

## Swindon Safeguarding Partnership's Safeguarding Adult Review – Kieran

### Further learning

[Making sense of Mental Health problems](#)

[Personalisation](#)

[Safeguarding vulnerable adults – Level 3](#)

[Self Neglect](#)

[Understanding Mental Capacity](#)

### Exploitation

**Who:** A person who exploits a vulnerable adult may be a carer, friend or relative

**How:** They may exploit the person's money or assets

**Signs:** Person allocated to manage finances and affairs may be evasive, disparity between a person's finances and their living arrangements or a failure to provide receipts.

(Social Care Institute for Clinical Excellence, 2015)

### Record Keeping

Good record-keeping is central to effective safeguarding. It is particularly important when you are assessing a person's capacity to make their own decisions. People benefit from records that promote good communication and high-quality care.

You should record decisions and actions that you decided not to take, as well as where an adult's finances are managed on their behalf. Records must be subject to robust and regular checks.

### Learning from SAR Kieran

This learning leaflet sets out learning for professionals which has been identified from a SAR in respect of Kieran. The learning identified has been incorporated into the SSP Strategic plan and the evolution of the Learning and Development offer. The outcomes of which will be monitored to ensure they are consistent with the learning to improve frontline practice.

Kieran died at his home in January 2019 following a period of illness. Kieran was diagnosed with mild learning disabilities around the age of 18 and first had contact with mental health services following his father's death 3 years later. Kieran lived with his Mother until she passed away in 2002.

Kieran experienced self – neglect, hoarding, mental illness and exploitation in the years leading up to his death. Following Kieran's death a SAR was undertaken and key areas for learning were identified.

### Mental Capacity Act and the Care Act

The MCA and the Care Act work together to promote the empowerment, safety and wellbeing of adults with care and support needs.

Both the MCA and Care Act promote independence and exercise as much control over their lives and any care and support they receive.

Any capacity assessment in relation to self-neglect or hoarding behaviour must be time specific and relate to a specific intervention or action. Best interest decisions should be taken formally with professionals involved and anyone with an interest in the person's welfare, such as members of the family (Preston-Shoot, Braye & Orr, 2014)

### Worried about an adult?

[Multi Agency Safeguarding Adults online referral form](#)

**Adult safeguarding team:** 01793 463555

**Email:** [adultsafeguarding@swindon.gov.uk](mailto:adultsafeguarding@swindon.gov.uk) (M-F, 8.30-5pm)

### Non Engagement

Agencies that support vulnerable adults can often find it difficult to engage with those who choose not to accept advice or attend appointments.

**Every attempt must be made to engage with the adult.** This could be via home visits, telephone calls or via family.

If the adult is involved with other services make contact with them to explore the best way to engage the adult.

### Hoarding

Hoarding is where someone possess a significant amount of clutter that becomes unmanageable.

Extreme hoarding meets the criteria for a Mental Capacity Assessment (Hardy, 2018)

Section 11 of the Care Act gives practitioners the legal authority to conduct an assessment where section 42 threshold is met but a person with capacity is refusing an assessment. In cases of self-neglect and hoarding, this is helpful for practitioners to remember as they can undertake an assessment even if this means obtaining information, without the person's input.