



Brighton & Hove  
**SAB**  
Safeguarding  
Adults Board

# Brighton & Hove Safeguarding Adults Board Annual Report 2018-19





# 1. Foreword

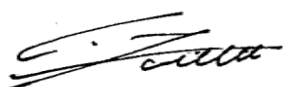
I am delighted to introduce the Brighton and Hove Safeguarding Adults Board Annual Report 2018–19.

Our aim as a Safeguarding Adults Board (SAB) is to provide strategic leadership to ensure that adults who are at risk of abuse or neglect are effectively safeguarded and to co-ordinate and assure the safeguarding system. As Independent Chair, I support and challenge SAB partners and agencies in the City to work collaboratively for the benefit of adults with care and support needs and bring about continuous improvement.

Reflecting on our achievements over the past year, we have made some real progress against the priorities set out in our Strategic Plan and I would like to acknowledge the hard work and commitment shown by all our partner agencies to achieve these aims. A notable success has been the positive impact of the Quality Assurance and Learning Development Officer role we share with East Sussex in improving our data, taking our auditing arrangements from strength to strength and ensuring that learning from reviews is taken forward and embedded into practice. We have struggled with some of our priorities as, compared with similar Boards, we operate with a particularly small budget which has a real impact on capacity. I am committed to working with the Local Authority, Police and NHS – the statutory partners – to improve this situation as it presents an ongoing risk to the Board

The SAB has not published any Safeguarding Adults Reviews (SARs) this year, but we have completed one Learning Review and have a SAR ongoing, and we will share the findings from that in next year's annual report.

We hope you find this report interesting and are assured of the commitment of the Brighton and Hove SAB to continual improvement and decisive action when things go wrong.



Graham Bartlett, Independent Chair, Brighton & Hove Safeguarding Adults Board

## 2. Comments from Healthwatch

Healthwatch Brighton and Hove have worked closely with the B&H SAB over the last year. Our focus is to improve how people experience health and social care services, particularly vulnerable people and communities who do not have a strong voice.

The SAB has helped Healthwatch make a real impact in highlighting difficulties faced by vulnerable people particularly those receiving home care services and some people in temporary accommodation. Healthwatch volunteers visit 20-30 people each month to check if their Home Care services are safe, dignified and suited to their personal needs. Concerns are escalated to Adult Social Care and Safeguarding systems in a spirit of cooperation.

The issues around Personal Independence Payments (PIP) and Employment Support Allowance (ESA) raised last year have not been forgotten. The work of the SAB and Healthwatch has made a real impact and helped local voluntary and statutory organisations work more closely with some of the private sector organisations who provide these assessment services. This work is not complete and continues it is a joint challenge to improve quality and safety into a system that seems to be publicly funded but lacking in public accountability.

Safeguarding adult issues are routinely raised by Healthwatch Brighton and Hove as part of our service reviews, including feedback about hospital, community and mental health services.

The Brighton and Hove Adult Safeguarding Board provide excellent leadership, coordination, and a focus for partnership to promote high standards of safety and quality in health and social care in our City



David Liley, CEO, Healthwatch Brighton & Hove

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## 4. Introduction

This annual report covers the period 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019. It provides an assessment of how well local services are improving the lives of our residents with care and support needs and sets out how the Brighton & Hove Safeguarding Adults Board has helped to create better outcomes through improving multi-agency processes and coordination.

### **Our vision and mission**

The vision of the Board is that partners will:

*Work together to enable people in Brighton & Hove to live a life free from fear, harm and abuse*

The mission of the Board is to ensure there is strong strategic leadership to safeguard adults with care and support needs in Brighton & Hove and that preventing, detecting and reporting neglect and abuse is 'everyone's business'.

### **Who we are and what we do**

The SAB is made up of senior representatives from statutory and non-statutory agencies and organisations with a responsibility for keeping adults in Brighton & Hove with care and support needs safe. This includes, for example, the City Council, the Police, Health partners, Probation partners and the Community and Voluntary Sector. Appendix B lists board members and their agencies.

The board ensures the effectiveness of local work by:

- Monitoring and scrutinising what is done by our partner agencies to safeguard and promote the welfare of adults with care and support needs
- Undertaking safeguarding adult and other multi-agency learning reviews, audits and qualitative reviews and sharing learning opportunities
- Collecting and analysing safeguarding data
- Drawing evidence from the testimony of adults with care and support needs and frontline professionals
- Publishing this annual report

## 5. Local Context

### Population

The city of Brighton & Hove sits on the South East coast of England. The city's population was estimated to be 290,395 in 2018, a 10.83% increase from 2008. This is a larger increase than across England (8.03%).

The city has relatively fewer children and older residents, and a far larger proportion of working-age adults and student population.



Percentage of population by age group (2018 Estimates)

The city is estimated to have an even number of male and female residents, although this varies by age group.

**11-15%** Estimated percentage of adults who are **lesbian, gay or bisexual**

**2,875** Estimated number of adults who are **transgender**

### Neighbourhoods

The city's population density is 7 times the average for the South East.

- BAME communities are mostly concentrated in city centre wards.
- The student population live mostly in wards around Lewes Road.
- Single person households are most concentrated in the city centre wards.
- Families are predominantly found to the east and north of the city

### Care and Support Needs



**18,226**

Number of 18 to 64 year olds predicted to have a moderate or serious physical disability



**4,934**

Number of 18 to 64 year olds predicted to have a learning disability



**23,967**

Number of people informally caring for someone (9% of the population)



**1,811**

Number of people registered as living with dementia



**32,025**

Number of 18 to 64 year olds predicted to have a common mental health disorder

From 2016-2018 there were 9.7 drug-related deaths per 100,000 city residents. This compares to 3.9 in the South East and an average of 4.5 across England.

### Older Residents

The city's population is relatively young. However, the number of over 65s is predicted to increase by 30% by 2030. Brighton & Hove has double the national average proportion of independent & active older people. Yet 2 in 5 of our older residents live alone, compared to less than a third nationally.



### Ethnicity & Immigration

In 2011, 19.5% or 1 in 5 residents identified as belonging to a minority ethnic group (14.5% South East, 20.2% England), an increase from 12% in 2001.

In 2016, 18% of residents were born outside the UK (14% South East, 16% England). Of these, 42% in were born in EU countries, 6% elsewhere in Europe, and 26% in Asia. 1/5 of students come from abroad to study at the two Universities.



There are an estimated 200 asylum seekers in the city. As of August 2017, the city received 10 households under the government's scheme to bring Syrian refugees to the UK. Undocumented migrants are not visible in these statistics, although the city's coastal location, proximity to London, major transport hubs,

and the transient nature of the population make it likely that there are migrants – some vulnerable – living 'below the radar'.

### Languages

In 89% of households, English is the main language of all working-age residents. This is lower than average for the South East (93%) and England (91%). 4.9% of households had no occupants with English as a main language, higher than the South East (3%) and England (4%).



Languages spoken in the city include; Arabic, Polish, Chinese, Spanish, French, Italian, German, Portuguese, Greek, and Bengali.

### Poverty

Deprivation is more acute in the city than in neighbouring counties. Of 152 Upper tier Local Authorities, Brighton & Hove ranks 76<sup>th</sup> most deprived. (East and West Sussex rank 99<sup>th</sup> and 130<sup>th</sup> respectively). On income deprivation affecting older people, Brighton & Hove ranks 46<sup>th</sup> most deprived. In 2015, 45% of the population of the city lived in the 40% most deprived areas in England and only 7% in the 20% least deprived areas

In 2017 4.8% of adults in the city are unemployed. Employment rates are lower for those with long term conditions, a learning disability, and those in contact with secondary mental health services. City residents are also more likely to live in private rented housing than the national average. In 2008, up to 37,000 homes in the city were considered to be "non-decent". 2016 estimates suggest 11% of households were living in fuel poverty, putting older and younger residents at risk of ill health during the colder months.

### Homelessness

Rates of homelessness are high in Brighton & Hove. The council commissions accommodation and support services. People sleeping rough are a constantly changing population and the city's street services work with more than 1,200 cases each year, 15 new cases every week.

## 6. Budget

The SAB budget is pooled and our partner agencies contribute to the running of the board, not only financially, but by offering to chair or vice-chair meetings, providing use of their buildings and facilities, or hosting learning events.

### Income

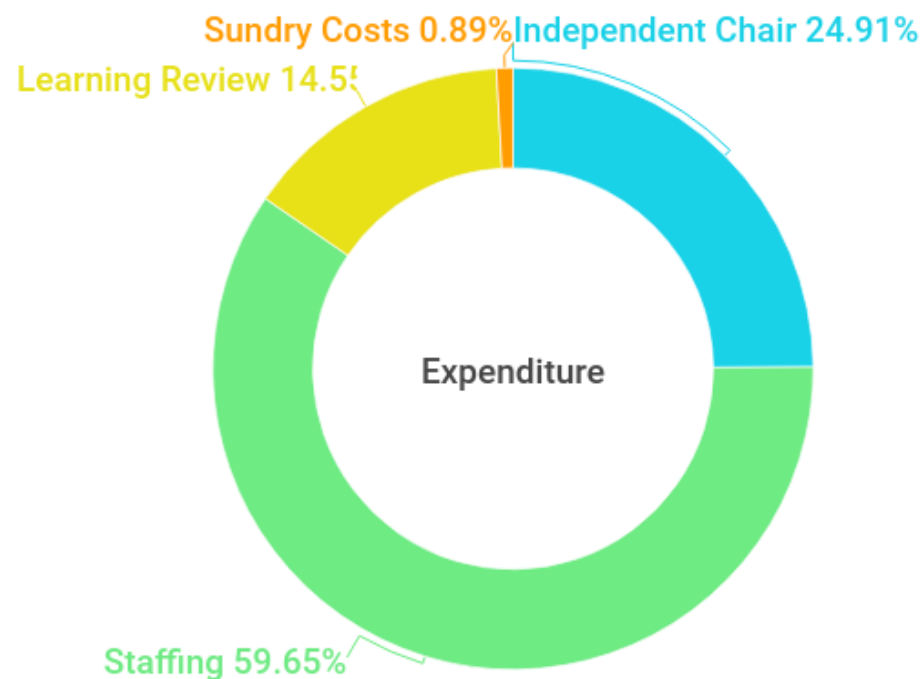
|                                              |         |
|----------------------------------------------|---------|
| Brighton & Hove City Council                 | £37,000 |
| Sussex Police                                | £10,000 |
| Brighton & Hove Clinical Commissioning Group | £12,000 |
| Total                                        | £59,000 |

The board carried forward some of the Brighton & Hove City Council and third-party income from the 2017/18 budget into 2018/19 and some has again been carried forward into 2019/20.

### Expenditure

|                            |         |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Independent Chair          | £13,264 |
| Safeguarding Adult Reviews | £Zero   |
| Staffing Total:            | £31,765 |
| Administrator              | £17,980 |

|                   |         |
|-------------------|---------|
| Quality Assurance | £13,785 |
| Learning Review   | £7,750  |
| Sundry costs      | £472    |
| Total             | £53,251 |





## 7. Executive Summary

### Achievements

- In June this year we succeeded in launching the 4th Edition of the Sussex Safeguarding Adults Policy. We also revised the self-neglect procedures and published them in January 2019. These procedures set out a clear framework for collaborative multi-agency working when supporting adults who are experiencing self-neglect.
- The SAB has endorsed the Hoarding Framework developed by East Sussex Fire and Rescue Service (ESFRS). This significant document sets out the expectations for collaborative multi-agency working for any professional coming into contact with someone who is hoarding. We are now working with our ESFRS to increase the number of referrals we receive around this, so agencies can respond sensitively yet effectively.
- We have developed a robust process to easily share audit findings and/or recommendations widely with staff across the safeguarding partnership which is both quick to digest and informative.
- We conducted a multi-agency audit of cases to evaluate the effectiveness of the application of the Mental Capacity Act Code of Practice. The aims of the audit were to assess how well agencies apply the principles of the Mental Capacity Act when assessing mental capacity and making 'best interests' decisions. The audit also looked at the effectiveness of multi-agency working.
- This year we have developed a robust data reporting process. The SAB Quality Assurance Sub-committee now receives a detailed report twice a year that includes data collected by SAB partner agencies as well as Health & Adult Social Care (HASC) and includes a comparison with published national data.
- Through our joint Exploitation Group, the SAB has been working in collaboration with the Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) and the Safeguarding Children Partnership (BHSCP) to raise awareness of Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation (VVE) in the Brighton and Hove area.
- Five safeguarding adult review (SAR) referrals were made in 2018–19. This year we have commissioned on SAR 'AW' and completed a learning review for 'D'.

## Challenges

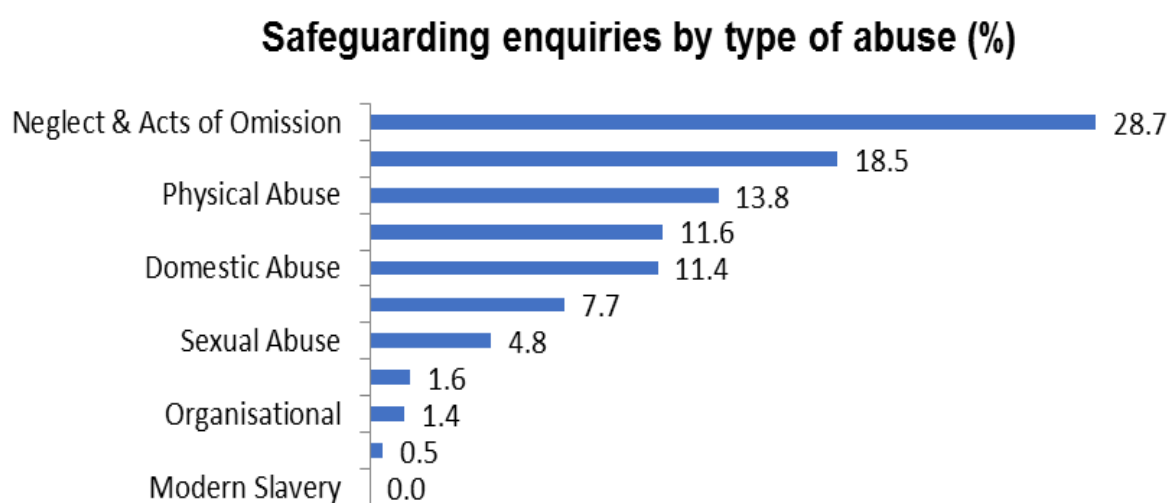
- Limited SAB funding and consequent part time Business Manager support has restricted our progress against some priority areas. For example, we were unable to hold an Annual Safeguarding Conference in 2018 which has limited one of the main ways that we promote our strategic priority of prevention and early intervention.
- Changes in legislation around Children's Safeguarding and Brighton and Hove's response to this will include some shared Sub-committees being disbanded. This presents a significant risk to the SAB being able to fulfil its statutory duties under The Care Act 2014. These changes will come into effect by September 2019.
- We still need to improve our mechanisms for assuring that the Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DoLS) are embedded and effective within and across relevant agencies, and that communication regarding adults who are under a deprivation of liberty is effective as they move from setting to setting. We are awaiting new legislation on this issue.
- We need to develop a complex abuse protocol which will ensure that agencies work together seamlessly in all safeguarding enquires



## 8. Safeguarding data for 2018-2019

- 8.0.1 854 safeguarding enquiries were completed in 2018/19, a 5.5% increase on the corresponding data for 2017/18 when a total of 809 enquiries were completed.
- 8.0.2 It should be noted that these figures include safeguarding enquiries conducted by Sussex Partnership Foundation NHS Trust (SPFT) under a Section 75 (NHS Act 2000) agreement with the local authority.
- 8.0.3 The objectives of an enquiry into abuse or neglect are to:
- establish the facts
  - ascertain the adult's views and wishes
  - assess the need of the adult for protection, support and redress
  - protect from the abuse and neglect, in accordance with the wishes of the adult
  - make decisions as to what follow-up action should be taken, with regard to the person or organisation responsible for the abuse or neglect
  - enable the adult to achieve resolution and recovery.

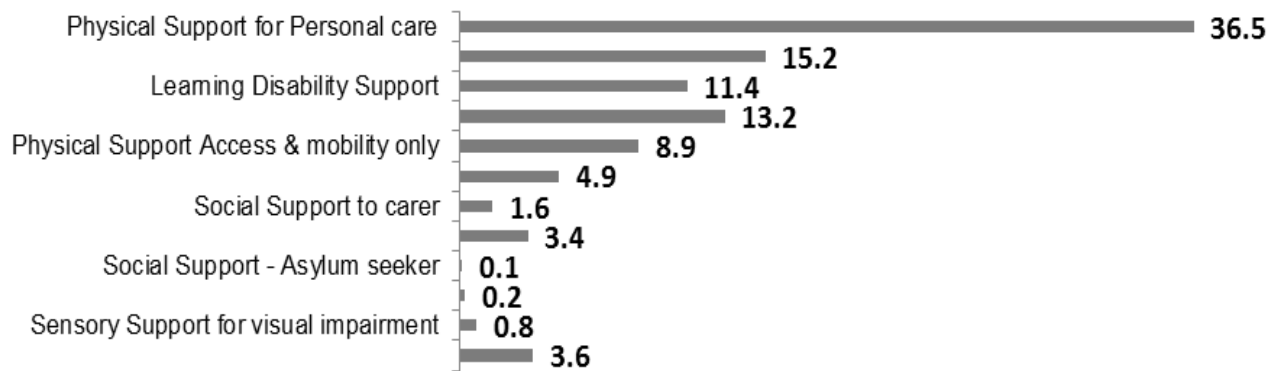
### 8.1. Enquiries by type of abuse



- 8.1.1 Neglect and omission continue to represent the largest volume of enquiries, followed by financial abuse. There has been an increase in the proportion of enquiries in Brighton & Hove relating to organisational abuse (1.4%) compared with 0.9% in 2017-18.
- 8.1.2 The proportion of enquiries relating to physical abuse in Brighton & Hove continues to be significantly lower than national averages, while the Brighton & Hove figures for financial abuse and self-neglect remain higher. The latter may be due in part to the presence of a multi-agency self-neglect policy and procedures that form part of the Sussex safeguarding policy and procedures.

### 8.2. Primary Support Reason

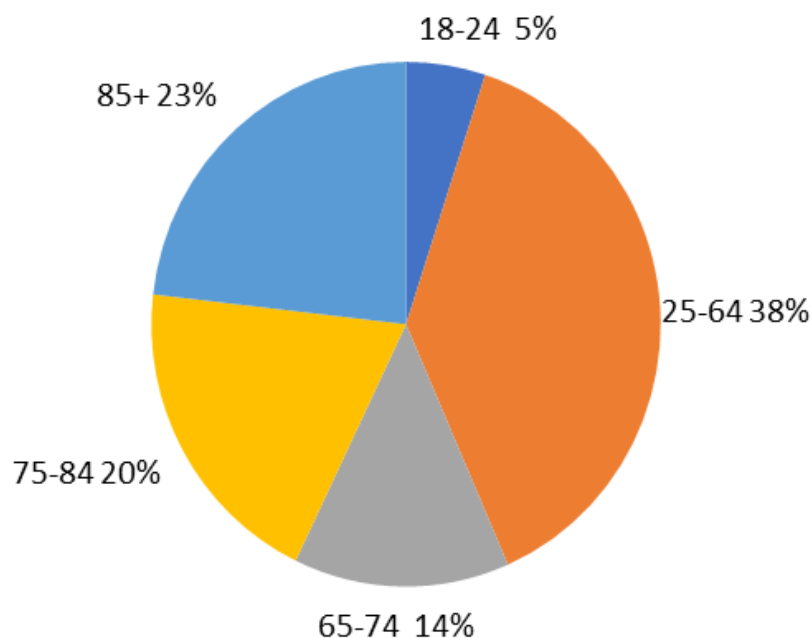
## Percentage of Enquiries by Primary Support Reason



8.2.1 The breakdown of enquiries by primary support reason is broadly in line with that for 2017/18, with physical support representing the largest category. This is consistent with national comparators.

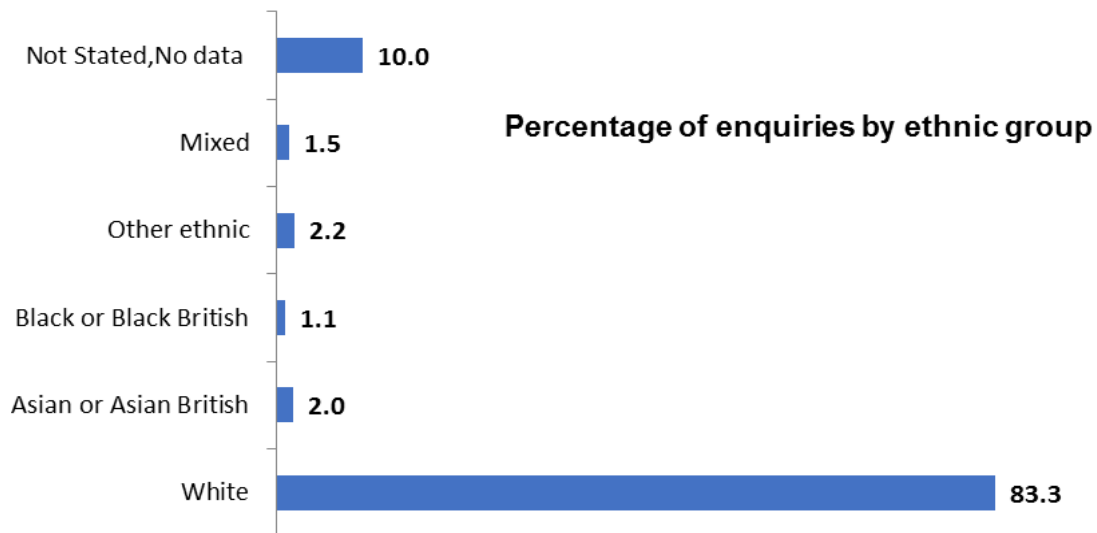
### 8.3. Enquiries by age group

#### Percentage of safeguarding enquiries by age group



### 8.4. Enquiries by ethnic group



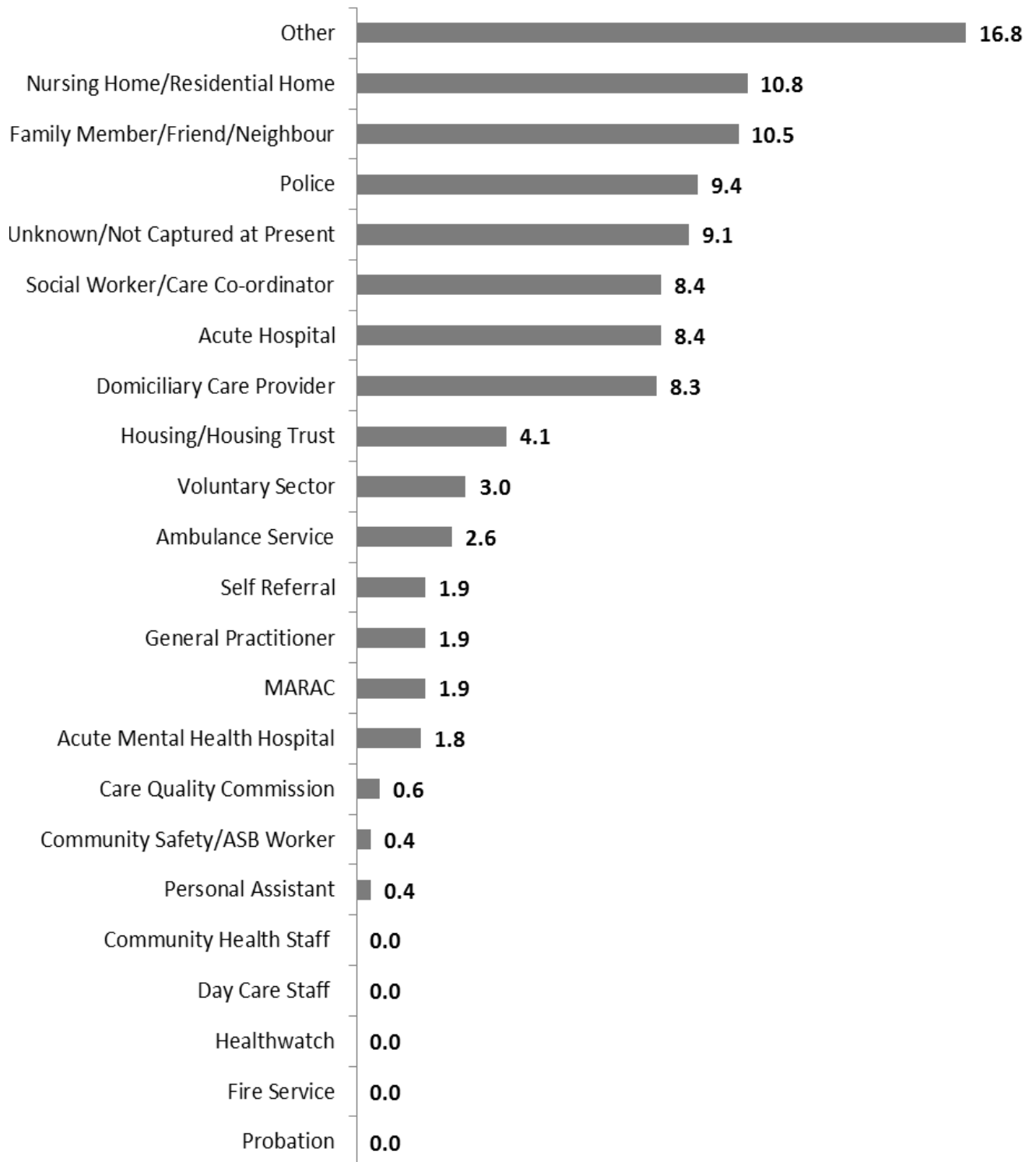


- 8.4.1 Enquiries involving adults of white origin remain the highest proportion of enquiries (83.3%). The proportion of safeguarding enquiries in relation to Asian/Asian British adults remains low in comparison with the national figures and when compared with the local population figures; 4.1% of the local population are Asian/Asian British. However, this is a trend that is replicated in other areas of the country and is likely to be due in part to differing age profiles in ethnic groups.
- 8.4.2 The Quality Assurance Officer has met with the Brighton & Hove Equalities Manager to explore these issues in more detail and the SAB is consulting with SABs in other parts of the country. Any further appropriate actions resulting from this will be brought back to the SAB for consideration.

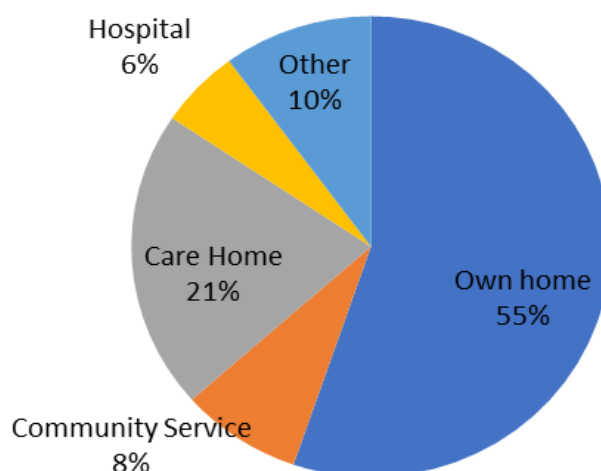


## 8.5. Source of referral

### Percentage of Enquiries by Referral Source



## 8.6. Location

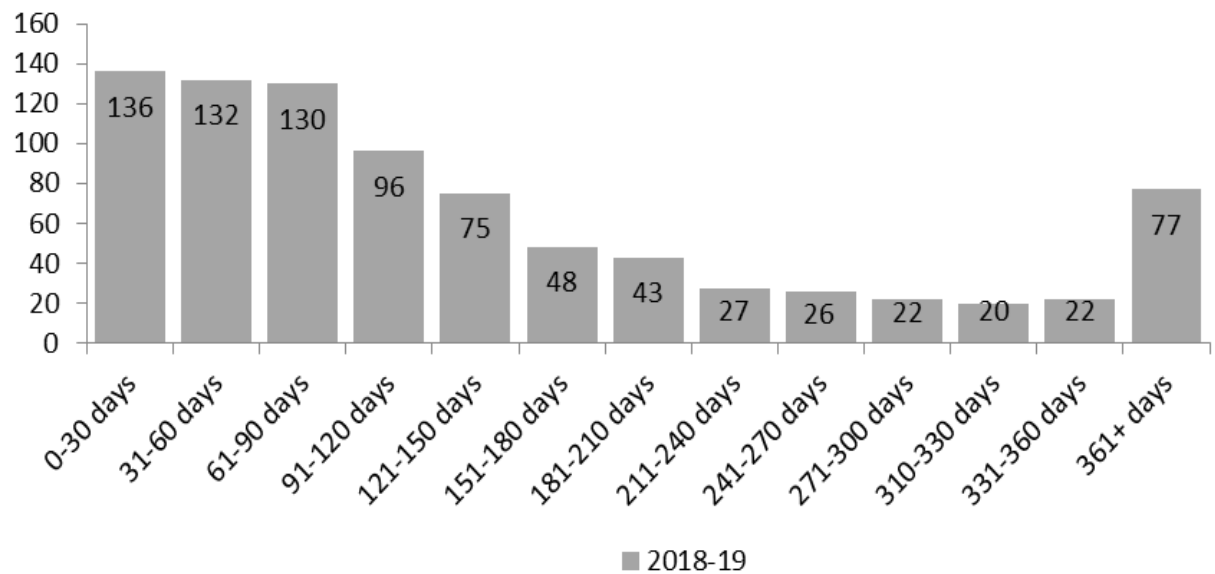


- 8.6.1 As in 2017-18 the majority of enquiries (55%) related to abuse or risk of abuse in adults' own homes. This compares with 43.5% nationally (based on 2017/18 national data). The proportion of enquiries relating to hospital settings increased from 2.6% in 2017-18 to 6%, whilst the level of enquiries relating to adults in care homes (21%) is slightly lower than 2017-18 when 23.4% of enquiries were in this category. This is also significantly lower than the national figure of 35.6%.

## 8.7. Making Safeguarding Personal

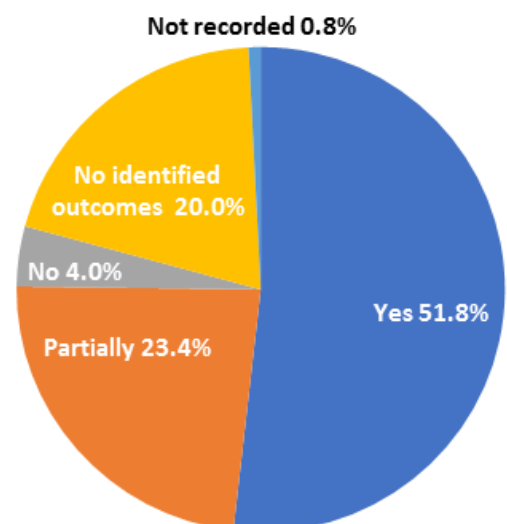
- 8.7.1 In accordance with the Care Act 2014 safeguarding enquiries must be person-centred rather than process-driven. An enquiry can range from a conversation with the adult, to a more formal multi-agency plan or course of action. There are no set timescales for completion though local procedures are clear that there should be a 'principle of no delay'. Adults who are the subject of safeguarding enquiries are asked what outcomes they want to achieve and asked at the conclusion of the enquiry whether they feel their identified outcomes have been met.
- 8.7.2 The chart below shows a breakdown of the number of completed enquiries broken down by time taken to complete. The majority of enquiries were completed in less than 180 days. 77 enquiries took longer than 361 days or longer to complete.

### Number of completed enquiries by time taken April 2018 - March 2019



8.7.3 In 2018 - 19 51.2% of individuals who had identified the outcomes they wanted to see felt their outcomes had been achieved, while a further 23.4% felt their outcomes had been partly achieved. The figures from 2017/18 were 57% and 16% respectively.

### Was the desired outcome achieved? Q1 - Q4 2018/19





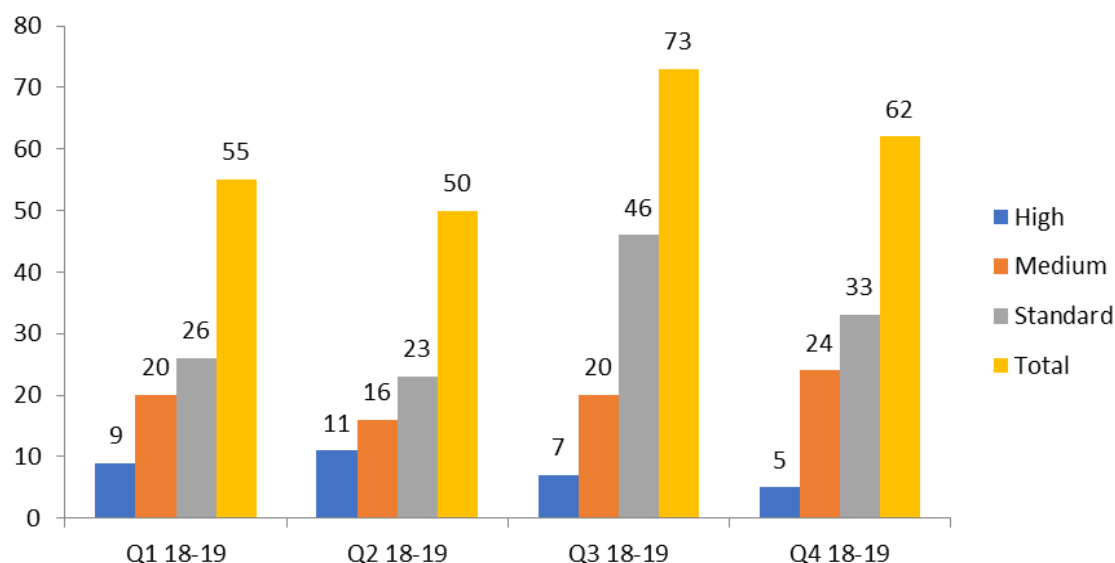
## 9. Safeguarding data from partner agencies

9.0.1 The SAB, through the Quality Assurance (QA) Sub-committee is in a unique position to take a holistic view of the quality of services across agencies, ensuring that any gaps, overlaps or misalignment of services can be identified.

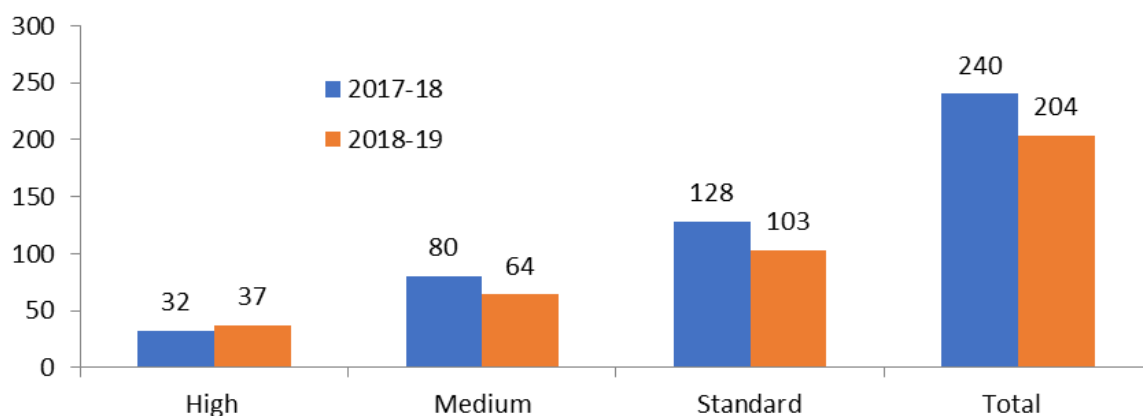
9.0.2 The QA Sub-committee has developed a multi-agency dataset and receives a multi-agency data report twice a year. A summary of the data collected by some of the SAB partner agencies for the period 1st April 2018 - 31st March 2019 is included below. Further information about safeguarding work undertaken by SAB partner agencies is included later in this report on pages 32-34.

### 9.1. Sussex Police

9.1.1 Operation Signature is the Sussex Police's operational response to identify and support vulnerable, and often elderly, victims of fraud. The chart below shows the number of Operation Signature cases identified by risk level and broken down by quarter.



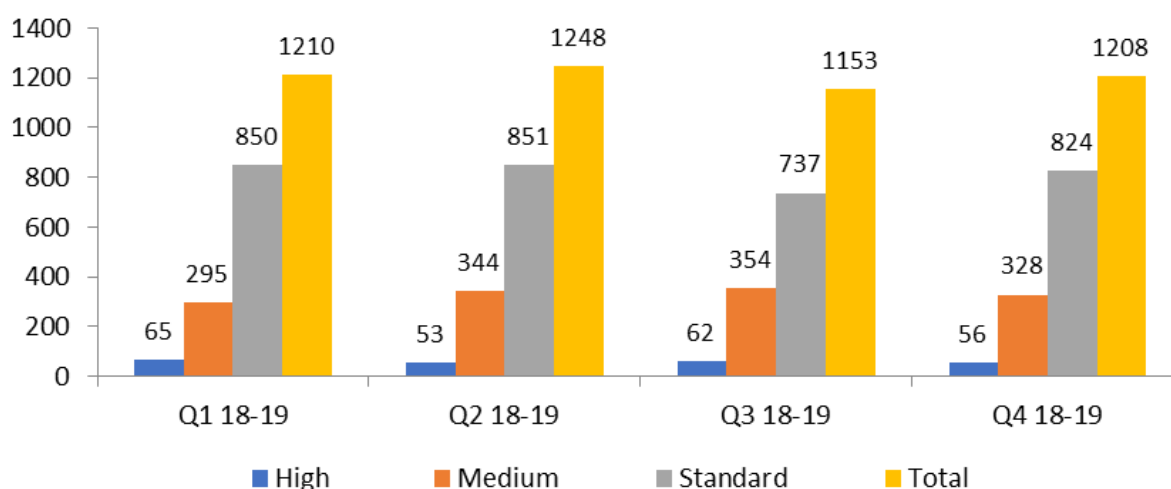
9.1.2 The chart below shows a comparison with the data from 2017-18.



## DASH referrals

9.1.3 Incidents of Domestic Abuse are subject to a risk assessment, as part of the Single Combined Assessment of Risk Form (SCARF). An officer completes the form with the victim, assessing the level of risk and taking initial steps to manage it. The referral is reviewed and forwarded to the Safeguarding Investigations Unit (SIU). High and medium risk cases are subject to a secondary risk assessment. High-risk cases are referred to the monthly Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)<sup>1</sup>. SIU will refer all cases of Domestic Abuse involving a vulnerable adult to Adult Social Care.

9.1.4 The chart below shows the number of DASH (Domestic Abuse Stalking and Harassment) referrals made by Sussex Police in Brighton & Hove in each quarter in 2018-19. These are also broken down by risk level.



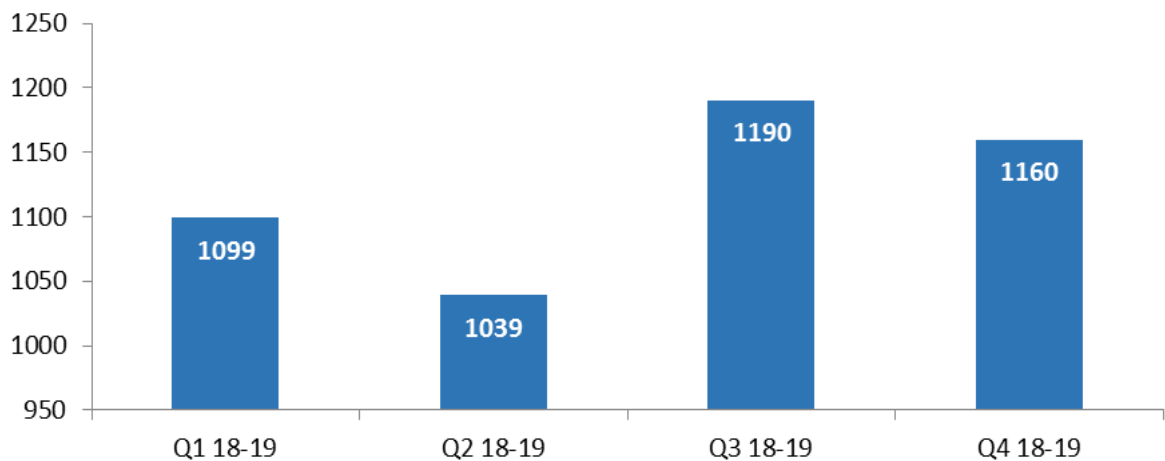
## VAAR referrals

9.1.5 The Vulnerable Adult at Risk (VAAR) section of the SCARF should be completed for every safeguarding concern, with sufficient and accurate detail to allow specialist teams and the Local Authority to act on it. It will also state why the referral is being made and whether the adult at risk is aware of it.

9.1.6 The chart which follows shows the number of VAAR (Vulnerable Adult at Risk) referrals made by Sussex Police in Brighton & Hove, in each quarter in 2018-19. There continues to be a high volume of referrals. These are assessed and allocated accordingly within Brighton & Hove Health & Adult Social Care (HASC). HASC has been working closely with Sussex Police to improve the quality of referrals. It should be noted that not all VAAR referrals will involve a recorded crime. The level of VAAR referrals is therefore higher than the number of crimes where abuse of a vulnerable adult was reported, as shown in the figure on page 16.

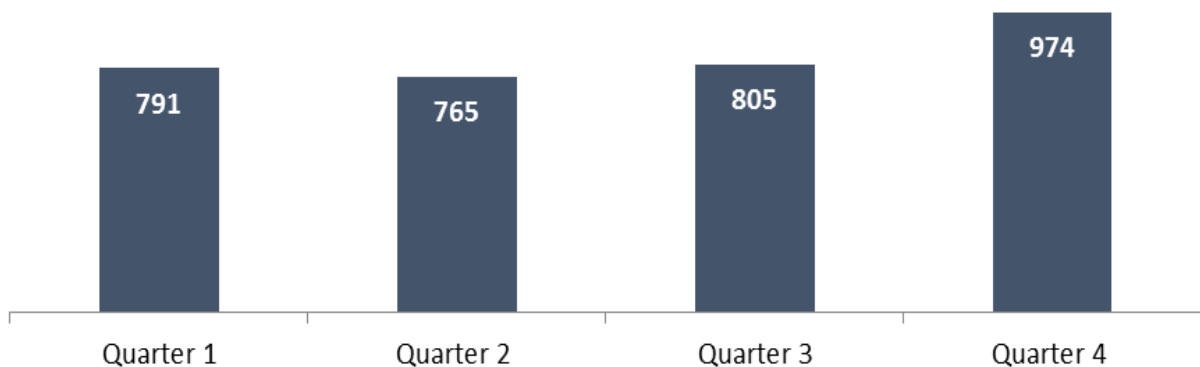
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<sup>1</sup> The MARAC process is currently under review



## 9.2. East Sussex Fire and Rescue Service (ESFRS)

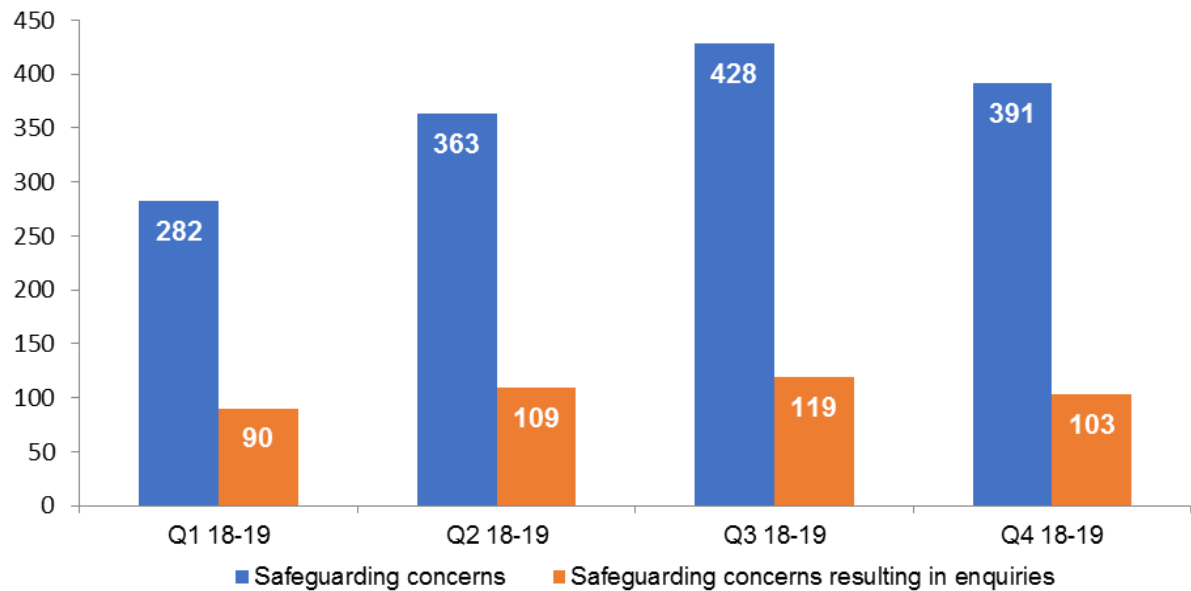
9.2.1 ESFRS offer Home Safety Visits to people who are most at risk from fires in their homes. This includes those with reduced mobility and with hearing or sight impairments. The chart below shows the number of Home Safety Visits conducted by ESFRS in each quarter in 2018-19. Home Safety Visits are a good example of the application of the safeguarding principle of prevention and help to ensure that risks of neglect and self-neglect are addressed at an early stage.



## 9.3. Sussex Partnership NHS Foundation Trust (SPFT)

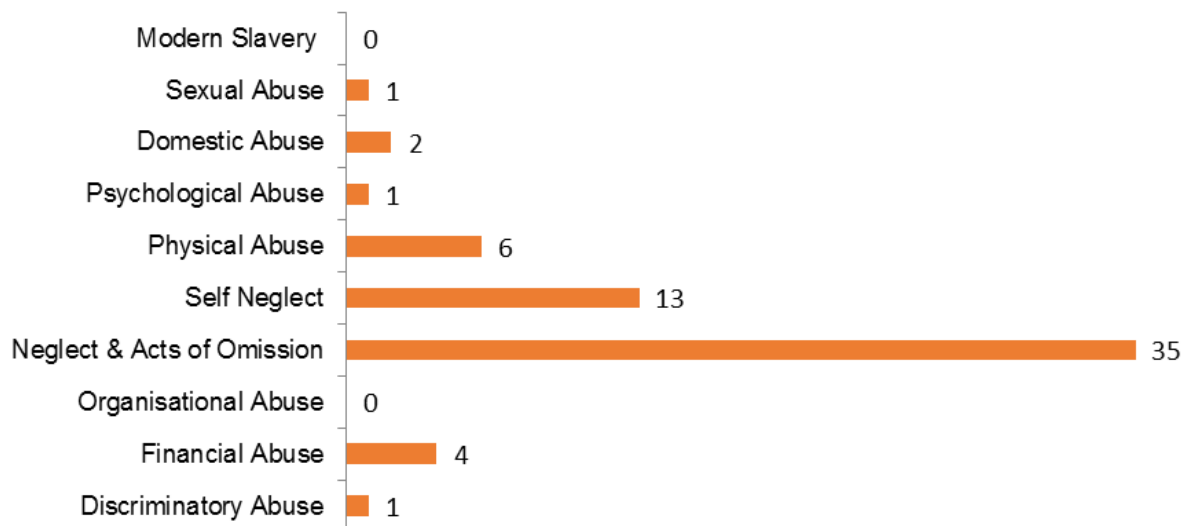
9.3.1 Brighton & Hove adult Mental Health services are provided jointly by the local authority and SPFT under a Section 75 (NHS Act 2000) agreement which allows for the integration of Health and Social Care services. Safeguarding enquiries are undertaken by the social care staff who are co-located within SPFT mental health services.

9.3.2 The chart below shows the number of safeguarding concerns received for people under the care of SPFT in 2018-19 and how many resulted in safeguarding enquiries under the Section 75 agreement.



#### 9.4. Sussex Community NHS Foundation Trust (SCFT)

9.4.1 The chart below shows the number of safeguarding concerns raised by SCFT in 2018-19 by type of abuse.





## 10. Progress against our business plan

### 10.1. Priority 1: Embed and test practice change and improvement, aligned with statutory arrangements implemented from Care Act 2014 and the Mental Capacity Act 2005

#### Why is it a priority?

Outcome for Adults: Better, differentiated care which reflects choice and expectations, whilst safeguarding them and their rights

#### What have we done?

- We have again this year sought assurance that all partners have in place audit arrangements that focus on the six safeguarding principles of Empowerment, Prevention, Proportionality, Protection, Partnership and Accountability.
- The Learning & Development Sub-committee has met four times this year and has supported our understanding of how competent and well-informed the safeguarding workforce is across the city.
- We launched Edition 4 of the Sussex Safeguarding Adults Policy and in June 2018. This is available [online](#). Revised self-neglect procedures were published in January 2019 and sets out a clear framework for collaborative multi-agency working when supporting adults who are experiencing self-neglect.
- Alongside the self-neglect procedures, the SAB has endorsed the Hoarding Framework developed by East Sussex Fire and Rescue Service (ESFRS). This document sets out the expectations for collaborative multi-agency working for any professional coming into contact with someone who is hoarding so agencies can respond sensitively yet effectively.
- We have begun the process for our biennial Strategic Safeguarding Self-Assessment process where we formally test that partners have structures and accountabilities which meet the requirements of the Care Act 2014.
- Through the Learning & Development Sub-committee partners have agreed to adopt the national Mental Capacity Act (MCA) Competency Framework.
- Assessment of compliance with the MCA competency framework will be measured in the Biennial strategic safeguarding self-assessment process.

#### What are we planning to do?

- We are planning a SAB Conference later in 2019/20 for Safeguarding Adults week with the theme of Exploitation.
- Sussex and Surrey Safeguarding Adults Boards (SABs) have agreed to jointly commission the SCIE Learning Together Programme in June 2019. We plan to offer this training to statutory partners of the SAB, with the expectation that following the

training, those members of staff will be able to undertake Safeguarding Adults Reviews (SARs) as a reciprocal arrangement across these local authority areas. We anticipate this will save money over time and increase Board member awareness and understanding of the complex process of Safeguarding Adult Reviews.

- We plan to pick up the development of a Complex Abuse Protocol to make sure that all our partners work seamlessly together in instances where there is abuse involving one or more abusers and a number of adults with care and support needs (related or non-related). This work was delayed at the request of the West Sussex SAB so that the learning from a recently published Safeguarding Adults Review could be considered.
- 

## **10.2. Priority Area 2: Develop and strengthen quality assurance**

### **Why is it a priority?**

Outcome for Adults: Adults will be confident that through an on-going cycle of quality assurance, we are able to take an independent and critical assessment of how their needs are being met thereby enabling us to drive up standards

### **What have we done?**

The Quality Assurance Sub-committee has developed a quality assurance framework to give assurance that the Board and its constituent partner agencies have effective systems, structures, processes and practice in place to improve outcomes and experience in the context of safeguarding adults at risk. This Quality Assurance Framework is a key mechanism by which the SAB holds local agencies to account for their safeguarding work, including prevention and risk management.

### **Safeguarding self-assessment and Peer Challenge**

- Following the Sussex wide self-assessment process and the peer challenge event in 2017, considerable progress has been made by partner agencies in relation to areas identified for improvement, including reviewing and updating internal safeguarding training courses, improving knowledge of the Mental Capacity Act (MCA) in practice and the promotion of Making Safeguarding Personal.

### **Multi-agency audits**

- We conducted a multi-agency audit of cases to evaluate the effectiveness of the application of the Mental Capacity Act Code of Practice. The aims of the audit were to assess how well agencies apply the principles of the Mental Capacity Act when assessing mental capacity and making 'best interests' decisions. The audit also looked at the effectiveness of multi-agency working.
- The audit resulted in a number of recommendations and actions including:
  - The development of a SAB Resolution Protocol to enable agencies to challenge each other or to escalate concerns.

- The inclusion of additional standards in the biennial self-assessment to provide assurance to the SAB that agencies have systems in place to quality monitor recording in relation to mental capacity assessments and 'best interests' decision making.
- A learning briefing will be produced covering the audit findings and relevant learning outcomes.
- In 2018/19 we also progressed actions resulting from the multi-agency audit of sexual abuse cases conducted in 2017/18, including producing a learning briefing for all partner agencies which included links to best practice guidance and signposted professionals to referral pathways for specialist services available to survivors of sexual abuse.
- We have developed a robust process to easily share audit findings and/or recommendations widely with staff across the safeguarding partnership which is both quick to digest and informative.

#### **Multi-agency safeguarding data reporting**

- We have developed a robust data reporting process whereby the SAB Quality Assurance Sub-committee receives a detailed report twice a year that includes data collected by SAB partner agencies as well as Brighton Health & Adult Social Care and includes a comparison with published national data. You can read more about this on page 9.

#### ***What are we planning to do?***

- In 2019/20 we plan to conduct a multi-agency audit to evaluate the extent to which SAB agencies are applying the principle of Making Safeguarding Personal (MSP).
- We will continue to develop the multi-agency data set to ensure the SAB has strategic oversight of safeguarding activity in all partner agencies.
- In accordance with the two- year cycle for the self-assessment process, we have started planning for the next self-assessment programme in May 2019 with our partner SABs in East Sussex and West Sussex. We will be co-organising and hosting a Sussex-wide peer challenge and support event in July 2019.

### **10.3. Priority Area 3: Focus on Prevention and Early Intervention**

#### **Why is it a priority?**

Outcome for Adults: Their risk of being abused or neglected is minimised or, where prevention has not been possible, everything they wish to be done is done to stop it getting any worse

#### **What have we done?**

- Through the strategic safeguarding self-assessment process, we have tested how agencies embed in their services the enablement of adults to identify and manage risk of abuse and neglect for themselves. We have strengthened the safeguarding

assessment process to include questions on how agencies are Making Safeguarding Personal

- Throughout the year we have encouraged partners to promote their own pathways of support and referrals for clients and carers so that they are enabled to access support suitable to their wishes and needs at the earliest opportunity.
- Both the strategic safeguarding self-assessment and our quality assurance frameworks have been our key mechanisms to hold partners to account for their safeguarding work, including prevention and risk management.
- This year the SAB has been sighted on two significant emergent themes: Modern Slavery and Vulnerability, Violence and Exploitation (VVE). We are collaborating with partners to formulate a response to these significant challenges:
- The Modern Slavery Act 2015 sets out a duty for specified public authorities, including the police and the local authority, to notify the Home Office of any one encountered in England and Wales who they believe is a suspected victim of modern slavery or human trafficking. Work has commenced this year to develop a specific modern slavery referral pathway and associated operational guidance, to outline how potential victims should be supported through this National Referral Mechanism (NRM) process. This will be published later in 2019.
- This year the SAB worked in collaboration with the LSCB to raise awareness of **Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation (VVE)**.
- Hoarding – we have started working with East Sussex Fire and Rescue Service (ESFRS) to increase the number of referrals on this key issue.

#### What do we mean by Vulnerability, Violence and Exploitation (VVE)?

Violence, Vulnerability and Exploitation (VVE) describes what happens when **County Lines** drug dealers, who are gangs involved in organised crime, use children and other vulnerable people through **Criminal Exploitation, Sexual Exploitation** and **Cuckooing**. The children or vulnerable adults may be from the same area as the gang, or could be local, and may be exploited to carry out criminal acts to reduce the gang members risk of getting caught or as an end in itself. People are often moved around locally or nationally for this purpose, a form of **Modern Slavery & Trafficking**. The risks to the child or vulnerable adult are significant, but they may not see this, or may feel trapped in the situation. You can read the full briefing [here](#).

#### What are we planning to do?

- Hoarding – we plan to develop our work on this issue with our Pan Sussex partners with a view to developing a Pan Sussex Hoarding Framework.
- The SAB is concerned around the proportionally high rate of suicides in the city. We are working collaboratively with Public Health to explore how the SAB can have sight of this serious issue.

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## 10.4. Priority Area 4: Community Awareness and Capacity Building

### Why is it a priority?



Outcome for Adults: More people can act as their eyes and ears and provide support, interventions and seek help and interventions should they witness, or suspect abuse or neglect is happening

### **What have we done?**

- The joint LSCB and SAB Participation & Engagement Sub-committee has been developing a communication strategy on behalf of both safeguarding Boards.
- Following the Sussex wide self-assessment process and the peer challenge event in 2017 considerable progress has been made by partner agencies in relation to areas identified for improvement, including reviewing agencies safeguarding training courses, improving knowledge of the Mental Capacity Act (MCA) in practice and the promotion of Making Safeguarding Personal.
- In accordance with the two-year cycle for the self-assessment process started in March 2019 and we have begun planning for the challenge and support event in July 2019.
- Through the strategic safeguarding self-assessment, we have been assured that all partners have briefing and awareness mechanisms that provide staff with emerging local and national developments about the protection and support of vulnerable adults.
- Board briefings which summarise the discussions held at each main SAB meeting continue to be distributed by partner agencies. These can also be read [here](#).
- Quality Assurance briefings have also been developed this year. Following the sexual abuse audit a short briefing summarising learning was produced and disseminated across the safeguarding partnership. This can be read [here](#).
- The SAB Website and our Twitter account have gone some way to supporting the public to understand the role and remit of the board. We have continued to share news and links about good safeguarding practice on Twitter, where we have over 300 followers.
- We have promoted awareness campaigns to raise the profile of the nature of abuse and neglect this has included: Female genital mutilation (FGM), Hoarding Awareness.
- As a part of Scam Awareness Month in June 2018 we promoted a Sussex Police initiative 'Operation Signature' to address scams and fraud perpetrated against vulnerable older people. The campaign sought to raise community awareness, help people take steps to protect themselves, and equip banks and other professionals in contact with older people, to spot the signs that someone may be a victim. It also involved practical work with victims to prevent further losses. This included mail re-direction, offering advice on call blocking devices, contacting family to appoint Powers of Attorney, and referring to other support services.

- We have promoted the work of 'Rightful Lives', an online exhibition which incorporates creative works, by individuals with autism and/or learning disabilities and their families, friends and carers. The [exhibition](#) provided valuable insight into the experiences of people with learning disabilities and their families, and also included thoughts from the Wild Rainbows, a local LGBTQ+ social group, formed by Gig Buddies, a project by local grassroots charity Stay Up Late. Stay Up Late promote the right for people with learning disabilities to have a choice about how they live their lives. You can read more about the Wild Rainbows [here](#).
- We have worked with our Pan Sussex colleagues to develop and update safeguarding leaflets for circulation. ([Link](#))

### **What are we planning to do?**

- SAB staff plan to run a stall at the NHS Domestic Abuse Conference being held at the AMEX Stadium in May 2019 promoting the work of the SAB and hand out leaflets about adult safeguarding issues, including information about Safeguarding Adult Reviews.
- The Pan Sussex self-assessment process will take place in 2019, and a peer challenge and support event will take place in July 2019 which will provide agencies excellent opportunity to evaluate their safeguarding practice.
- Through the Exploitation Group we plan to undertake a scoping exercise with Brighton Crime Reduction Partnership to examine how we can engage local businesses with safeguarding.
- Next year we hope to purchase our own website as currently we have just a few pages on the LSCB site. This will enable us to promote key adult safeguarding messages to a wider audience.
- We have an aspiration to develop an adult safeguarding training programme, however this would depend on staffing levels and funding for the Board.

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## **10.5. Priority Area 5: Locate the work of the SAB in wider structures.**

### **Why is this a Priority?**

The response of agencies and decision makers is consistent and connected to ensure that all meet their responsibilities to protect vulnerable adults from abuse and neglect.

What have we done?

- The SAB continues to have a clear and influential role on the Health and Wellbeing Board, evidenced by constructive challenge, an independent voice, the reflection of safeguarding throughout the Board's business and escalation of SAB matters where required.
- We have created a joint SAB and LSCB Leadership Group to ensure that we have strong collaboration on issues of interest to both safeguarding boards.

- The Lead Member for Adult Services and the Director of Adult Services have provided political and strategic direction to the SAB throughout the year.
- We are developing a strategic oversight group comprising of the three statutory partners: Local Authority, CCG and police to steer the work of the SAB.
- We are trialling an Adult Safeguarding Liaison Group (ASLG). This is a place where multi-agency partners can discuss specific cases. This helps to address multi-agency operational safeguarding issues.
- We have co-created a joint Exploitation Group with the LSCB. This is where the VVE Strategy is held (see page 9.)
- The SAB is committed to maintaining regular liaison with Sussex-wide and national networks and forums: South East Regional SAB Chairs, Pan Sussex Board Managers meetings, and the National Chairs Network.
- The SAB has maintained its links with a number of other strategic partnerships, including the Health and Wellbeing Board, Local Safeguarding Children Board and Community Safety Partnership. The commitment to these partnerships ensures that our strategic priorities are better aligned to the principles of Making Safeguarding Personal.
- The Police and Crime Commissioner has been represented at several board meetings and briefed the SAB on relevant commissioned services.

### Planning ahead

- In preparation for the upcoming **local election**, we are planning how to ensure that new lead members are sighted on our safeguarding adults' responsibilities.
- **Liberty Protection Safeguards** – 2020 will see significant changes to the Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards with the introduction of the Liberty Protection Safeguards (LPS), this is expected to be implemented in October 2020. There will be implications for many organisations (particularly the NHS Trusts and CCG's) and the SAB will be involved in seeking assurance that partner agencies are understanding and applying the law correctly.
- **Safeguarding Children Partnership** - Multi-agency arrangements for safeguarding children have changed in response to The Children and Social Work Act 2017, which has created a new statutory duty for police, health and the local authority to have equal responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in their area. The Brighton and Hove Safeguarding Children Partnership (BHSCP) will replace the Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB). The new arrangements will be in place by the end of September 2019. The SAB will continue to work collaboratively with the BHSCP and will take the opportunity to learn from this new way of working.

## 11. Pan Sussex Learning and Development Strategy

Work has started to develop a three-year Learning & Development Strategy from 2019-2022, which will be shared across the Brighton & Hove, East Sussex and West Sussex SABs and will be published later in 2019. The aim of the strategy is to provide an overarching framework for adult safeguarding training and workforce development across Sussex. The strategy provides a shared approach to the promotion of safeguarding competency frameworks, analysis of learning outcomes from Safeguarding Adults Reviews (SARs) and multi-agency audits and how such learning outcomes are put into practice.

Implementation of the strategy will support staff working with adults who have care and support needs to be competent and confident to carry out their responsibilities, and assist them in appropriately responding to, and preventing, abuse and neglect.

This strategy is also driven by requirements set out in the Care Act 2014:

- to create shared learning opportunities between agencies
- to embed the Making Safeguarding Personal (MSP) principles into practice
- to ensure the new categories of abuse of modern slavery, self-neglect and domestic abuse are appropriately incorporated and addressed in training and development activities.

This strategy will sit alongside the national safeguarding competencies for multi-agency use, and the national Mental Capacity Act competency framework, both endorsed by all three Sussex area SABs. Implementation of the strategy will support staff working with adults who have care and support needs to be competent and confident to carry out their responsibilities, and assist them in appropriately responding to, and preventing, abuse and neglect.

## 12. Safeguarding Adult Reviews

The Care Act 2014 (Section 44) requires SABs to carry out a Safeguarding Adult Review (SAR) when there is reasonable cause for concern about how partner organisations worked together to safeguard the adult and a) the adult died, and the SAB knows or suspects, that the death resulted from abuse or neglect, or if b) the adult is still alive and the SAB knows or suspects that the adult has experienced serious abuse or neglect.

The overall purpose of a Safeguarding Adult Review is to promote learning and improve practice, not to re-investigate or to apportion blame. These reviews provide us with a view as to how effective the multi-agency response is to the identification and response to clients' needs.

Last year we told you about a safeguarding adult review we had published, [SAR X](#). During 2018/19 we have been working on the Action Plan resulting from this SAR, this work is almost complete.

This year we have completed one Learning Review and commissioned one SAR.

## 12.1. D Learning Review

### Case Overview

D was known to multiple agencies, both statutory and community-based projects. D's wellbeing deteriorated significantly throughout a period of being street homeless until the point of admission to an inpatient facility for assessment of their mental health and learning disability needs in September 2017. D often displayed aggressive and challenging behaviour resulting in their exclusion from premises and services.

D was afforded multiple opportunities of emergency, hostel and supported accommodation, however, due to presenting risks to themselves or others, he was not able to sustain these placements.

D is now living in a specialist learning disability placement out of the Brighton and Hove area and doing well.

The Learning Review identified some **key recommendations** including:

- The Board seeking assurance around the local housing commissioning arrangements,
- The Board to review multi agency communications and pathways relating to Complex needs and "high risk" case management
- The Board to seek assurance that agencies' risk assessments and risk management is being undertaken in dynamic and in line with policies and procedures.
- The Board review and seek assurance from agencies as to how learning from previous reviews is disseminated and embedded to promote learning in practice and systems

We are in the process of writing an Action Plan from these recommendations we will report on progress in 19/20.

## 12.2. Safeguarding Adults Review (SAR)

In December 2018 the SAB initiated a new SAR (Ongoing):

The facts of the case are that the person died unexpectedly while in treatment with a local substance misuse service. The service subsequently investigated this as a Serious Incident (SI). The death was also reviewed at the multi-agency Drug Related Deaths meeting. Both reviews identified concerns and potential learning. The board's Safeguarding Adults Review (SAR) Sub-committee reviewed summaries of information requested from agencies, along with both external reviews, and took the view that the case meets the criteria for a SAR. The Sub-committee also expressed concern about key similarities with X SAR (completed 2017) the D Learning Review and of other referrals. We will report the finding from this SAR in next year.

## 13. Managing Allegations of People in Positions of Trust

The Care and support statutory guidance advises that the board develop a framework for how allegations against those working with adults with care and support needs should be notified and responded to. Board partners and care providers should have equivalent policies for dealing with such allegations.

The Sussex Safeguarding Adults Boards advocate that the local authority and partner agencies establish a nominated lead to provide advice and guidance to their organisation regarding situations in which allegations are raised against people working in positions of trust. (Source: Sussex Safeguarding Procedures 2.5 Safeguarding and Managing Allegations against People in Positions of Trust) ([Link](#))

Locally, the council's Health and Adult Social Care (HASC) directorate has oversight of positions of trust issues within Safeguarding Adults S.42 enquiries and in a number of complex cases where it is indicated that there may be wider public interest risks that should be given consideration. This function is provided by the Professional Standards and Safeguarding Team (PSS), with a lead manager providing overall oversight. The PSS team provide advice and guidance for front line social work practitioners and liaise with the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) in Children's Services and multi-agency partners on a regular basis around these complex issues. Trends and themes such as type of abuse/neglect issues which may have wider considerations and outcomes such as Disclosure and Barring (DBS) referral completion by employers where necessary (legal duty) is monitored by the lead manager.

### Ongoing Development Work

- Information governance and sharing protocols around positions of trust information between multi agency partners.
- Encouraging multi agency partners of the SAB to develop a nominated lead and a relevant policy and continue to work together effectively to ensure a local network for mutual cooperation where wider safeguarding adults risks may be indicated and need consideration by partners.

## 14. Challenge and scrutiny

A culture of challenge and scrutiny exists not only between the SAB and our partners, but between the Health and Wellbeing Board and Local Safeguarding Children Board as well.

Board and Sub-committee meetings provide an opportunity for partners to challenge as well as support one another's safeguarding arrangements and performance. This reciprocal scrutiny and challenge enable partners and Boards to feed any improvement and development needs into the planning process for future years.



Examples of challenge in 2018-19 include:

**Homelessness:** September Board: Councillor Moonan challenged the Board to note the government's Rough Sleeping Strategy (2018). The fact that homeless women have a life expectancy 30 years lower than average, and many in the homeless community suffer from physical illness, such as chest infections and the community are also disproportionately affected by suicide. The Board were challenged to consider trends in rough sleeping to highlight themes, learning, or areas where more support is needed. The SAB are liaising with BHCC Adult Social Care who are instigating a Homeless Mortality review process to provide greater scrutiny of this issue.

**MCA audit** March Board: The audit raised a number of important multiagency issues relating to mental capacity which affect a number of SAB agencies. Head of Safeguarding, Michelle Jenkins, challenged that the MCA audit raised concerns about strategic oversight and noted that the Strategy does not make clear where MCA/DoLS sits regarding overall oversight and governance. At the time, the board considered it to sit in both the QA and L&D Sub-committees, however, she challenged that the Board needs make clear whether it is overseeing MCA/DoLS or not. It has been agreed that the Board will seek assurance on this issue through the bi-annual assessment tool. The action plan from the MCA audit will continue to explore this issue.

**Multi-agency Safeguarding Data Report and Ethnicity** March Board: The multi-agency safeguarding data report is received by the Quality Assurance Sub-committee. Key findings and highlights are then presented to the Board. At the March Board, George Coleby, Quality Assurance Officer, presented key finding for Q1 & Q2. It was noted that only 1.6% of safeguarding enquires in this period involved adults with Asian/Asian-British ethnicity. The Board challenged why this was. Through discussion it was established that the proportion of ethnic group varies by age group and the lower number of referrals for Asian/Asian British people is reflective of older population groups who are statistically more likely to be subject to safeguarding enquiries. To assure ourselves of this issue, we are investigating how other boards address this issue.



## 15. Member Organisation Reports

Each year, the board asks partner organisations to provide reports outlining their achievements for the year, and areas of focus for the next. Pages 32-34 provide a summary of organisations' achievements and objectives. If you wish to see the reports in full, email us at [SAB@brighton-hove.gov.uk](mailto:SAB@brighton-hove.gov.uk)

### BHCC, HASC

- ✓ [Training](#) for care providers in undertaking safeguarding enquiries developed and rolled out
- ✓ [Guidance](#) for Health Enquiry work reviewed in partnership with CCG
- ✓ Pilot [MCA audit](#) undertaken, and learning being developed through [MCA Project Group](#)
- ✓ [Prevent agenda](#) included in the development programme for all Newly Qualified Social Workers
- ✓ Planning started for implementing [Liberty Protection Safeguards](#)
- Develop local guidance regarding [large scale enquiries](#), including organisational abuse
- Roll out [Advanced Safeguarding training](#) for experienced practitioners
- Work with Sussex Police to launch roll out the use of the [Police Intelligence gathering documentation](#)
- Continue preparation with appropriate partners for delivery of the [Liberty Protection Safeguards](#)

- Implement a [new database](#) for recording care provider quality monitoring

### BHCC, Housing

- ✓ Attendance at SAB and other multi-agency forums
- ✓ Dissemination of [learning](#) and implementing [action plans](#) from serious case reviews
- ✓ In-house safeguarding [training](#) for Housing Trainees
- Audit current safeguarding [training](#), feeding into divisional training plan for 19/20
- Working group set up in 2019, safeguarding [meeting held with manager](#),
- Housing Management safeguarding and monitoring in place

### BHCC, Safer Communities (SC)

- ✓ Developing [contextual safeguarding approach](#) with colleagues in neighbouring LAs, piloted in SC casework team
- ✓ Multi-agency [Exploitation](#) group developed to include HASC representative, supported by VVE coordinator
- ✓ [Modern Slavery](#) coordinator appointed, to ensure stat obligations are met, with training planned to roll out Q3 19/20

- Continue to develop and embed [contextual safeguarding](#) within BHCC social care / safer communities

### BSUH

- ✓ [Multi-agency review](#) and [audit](#) identified areas for improvement in training and documentation
- ✓ Inter-agency work with Health colleagues on Mental Health Steering Group and High Intensity User Group.
- ✓ Trust wide [training compliance](#) for safeguarding adults (L2) at 92%. Mandatory training reviewed and refreshed 2019.
- ✓ Appointment of new MCA/Safeguarding Adults Education Lead
- Develop and implement improvements to monitoring and recording safeguarding concerns
- L3 training to be developed and implemented by summer 2019
- Improvements to discharge, identified as Quality Improvement Project for 19/20, expected reduction in s42 enquiries relating to discharge
- Improvements to implementing [principles of MCA](#) in practice, evidenced by improvements in documentation, identified in audit of MCA documentation and multi-agency MCA audit.

## ESFRS

- ✓ Development and launch of multi-agency **Hoarding framework**, supported by multi-agency review group.
- ✓ Development
- ✓ Increased numbers of staff and volunteers trained and improved tracking of training records.
- ✓ Increased number of referrals for Safeguarding concerns from staff
- ✓ **Safeguarding roadshows** commenced with bespoke training to enhance crew's understanding of safeguarding
  - Continuation of iLearn training package
  - Increase number of actionable safeguarding alerts submitted by ops crews
  - Embedding learning points from SARs
  - Continuing development of **Modern Slavery** working group
  - Increase number of referrals for home safety visits of vulnerable clients to ESFRS from BHCC HASC

## Healthwatch

*No return received*

## KSS CRC

- ✓ Implemented 'See me, Hear me, Protect me, I'm not invisible' safeguarding campaign.
- ✓ KSS CRC **Women's Strategy** launched in 2018, trained women's leads to facilitate a trauma informed approach.

- ✓ **Inter-agency work** with Brighton Women's Centre, Turning Tides, Public Health England and Pavilions.
- ✓ **100% workforce trained** to appropriate safeguarding standard in last 3 years
- ✓ **Trauma informed training** delivered last year for staff working as women's leads, approach forms the basis for interventions with women service users.
  - Focusing on **risk assessment + management**, including identification of safeguarding needs.
  - Focus on practitioners' **professional curiosity** in identifying and pursuing warning signs re safeguarding needs, and **tenacity** in investigating/pursuing relevant referrals and activities.

## NHS England

*No return received*

## NPS

*No return received*

## Pavilions

- ✓ Participation in ongoing SAB **Learning Review**, and action plan following X **SAR**.
- ✓ Complete internal Safeguarding audit, led to introduction of more **effective recording** for **safeguarding concerns**.
- ✓ Joint-working with BHCC and Sussex Police to support clients affected by **cuckooing**
- ✓ Impact of parental substance misuse **refresher training** for care coordinators

- Develop a protocol for **Cuckooing action days** with Sussex Police
- Undertake **Supervision Audit** to ensure safeguarding concerns are discussed in 1:1 supervisions with care coordinators.

## SCFT

- ✓ **Adult Safeguarding Advice Line** provides ongoing support to pan-Sussex staff. Discussion ensures consideration made in particular to MCA and DoLS, and legislative process followed, supporting staff to evidence adherence to principle 5.
- ✓ Multi-agency working through SAB board and subgroup participation, submitting information for SARs, and working with Pan-Sussex LAs to complete enquiry reports
- ✓ Robust **data collection** from adult **safeguarding concerns** raised by staff, and **S42 requests** from ASC, to determine trends and themes.
- ✓ **Mental Capacity Assessment** Tool and **Best Interest Decision** document accessible to all Nursing and Allied Health Professional staff via SCFT intranet.
- ✓ Partnership working with the Quality and Improvement Patient Safety Leads within the **NHS Serious Incident process** to support an Enquiry response that is proportionate, relevant, and pertinent to the safeguarding concern.
  - Aiming for 85% compliance of **training target** cohorts by 2021, as per

Intercollegiate Document recommendations,

### SECamb

No return received

### SPFT

- ✓ Participation in SAB and subgroups, multi-agency **audits** and **learning reviews**. Trust wide learning event held.
- ✓ Safeguarding **Training compliance** at 93% for L1, 87% for L2 trust-wide. L3 developed and provided as mandatory for all clinical staff at bands 6 + 7.
- ✓ Incident reports **scrutinised** to identify concerns. Internal **safeguarding data** cross referenced with LA data to improve quality and accuracy.
- ✓ Safeguarding adults' practitioner provides advice and **support to staff** and teams, providing awareness training and promoting work of SABs/LSCBs
- ✓ Well established process for Prevent and Channel engagement in all 3 local authority areas, meeting NHS England mandatory training requirements for Prevent.
- Continue **inter-agency work** with Joint Unit for DA & VAWG to improve interface between them and SPFT
- Development of Trust wide **safeguarding strategy** for adults and children.
- Improve the **data** we record and are able to use relating to Safeguarding

- Improve **Governance processes** which include evidence of clear reporting lines, roles and robust scrutiny of SARs ,DHRs, SCR and learning
- Trust wide adoption and Implementation of a **revised training strategy** to enable staff to learn through experience and broaden their knowledge and skills
- Champion the **patient and carers voice** and provide opportunities for greater involvement in Safeguarding training and forums

### Sussex CCGs

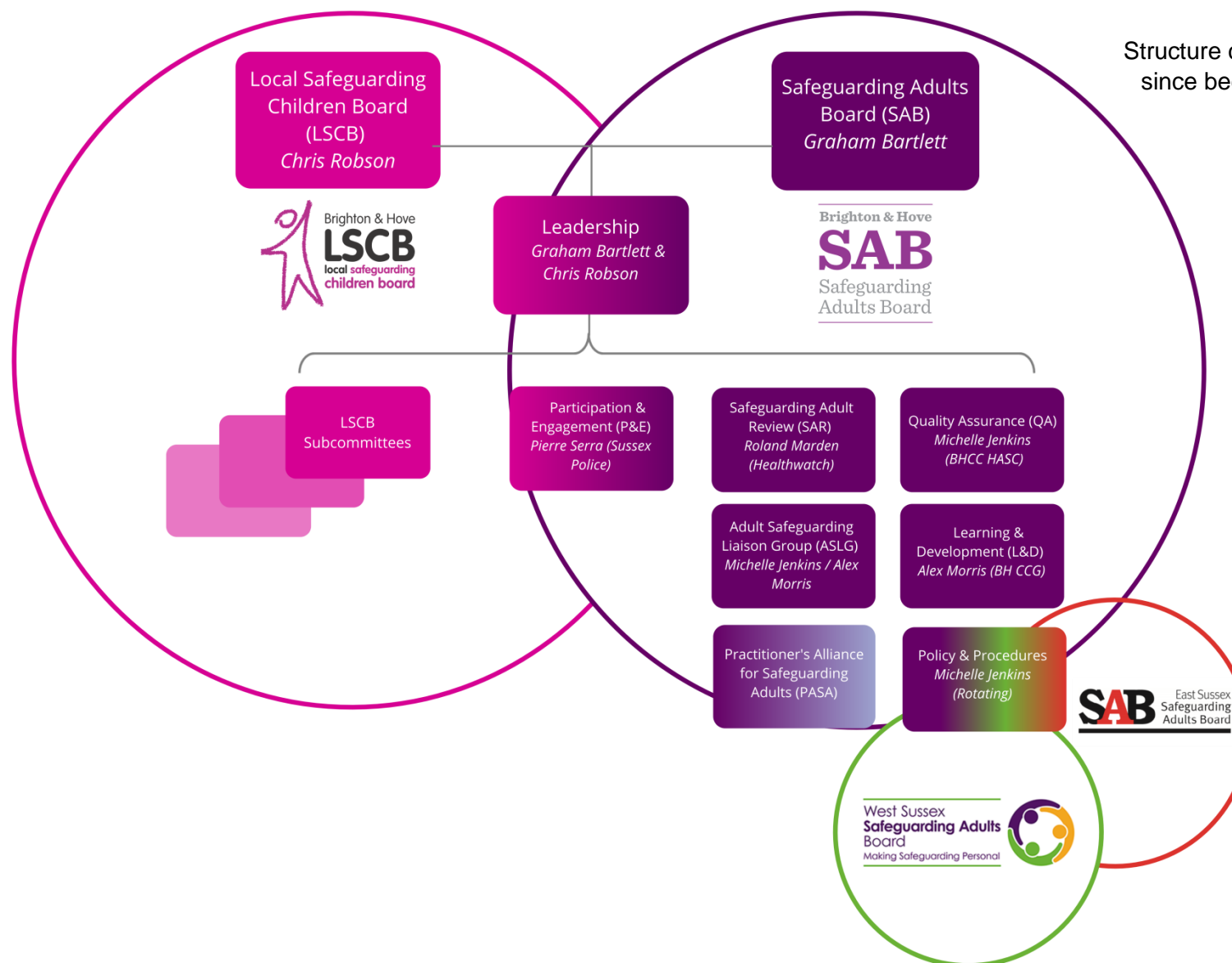
- ✓ **Training for PC and CCG staff** aligned to Intercollegiate Document competencies, with regular training opportunities across Sussex.
- ✓ **Safeguarding assurance tool** for care homes has been developed, aimed for pilot in 19-20.
- ✓ SES developed a dashboard for commencement in Q1 19-20 to assist with **data collection and interrogation** for commissioned services.
- **Primary care assurance**; assist practices in discharging their safeguarding responsibilities, offer support to all GP providers in Brighton and Hove to complete the primary care safeguarding assurance tool.
- To participate in the Care Home Safeguarding Standards pilot.
- To develop and implement with partner agencies a plan for the **implementation of Liberty Protection Safeguards**.

### Sussex Police

- ✓ Sussex Police Adult Safeguarding improvement plan refined, and an Adult Safeguarding Working Group formed to take actions forward
- ✓ Updating HMICFRS on Force Management Statements (FMS)
- ✓ Force Improvement Plan includes work to
  - Raise knowledge and **awareness** amongst officers and staff, specifically around Adult Safeguarding (under the Care Act and in accordance with the pan-Sussex procedures)
  - Improved quality of VAAR completion through SCARF review process. Public Protection Notification module will be implemented this year, to help improve the quality of SCARF submissions.
  - Improve knowledge/awareness of Mental Capacity, with work planned in the next 6 months via the Adult Safeguarding Working Group.
- **Improve knowledge**, understanding and identification of vulnerability and the **Mental Capacity Act** amongst front-line officers and staff Improve the protection of vulnerable adults by embedding a culture and practice of **Making Safeguarding Personal**
- Improve outcomes for vulnerable adults by ensuring an effective, timely and consistent **referral process**

## 16. Appendix A: Governance and Accountability: Board Structure

Structure correct as at 18/19. There have since been changes to the joint working structures, following the new arrangements in Children's safeguarding





## 17. Appendix B: Board Membership

| Name                | Title                                                           | Representing                                             |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Graham Bartlett     | Independent Chair                                               | B&H Safeguarding Adults Board                            |
| Mia Brown           | Business Manager                                                | B&H Safeguarding Adults Board                            |
| Laura Perkins       | Business Manager (Incoming)                                     | B&H Safeguarding Adults Board                            |
| George Coleby       | Quality Assurance & Learning Development Officer                | B&H Safeguarding Adults Board                            |
| Michelle Jenkins    | Head of Safeguarding & Professional Standards                   | Health & Adult Social Care, Brighton & Hove City Council |
| Rob Persey          | Executive Director                                              | Health & Adult Social Care, Brighton & Hove City Council |
| Brian Doughty       | Head of Adult Assessment Services                               | Health & Adult Social Care, Brighton & Hove City Council |
| Candy Gallinagh     | Designated Nurse Safeguarding Adults, MCA Lead                  | NHS Brighton and Hove CCG                                |
| Alex Morris         | Designated Nurse Safeguarding Adults (Incoming)                 | NHS Brighton and Hove CCG                                |
| Allison Cannon      | Chief Nurse for Sussex CCGs                                     | NHS Hastings and Rother CCG                              |
| Fiona Macpherson    | Detective Superintendent                                        | Sussex Police                                            |
| Richard Bates       | Detective Chief Inspector, Head of Safeguarding                 | Sussex Police                                            |
| Emma Vickers        | Detective Inspector, Safeguarding and Investigations Unit       | Sussex Police                                            |
| Duncan Elliot       | Detective Inspector, Safeguarding and Investigations Unit       | Sussex Police                                            |
| Pierre Serra        | Detective Chief Inspector, Safeguarding and Investigations Unit | Sussex Police                                            |
| Andrea Saunders     | Head of Probation, Sussex                                       | National Probation Service                               |
| Catherine Carr      | Senior Probation Officer                                        | National Probation Service                               |
| Andy Porter         | Deputy Director of Social Work & Principal Social Worker        | Sussex Partnership NHS Foundation trust                  |
| Rachel Cashman      | Chief Executive, Age UK Brighton & Hove                         | Age UK Brighton & Hove                                   |
| Caroline Davies     | Nursing Director                                                | Brighton & Sussex University Hospital NHS Trust          |
| Christina Chatfield | Lay Member                                                      |                                                          |
| Cllr Clare Moonan   | Councillor, Lead Member Adult Social Care                       | Brighton & Hove City Council                             |



|                       |                                        |                                                                |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| David Feakes          | Head of Safeguarding                   | Sussex Community NHS Foundation Trust                          |
| David Kemp            | Head of Community Safety               | East Sussex Fire & Rescue Service                              |
| Keira Woodrooffe      | Partnership Manager                    | East Sussex Fire & Rescue Service                              |
| Jodie Potter          | SPO at Community Rehab                 | Kent, Surrey & Sussex CRC                                      |
| Domenica Basini       | Assistant Director Safeguarding Adults | NHS England                                                    |
| Eleanor Battie        | Lay Member                             |                                                                |
| Andrea Finch          | Senior Manager Client Services         | Money Advice Plus                                              |
| Jane Mitchell         | Safeguarding Lead                      | SECAmb NHS Foundation Trust                                    |
| Jo Henderson          | Lead Nurse, Safeguarding Adults        | Brighton & Sussex University Hospital NHS Trust                |
| Jo-Anne Welsh         | Director                               | Brighton Oasis Project (VAWG Forum)                            |
| Regan Delf            | Assistant Director                     | Health, SEN & Disability Service, Brighton & Hove City Council |
| Georgina Clarke-Green | Assistant Direct                       | Health, SEN & Disability Service, Brighton & Hove City Council |
| Richard Cattell       | Principal Social Worker (Adults)       | Health & Adult Social Care, Brighton & Hove City Council       |
| Robert Sobotka        | Lead Inspector                         | Care Quality Commission                                        |
| Roland Marden         | Evidence & Insight Manager             | Healthwatch Brighton & Hove                                    |
| Simon Hughes          | Senior Manager, Support Services       | Brighton Housing Trust                                         |
| Tony Benton           | Safeguarding Adviser                   | Healthwatch Brighton & Hove                                    |
| Sylvia Peckham        | Head of Housing Needs                  | Housing Options, Brighton & Hove City Council                  |
| Emma Gilbert          | Tenancy Services Operations Manager    | Housing Management, Brighton & Hove City Council               |
| Wendy Taylor          | Deputy Director of Operations          | Cranstoun                                                      |