Introduction

In Spring 2025, SSAB and Salford Adult Social Care delivered two 'Bite Size Briefing' sessions on Persons in Positions of Trust (PiPoT) to professionals working with adults at risk. These sessions aimed to strengthen safeguarding practices and clarify how to manage allegations against individuals in trusted roles.

SSAB has published a multiagency PiPoT framework and briefing document, with a local flowchart in development. This Outcome Report evaluates training impact and identifies areas for improvement, which will be discussed by SEG and progressed via the IIN.

7 Resources

For further information, agencies are encouraged to consult the full Outcome Report. This document provides detailed findings, and makes recommendations for operational actions in the spirit of continuous safeguarding improvement.

Additional resources:

- SSAB PiPoT webpage
- SSAB PiPoT Framework and Process
- PiPoT 7-Minute Briefing
- <u>PiPoT Allegation</u> <u>Management Flowchart</u>
- SSAB Multi-Agency
 Escalation Policy

What is 'PiPoT'?

'Persons in Positions of Trust, refers to individuals—paid or voluntary—who work with adults needing care and support, where their role carries an expectation of trust, AND the person is in a position to exercise authority, power or control over an adult at risk (as perceived by the adult at risk), AND their role carries expectation of trust AND the person is in a position to exercise authority, power or control over an adult(s) at risk (as perceived by the adult at risk).

The SSAB PiPoT framework ensures allegations are handled appropriately, distinguishing between misconduct, poor practice, and complaints, and promotes a consistent, multi-agency approach across Salford.

Person(s) In
Position(s) of Trust

Multi-Agency
Audit
March 2025

Considerations

Despite the positive outcomes, the report identifies areas for improvement. Attendance from healthcare, emergency services, and voluntary sectors was limited, suggesting a need for broader engagement. Some professionals also reported difficulty locating internal policies or uncertainty about their roles in the PiPoT process.

The SEG is asked to consider whether to recommend further awareness-raising within Adult Social Care and the Local Authority via the IIN. There is also a question about engaging professionals from underrepresented sectors, such as pharmacists, opticians, and religious communities, who may also work with adults at risk but were not present in the training sessions.

Participation

The training reached 59 professionals across sectors including social care, housing, healthcare, and emergency services. A follow-up survey received 38 responses (64%), assessing retention and confidence in applying PiPoT procedures.

Most responses came from 'Social Care – Adults' (29%) and Salford City Council (21%), in proportion to the training attendance for these sectors. Healthcare sector participation was low, highlighting a need for broader engagement in future sessions.

Key Findings

Survey results showed strong retention: 100% recalled the PiPoT acronym, and 92% were familiar with the SSAB framework. All respondents knew how to report a PiPoT allegation or could easily find out.

Confidence in applying the framework was high, with 64% rating it 4 or 5 out of 5. However, 37% said their organisation hadn't highlighted PiPoT or they couldn't recall it, indicating gaps in internal communication.

Good Practice

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Attendees praised the training's clarity and relevance, reporting increased confidence in identifying and responding to PiPoT concerns. Some used the training to raise awareness within their teams.

The multi-agency approach and accessible resources were valued. Many said they felt better equipped to handle safeguarding scenarios after the session, showing the training's positive impact on practice.

