

# 7 MINUTE LEARNING

01

## Introduction

Rough sleepers and the Multiple Exclusion Homeless people are at an increase risk of abuse, neglect and exploitation.

‘Multiple Exclusion Homelessness is defined as people who have been homeless and have also experienced one or more of the following:

- Institutional care OR
- Substance misuse (drug problems, alcohol problems, abuse of solvents) OR
- Participation in street culture activities’ (begging, street drinking, ‘survival’ shoplifting or sex work.’

Michael Preston Shoot

People are on the streets for different reasons, find out their story.

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## Things that don't work.

- \*Poor communications internally and across Agencies
- \*Failure to follow Policies and Guidance on ‘Non-engagement and Discharge’
- \*Failure to notice patterns in the person’s behaviour.
- \*The problem is not the problem, it is the solution that is the problem.

‘Michael Preston-Shoot’

## Things that work: Multi-Agency Working

- \*Clear leadership is required- resources to support ie time and staff, are essential.
- \*Consider using the MARM (Multi-Agency Risk Management) Framework to help communication between Agencies.
- \*Clear and agreed engagement with other Agencies needs to be identified and actioned.
- \*Integrated ‘wrap around care’ is essential.
- \*Be prepared to ‘Challenge’ decisions which you feel do not support the person.

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# Understanding Homelessness

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## 05 Things That work: Mental Capacity

- \*When assessing capacity, consider fluctuating capacity and executive functioning.
- \*Capacity may change with factors influencing their lifestyle.
- \*A large number of homeless people have mental disorders.
- \*Substance misuse, adverse childhood experiences, brain injury and brain trauma may all impact on decision making.
- \*Focus on decisional and executive capacity.

Things that work:

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## Assertive Engagement

- \*Take every opportunity to meet or talk to the person.
- \*Do not assume that the person will keep to scheduled appointments-their understanding of time and what is important may be different to yours.
- \*Any refusal to meet or to work with you take at ‘face value’, try again using a different strategy.
- \*Involve family and friends when appropriate to do so, with their agreement.
- \*Use Outreach Specialists and Advocates
- \*Make Every Meeting Count

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## Things that work: Building Relationships

- \*Get to know the whole person in the environment you see them in.
- \*Removing strategies that they use to cope with their own situation may lead to broken relationships.
- \*Plan and revisit the risk assessment around their lifestyle and environment, it will frequently change.
- \*Agreed interventions should be personal to them.

Things that work:

## Professional Curiosity

- \*Listen to their concerns
- \*Ask questions and repeat those questions using different phrases: ask ‘why’, ‘how’ and ‘what’.
- \*Support them to agree ways to reduce ‘Risk and ‘Harm’, judge the level of intervention required.
- \*Think ‘Family’, consider their past history as this is important to them.
- \*Roll with resistance-be creative and flexible

Bournemouth, Christchurch & Poole and Dorset Safeguarding

Adults Board and BCP Council

With thanks to the work from Michael Preston Shoot who influenced this resource