



Report for Derbyshire County Council Scrutiny Committee

Derbyshire Safeguarding Adults Board (DSAB)

1 Attending:

Independent Chair of the DSAB Andrew G Searle
Derbyshire County Council Adult Care Lead for Adult Safeguarding Jill Ryalls

2 Purpose of the report:

To provide members with an update and the work of the Adult Safeguarding Board in the context of the National agenda and from a Local perspective and in doing so provide reassurance adult safeguarding is being addressed and an effective approach is in place.

3 Background:

3.1 April 2015 saw the implementation of the Care Act 2014 in April 2015, which for the first time puts the **Adult Safeguarding Board** on a **statutory** footing and replaces the previous guidance known as No Secrets.

3.2 The safeguarding duties apply to an adult who:

Has needs for care and support (whether or not the local authority is meeting any of those needs) and; is experiencing, or at risk of, abuse or neglect; and as a result of those care and support needs is unable to protect themselves from either the risk of, or the experience of abuse or neglect.

3.3 The Local Authority has new safeguarding duties:-

- To make enquiries, or cause others to do so, if it believes an adult is experiencing, or is at risk of, abuse or neglect, an enquiry should establish whether any action needs to be taken to prevent or stop abuse or neglect, and if so, by whom;
- Establish a Safeguarding Adults Board (SAB) with The Clinical Commissioning Group and Police specifically named as Statutory partners along with the Local Authority;
- arrange, where appropriate, for an independent advocate to represent and support an adult who is the subject of a safeguarding enquiry or Safeguarding Adult Review (SAR)
- Co-operate with each of its relevant partners in order to protect the adult. In their turn each relevant partner must also co-operate with the local authority;



3.4 Making safeguarding Personal (MSP)

Organisations should always promote the **adult's wellbeing** in their safeguarding arrangements. People have complex lives and being safe is only one of the things they want for themselves. Professionals should work with the adult to establish what being safe means to them and how that can be best achieved. This is known as MSP:-

A person led outcome focused process, in a way that enhances **involvement, choice** and **control** as well as **improving quality of life, wellbeing** and **safety**

3.5 Six principles:-

Underpin all adult safeguarding work and these have been adopted within Derbyshire as in other areas.

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|-------------------------|--|
| Empowerment: | People supported and encouraged to make their own decisions and with informed consent. |
| Prevention: | It is better to take action before harm occurs. |
| Proportionality: | The least intrusive response appropriate to the risk presented. |
| Protection: | Support and representation for those in greatest need. |
| Partnership: | Local solutions through services working with their communities. Communities have a part to play in preventing, detecting and reporting neglect and abuse. |
| Accountability: | Accountability and transparency in delivering safeguarding. |

3.6 Different categories of Abuse and Neglect covered by Care Act:

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|---------------------------|--|
| Physical: | Including assault, hitting, slapping, pushing, and misuse of medication, restraint or inappropriate physical sanctions. |
| Domestic violence: | including psychological, physical, sexual, financial, emotional abuse; so called 'honour' based violence. |
| Sexual: | including rape, indecent exposure, sexual harassment, inappropriate looking or touching, sexual teasing or innuendo, sexual photography, subjection to pornography or witnessing sexual acts, indecent exposure and sexual assault or sexual |



acts to which the adult has not consented or was pressured into consenting.

- Psychological:** including emotional abuse, threats of harm or abandonment, deprivation of contact, humiliation, blaming, controlling, intimidation, coercion, harassment, verbal abuse, cyber bullying, isolation or unreasonable and unjustified withdrawal of services or supportive networks.
- Financial or material:** including theft, fraud, internet scamming, coercion in relation to an adult's financial affairs or arrangements, including in connection with wills, property, inheritance or financial transactions, or the misuse or misappropriation of property, possessions or benefits.
- Modern Slavery:** encompasses slavery, human trafficking, forced labour and domestic servitude. Traffickers and slave masters use whatever means they have at their disposal to coerce, deceive and force individuals into a life of abuse, servitude and inhumane treatment.
- Discriminatory:** including forms of harassment, slurs or similar treatment, because of race, gender and gender identity, age, disability, sexual orientation or religion.
- Organisational:** including neglect and poor care practice within an institution or specific care setting such as a hospital or care home, for example, or in relation to care provided in one's own home. This may range from one off incidents to on-going ill-treatment. It can be through neglect or poor professional practice as a result of the structure, policies, processes and practices within an organisation.
- Neglect and Acts of omission:**
Including neglect and poor care practice within an institution or specific care setting such as a hospital or care home, for example, or in relation to care provided in one's own home. This may range from one off incidents to on-going ill-treatment. It can be through neglect or poor professional practice as a result of the structure, policies, processes and practices within an organisation.
- Self-neglect:** this covers a wide range of behaviour neglecting to care for one's personal hygiene, health or surroundings and includes behaviour such as hoarding
- NB** **Domestic violence, modern slavery and self-neglect** have been introduced as new criteria which may trigger safeguarding arrangements as a result of the Care Act.



4 Responsibilities for Safeguarding Adult Boards (SAB's) and local responses:

- 4.1** The Care Act has made SAB's statutory and state they must publish a strategic plan and annual report.

Response: The DSAB already adheres to this process and has done so for several years. A refresh of these documents is underway as a matter of routine but also to ensure compliance with the guidance.

- 4.2** SAB's must assure itself that local safeguarding arrangements are in place as defined by the Care Act.

Response: The DSAB have refreshed their multi agency Policy and Procedures which will be presented to the next Board in June for ratification. Terms of Reference of Board refreshed ensuring member's responsibilities as individuals as well as their organisation effectiveness in adult safeguarding.

- 4.3** SAB's must ensure that safeguarding practice is person centred and outcome focused.

Response: The DSAB have adopted the 'Making Safeguarding Personal' model which does exactly as recommended one concern is that the process will take longer initially however the anticipation is 'if we get it right first time the outcomes will be longer lasting and prevent revisits'

- 4.4** SAB's must work collaboratively to prevent abuse and neglect where possible.

Response: The DSAB is a multi- agency partnership and far wider than the three statutory agencies, involving the 3rd sector and all elements of health. It would be fair to say that the Local authority is the main 'driver' of partnership work however the Care act has given them the responsibility to have these processes etc. in place.

- 4.5** SAB's must ensure agencies and individuals give timely and proportionate responses when abuse or neglect has occurred.

Response: The DSAB has a good working relationship built up over several years to negate these issues an escalation process exists if lack of compliance occurs.

- 4.6** Sab's must assure itself that safeguarding practice is continuously improving and enhancing the quality of life of adults in its area.

Response: The DSAB has a sub group dedicated to continual improvement and performance management Chaired by the Board representative from The Clinical Commissioning Groups regular audits and self-assessments take place. Safeguarding Adult Review and Lessons Learned Review processes are in place and are enacted when appropriate.



5 Links to other partnership groups and process.

Derbyshire Safeguarding Adult Board has good relationships with several partnership groups including The LSCB in Derbyshire, Health and Wellbeing Board, Community Safety Partnership, Domestic Violence Governance Board, MAPPA and MARAC; Vulnerable Adult Risk Management (VARM). A good working relationship exists between Derby City Adult Safeguarding and work streams are explored to avoid duplication as several of the partners involved in safeguarding work across all of Derbyshire and Derby city, an example of good work practices are shared Policy and Procedures.

6 Sub Groups (current) / (future)

The following sub groups are currently supporting the work of the SAB in the future Task and Finish groups may become more effective.

Learning and Development
Performance and Quality
Operational and Leadership
MCA/DoLS

Two new sub groups are to be introduced:

Safeguarding incident and Learning Process
Customer inclusion/ communication and engagement

7 Data

A brief overlook at how referrals have increased over the years into 'Adult Safeguarding'

Year	Referrals
2009-10	1026
2010-11	1359
2011-12	1442
2012-13	1441
2013-14	1655

Yet confirmed 2014-15 1654

8 Conclusion and the future of adult safeguarding within Derbyshire

Derbyshire Safeguarding Adult Board has refreshed or in the process of refreshing their Policy and Procedures, Terms of References, Strategy and Business plans to reflect the changes within the Care Act.



There is good partner engagement across Derbyshire.

Financial stability is required to fund the work of Adult Safeguarding. Funding agreements/ arrangements with partners are not established as they are within the LSCB and the Adult Board now on a statutory footing need to have similar arrangements in place and needs to be a priority over the coming months. Safeguarding Adult Reviews (SCR's within LSCB) are now mandatory with the Adult Safeguarding and this is just one area that needs stable funding arrangements.

It has been recognised that the Board require a dedicated worker similar to that of the Board manager within the LSCB, this role would ensure we move forward in a coordinated way quicker and more effectively.

The Think Family approach is more and more recognised across all partners where workers are encouraged to view and recognise the whole family and not just a single individual. People live in families and there are many influences that affect that family and an early intervention is the preferred option. The training of adult safeguarding embraces this approach and better with more timely referrals into children or adult services being a desired outcome.


Making Safeguarding Personal will support all individuals in a better individual outcome focussed approach, early days to see the benefit.


9 Request:

To attend this committee again in the future, to share the Annual Report and the updated Strategy, Business Plan etc. thereby allowing the Committee to see progress and development of adult safeguarding on a yearly basis.

Additional documents maybe of interest:


Safeguarding
Referral Form 05-05-


Chapter 14
Safeguarding from_C


DSAB Annual Report
13-14.pdf

Andy Searle

Independent Chair

Derbyshire Safeguarding Adult Board

Improvement and Scrutiny Committee

20th May 2015

Christine Cassell

Independent Chair

Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Board



**Safeguarding
Children**
Everybody's Business

Purpose of presentation

- Outline the role of Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Board
- Update this Board on key safeguarding issues in Derbyshire

Role of Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Board

Statutory objectives and functions of LSCBs:

- to coordinate what is done by each person or body represented on the Board for the purposes of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children in the area;
- to ensure the effectiveness of what is done by each such person or body for those purposes.

Section 14 of the Children Act 2004

Statutory Requirements

- Independence
- Independent Chair
- Statutory Board partners
- Chief Executive responsible for chair appointment and effectiveness of LSCB
- Annual Report

Working Together 2015

Relationship to Health and Well Being Board

“They should also work with the health and wellbeing board, informing and drawing on the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.”

Working Together Chapter 3 para 6

The National Context

- Reducing budgets
- Changing inspection regime
- Rotherham and Oxfordshire
- Adult Safeguarding Boards now statutory

Structure of the LSCB

- Main Board – meets quarterly
- Core Business Group introduced now meets 6 weekly
- Chief Officer Group across city and county meets twice yearly
- Sub groups – some joint with city

Some key activities

- Training programme
- Policy and procedures
- 'Section 11' audits of individual agencies
- Individual case reviews
- Multi-agency audits
- Theme reviews

2013-14

- Ofsted report – LA good – LSCB requires improvement – evidence of impact including on HWWB
- Protocol proposed for Boards
- Threshold procedures and escalation process
- Case Reviews – one Serious Case Review and five Serious Incident Learning Reviews completed. Two SCRs published

2013-2014

- E-learning package available on SCRs
- Posters, mouse mats and leaflets to disseminate learning
- CSE strategy and action plan strengthened
- Board manager appointed
- Formal confirmation of chair

Key issues from Serious Case Reviews

Babies:

- Shaking
- Co-sleeping
- Domestic abuse
- Methadone in the household
- Lack of ante-natal assessment

Key issues from Serious Case Reviews

Teenagers:

- Suicide/self harm
- CSE
- Offending Behaviour
- Missing from school, home or care
- Difficult to engage

Key issues from Serious Case Reviews

Parents:

- Substance misuse
- Mental health
- Domestic abuse
- Hostility/non engagement
- Disguised compliance
- Violent men
- Fire safety

Priorities for 2014-15

Priorities :

- Further improve the rigour of the Board
- Child Sexual Exploitation and E safety
- Children and young people affected by parental substance misuse
- Children and young people misusing substances (incl legal highs)
- Emotional well being of children (including self harm and suicide)
- Children and Young People affected by domestic abuse

‘Think Family’ and early help as a thread through all priorities.

Key actions in 2014-15

- CSE strategy and E safety– awareness raising – review following Rotherham
- Domestic Abuse – challenge to strategy to identify outcomes
- Challenge the response to emotional well being self harm and suicide
- Improved performance information
- New approach to SCRs
- Monitoring emerging issues – pressures and new communities