Possible responses to concerns of self-neglect.

An up-to-date social care assessment of the adult's needs could be considered, or a review of current care/needs convened.

Referral to GP and/or health professionals for assessment or review.

Consideration of the provision of social care services (long-term or short term reablement) including respite/ direct payment/personal budget

Monitoring by involved professionals/services/agencies which could consider escalation into higher risk categories and use of Adult Safeguarding procedures.

Information, signposting and advice about risks and what options there are for reducing risks.

Promoting self-help and strengths-based approaches.

Information/advice about access to health services for assessment or review

Financial information and advice

Signposting to universal services (e.g., GP, Fire Service localised community-based support groups)

Tenancy support/Housing support including assessment for appropriate accommodation.

Mental Health treatment/intervention (including intervention under the Mental Health Act 1983)

Professionals can request a Home Fire Safety Visit or Olive Branch Training from Staffordshire Fire and Rescue Services (SFARS) via:

https://www.staffordshirefire.gov.uk/your-safety/safety-at-home/olive-branch/

Referral to advocacy services

The mental capacity of the adult at risk in relation to specific decisions should be considered. Where the evidence outweighs the assumption of capacity MCA assessments can be considered on available evidence and information.

Consider who is best placed to engage with the adult? Who would the adult respond most positively to?

Consideration of any legal options required/available to safeguard the adult including use of the Mental Health Act, MCA, Best Interest Decisions

Consider risk to others (including children) and make appropriate referrals.

A Safeguarding Plan should be created where there are ongoing risks which could include any of the actions/interventions suggested above.