Act 2014 underpin safeguarding activity – the following advice should help to emulate these principles in situations that might need safeguarding considerations.

<u>Protection</u>	<u>Prevention</u>
Don't ignore abuse.	Do report abuse if you suspect or witness it
	whether you are a professional or just someone
	who is concerned for another person.
	Safeguarding still is everyone's business.
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<u>Empowerment</u>	<u>Accountability</u>
Do involve the person affected in the decision	Do ensure that confidentiality is paramount
to report whenever possible.	and that safeguarding information is only
Do always inform the person who raises a	shared on a need to know basis with
concern about next steps and decisions made.	permission from the person affected directly by
Do always put and keep the person who has	the concern/s.
been harmed at the centre of the safeguarding	Do always ensure that people affected by
process including providing advocacy where	safeguarding concerns and those involved in
necessary.	any enquiry are informed in a way that is
Do always ensure that the person alleged to	understandable to them about the eventual
have been harmed is asked what they want to	outcome.
happen and what they would like to see as a	Don't complete a process and file it away
desired outcome of the safeguarding process or	without sharing with the person affected and
consult with their representative.	their representatives.
Don't ignore the wishes of those directly	Don't place your organisation at the centre of
affected by safeguarding concerns and	the safeguarding process instead of the
remember that what they want as an outcome	individual or people affected by safeguarding
may differ from what you or your organisation	concerns.
want to happen.	
Down aughin	Dropoutionality.
Partnership	Proportionality Day's format that approximate and a make
Do be flexible and fit in with people's individual	Don't forget that sometimes people make unwise choices and decisions and remember
needs as much as possible taking in to consideration issues with communication,	
1	this when balancing risk against choice and control
language, culture and all forms of disability and need.	Don't make things more complicated than they
Don't just make decision's about safeguarding	really need to be and never forget that the
	most important person involved in the process
concerns without involving the person directly	is the person affected.
affected.	is the person affected.