



social care
institute for excellence

What the Supreme Courts Deprivation of Liberty judgment means for social care

Chair: Gerard Crofton–Martin Interim CEO SCIE

Speaker: Ben Troke Weightmans LLP

About SCIE

- Independent not-for-profit social care charity, working with a wide range of partners and people with lived experience
- >20 years collaborating and innovating to improve adults and children's lives
- Expert staff: registered social workers, social care practitioners, local authority professionals, researchers, training experts
- Offer covers wide range e.g. digital innovation, pathway redesign, local government reform, CQC support
- DHSC - deliver improvement support for councils' social care and public health services, working with Partners in Health and Care (LGA and ADASS)
- Co-production with people with lived experience of social care underpins and informs what we do, enabling us to recommend best practice in social care



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Agenda

15.00 Introductions

15.05 Main speaker

15.35 Q& A

15.55 Concluding remarks & feedback

Please keep your microphones on mute and use the Q & A to post questions



Weightmans

Weightmans

Deprivation of liberty, post AGNI
SCIE

15 July 2026

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Our Healthcare Practice

Our people

150+

specialist healthcare lawyers



180+

local government and public sector lawyers



Our clients



166 NHS Bodies

NHS Trusts, ICBs and national bodies (including NHS Resolution, NHS England)



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15 Medical Defence Organisations

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Instructing us

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Award success



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Health Investor awards (2024): Finalist – Public Sector Legal advisors of the year

Health Investor awards (2023): Finalist – Transactional Legal advisors of the year

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“The Weightmans health team are exceptionally good.”

NHS Client
Legal 500, 2024



“They’re always wanting to go the extra mile and find ways in which to support.”

NHS Client
Chambers and Partners, 2024



Deprivation of Liberty

- Autonomy v paternalism
- Best interests decisions where P cannot decide
- But proportionality – the more intrusive, the greater the need for safeguards. MCA s5, s6.
- Article 5 – where someone is DoL, there needs to be a due legal process, and a right to challenge.
- DoL = (1) **Continuous supervision and control AND not free to leave** + (2) lack of consent + (3) imputable to the state [until 2 June 2026]
- MCA is our framework for making the best interests decisions that may bring restrictions
- DoL/S is our legal framework for the ***scrutiny of the restrictions***



So ...

- Get the MCA right first and foremost
- DoL/S is the spotlight not a padlock
- Err on the side of caution - Trigger is that P is “at risk of” being DoL
- Impact of Cheshire West – “a gilded cage is still a cage”

AGNI – UKSC, 2 June 2026

- Application by Attorney General of Northern Ireland to ask UKSC whether the proposed Code of Practice for DoLS (in N Ireland) is ok, given it would not be compatible with Cheshire West
- Wanted to include idea of “incapacitous consent” – that there can be “valid consent” (so not a DoL) if someone is “happy” with the situation, even though they lack capacity for the decisions about their care.
- DHSC joined in to argue that Cheshire West went too far.

AGNI: Cheshire West was wrong

- The “acid test” is too crude a test of objective confinement.
- It needs to be multi-factorial (the “Guzzardi basket”)
- The things Cheshire West discounted ARE in fact relevant –
- Purpose, context, relative normality, objection etc
- Coercion is a “necessary element”
- Objection is key, and medication that suppresses objection is a red flag
- Liberty means physical liberty

Domestic setting

Possible, but –

- “The parties identified no decision of the European Court to date which has held that an individual living in their own home is deprived of liberty”.
- “...the restrictions imposed would need to be more severe or extensive to amount to such a deprivation, such as, for example, a combination of restraint, medication, and seclusion.” (para 193).
- Supported living?

“Incapacitous consent”

- For the purposes of Article 5 ECHR, it is possible for someone to give “valid consent” to restrictions – and so stop it being a DoL – even though they lack capacity to make the decisions about care and residence under the MCA.
- They just need to have a “sufficient awareness” of their situation to be able to show “whether they are happy or unhappy” with it.

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- They just need to have a “sufficient awareness” of their situation to be able to show “whether they are happy or unhappy” with it.
- **If you’re “happy”, and we know it, there’s no DoL.**

“Incapacitous consent”

- MUCH better to focus on the question of objective DoL / confinement, than on subjective “incapacitous consent”.
- If there is no objection / coercion, there is unlikely now to be an objective DoL, so the “consent” is academic.
- Objection / coercion are likely to be clearer ideas than being “happy”, and this avoids the (unnecessary) confusion of the idea of “incapacitous consent” bleeding out of Article 5 into other areas of decisions about treatment.

DHSC guidance – 15 June 2026

The multi-factorial assessment includes:

- The type of restrictions (eg locked doors, physical control, supervision, sedation meds, social isolation etc)
- Duration of those restrictions
- The effect of the restrictions on the person
- The manner of implementation of the restrictions
- Objection
- How far from the paradigm prisoner in a cell
- The relative normality (eg greater restrictions would be needed for there to be a DoL at home)

DHSC guidance

- For there to be a DoL there must be an element of restriction being imposed on a person against their will.
- Any objection would point towards a deprivation of liberty.
- Compliance does not mean the person is consenting
- Unlikely then to be a DoL if the P's liberty is constrained by their own illness, condition or impairment – eg if physical disabilities prevent them from leaving and “they are unable to form any desire to leave”.

DHSC guidance

- Where the person is objecting, then it follows that valid consent is unlikely to be present.
- Objection could include:
- Attempts to leave the setting
- Refusing care or treatment (eg pushing staff away)
- Physical restraint or 1:1 care to manage behaviour
- Covert medication if objecting to medication
- Sedating medication to manage behaviour if it affects an individual's ability to object.



THE 2026 DoL JUDGMENT

A practical guide to what now counts as deprivation of liberty

**NO MORE ACID TEST:
USE A
MULTIFACTORIAL
ASSESSMENT**



1 START WITH THE WHOLE PICTURE

Assess the person's specific situation. No single factor decides it. Consider all relevant factors together, including:

- Type and level of restrictions
- Duration and pattern of restrictions
- Effects of the restrictions on the person
- How the restrictions are applied in practice
- Whether the person objects (see panel 2)
- How "detention-like" the situation is
- How normal or ordinary the arrangements are for the person
- The purpose of the arrangements

★ It is a matter of degree, not an all-or-nothing test.

2 OBJECTION REALLY MATTERS

Look carefully for signs of objection. Any objection points towards DoL. This includes:

- Attempts to leave
- Distress or expressions of unhappiness
- Refusal of care or treatment
- Physical rejection or resistance
- Need for one-to-one care, constant supervision or close watching
- Covert medication
- Sedating medication which affects ability to object

★ Objection does not need to be verbal. Consider the person's behaviour, body language and all the circumstances.

3 WISHES, FEELINGS & ARTICLE 5 CONSENT

Wishes and feelings have always mattered in best interests decisions. Now, they may also affect whether the restrictions are a DoL.

A person may give valid consent for Article 5/DoL purposes even if they lack MCA capacity for care/residence. Valid consent is only possible where:

- ✓ They have a basic understanding of what is happening
- ✓ They can communicate a view (by any means)
- ✓ They appear to accept the situation as it is

★ Valid consent here means consent for Article 5/DoL purposes – not consent to the whole care plan. Compliance or acquiescence is not enough. Active acceptance (even if reluctant) is needed for valid consent.

★ Ask: "How do we know what this person understands and wants?"

★ MCA capacity is not the whole answer – wishes and feelings now carry significant weight.



IF THERE IS SERIOUS DOUBT, FLUCTUATING VIEWS, SIGNIFICANT RESTRICTIONS, OR POSSIBLE ARTICLE 5 ENGAGEMENT – REFER FOR DoLS/COURT REVIEW AND RECORD YOUR REASONING.



Record your assessment, factors considered and evidence.



Seek advice and escalate early if unsure.



Keep the person at the centre of every decision.



For the full guidance, see:

Changes to the definition of deprivation of liberty: UK Supreme Court 2026 judgment on what constitutes a deprivation of liberty | www.gov.uk/government/publications/changes-to-the-definition-of-deprivation-of-liberty



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So – ten points

1. Focus on getting the MCA right.
2. Treat “incapacitous consent” with great caution.
3. Err on the side of caution for DoLS referrals / COP applications – it remains the provider’s responsibility to decide what to refer
4. Acknowledge uncertainty
5. Mitigate this – audit, benchmarking and sharing best practice.
6. The care and restrictions do not change, just because they are no longer regarded as amounting to a DoL (and still need to be enforced).

So – ten points

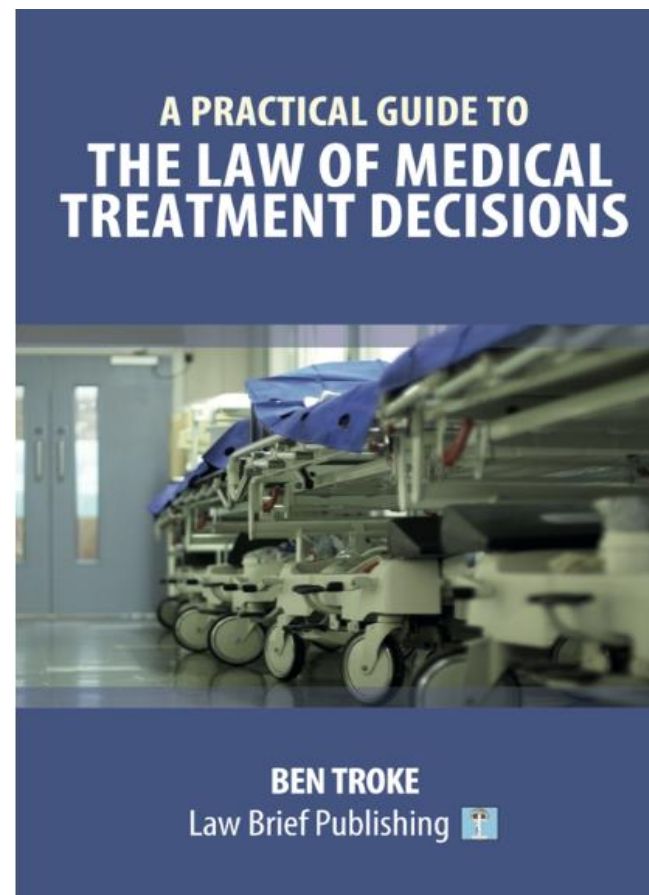
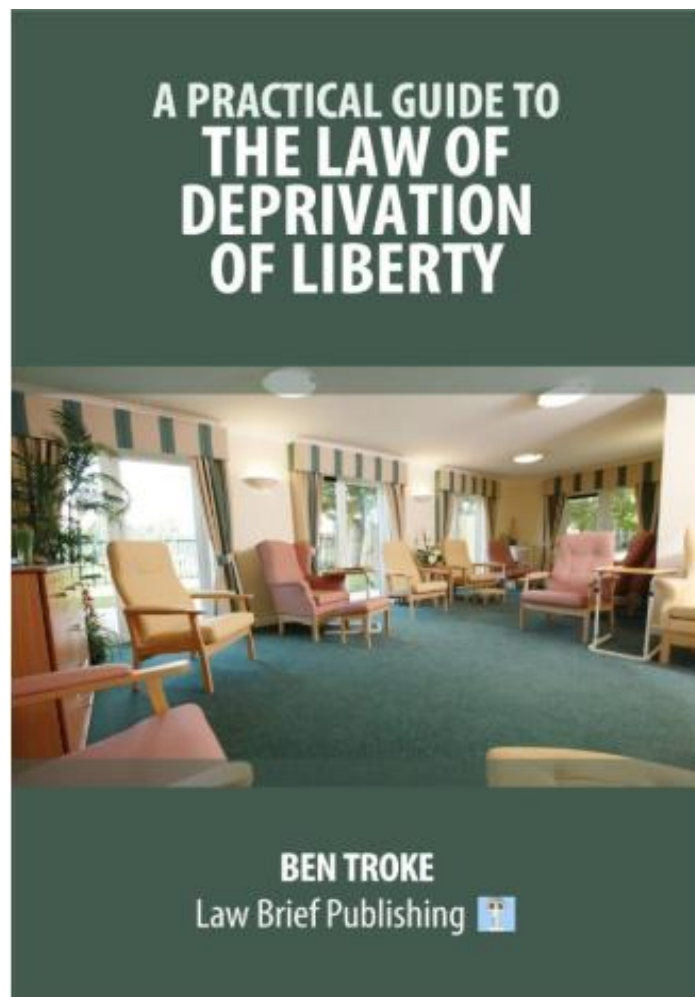
7. This needs careful communication with patients and families.
8. Training for professionals also needs care – to include review of policies / audit of impact on MCA, DoL and consent.
9. Where someone is no longer actually DoL, an ongoing existing DoLS authorisation does not create any liability (the authorisation is the scrutiny, it doesn't create the restrictions)
10. Other safeguards are relevant, even if Article 5 DoL doesn't apply – eg Care Act, MCA, safeguarding and Article 8 (right to private and family life)

What next?

- Some more guidance from DHSC, ADASS and CQC
- Code of Practice update likely in 12-18/12
- Case law in the meantime will be inconsistent
- Liberty Protection Safeguards seem unlikely
- COPDOL11 process unlikely to continue
- More work, not less?!

Resources

- [CQC response](#) – 8 June 2026
- [DHSC initial guidance](#) – 15 June 2026
- [ADASS response](#) – 5 June 2026, and [update](#) – 18 June 2026
- Weightmans' [webinar and article](#)



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