

If the change can be identified and fixed you may be able to return the person's situation to normal. This way you may avoid forceful intervention.

The Care Act 2014 includes self-neglect for which safeguarding S42 enquiries must be made.

Case to be sent to the Let's Talk Team for discussion.

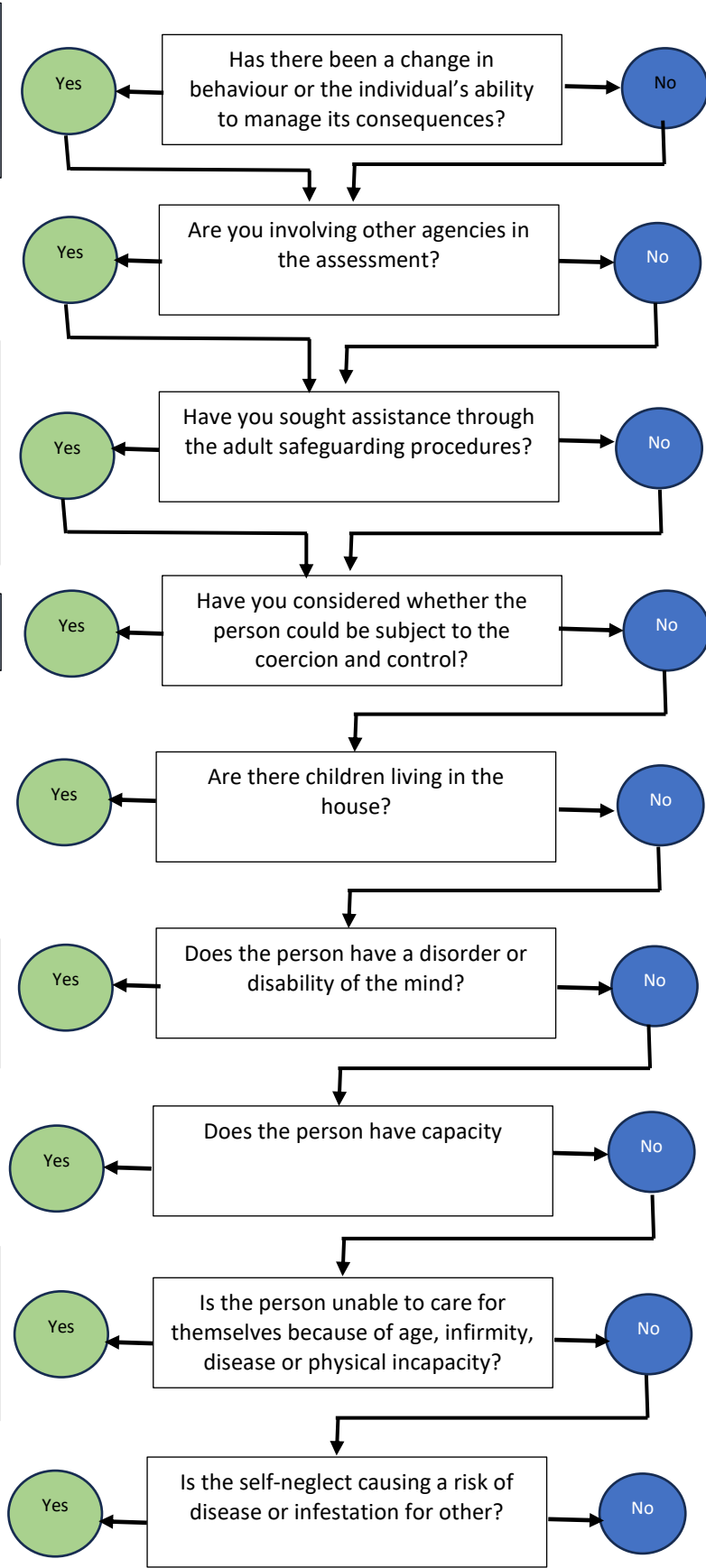
Follow Domestic Abuse process.

Consider referring the case to the MASH. There are greater powers of intervention to protect children if they are adversely affected by adults' decisions than to protect the adult themselves.

It may be possible to remove them and detain them for their own safety under the Mental Health Act 1983.

You may be able to intervene under the Mental Capacity Act, the Mental Health Act or by using the Inherent Jurisdiction of the High Court.

Under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 or the Public Health Act 1936 the Council may have a duty to intervene and clean the environment. This may only provide temporary improvements to their situation and long-term support will still be needed.



There are often multiple causes of self-neglect. Other professionals may be able to spot causes and help provide solutions you may miss. Involve them immediately. You might consider convening a multi-agency case conference to consider all aspects of the risk and its potential resolution.

Other agencies are likely to be signed up to these, so information to tackle self-neglect may be forthcoming. They may also have different powers to intervene. Self-neglect could be an indicator of abuse (including organisational abuse).

You may be able to intervene by making a decision in the person's best interest – but you will need to bear in mind that their decision would be likely to have been before they lost

Continue to support the person to improve their situation but know you have done everything within your power to enforce change and the person is making their own decision.