

Merseyside
Safeguarding Adults
Board
Peer Challenge Report

January 2020

Table of contents

Executive Summary.....2

Report.....4

Key Messages.....7

Leadership, Strategy and Working Together9

Outcomes for and the experiences of people who use services ...10

Commissioning, Service Delivery and Effective Practice12

Performance and Resource Management.....13

Recommendations.....14

Appendix 1, Safeguarding Adults Board Improvement Tool.....16

Safeguarding resources and contact details.....19

Executive Summary

The Merseyside Safeguarding Adults Board (MSAB) requested that a peer challenge be undertaken by the Local Government Association. The work was commissioned by Sue Redmond, Independent Chair of the Merseyside Safeguarding Adults Board as a planned review of the Board since its inception. On behalf of all the partners involved Sue was seeking an external view of the effectiveness of the MSAB which included the relationships with the three statutory partners and an assessment of their collective will to move forward together. MSAB intends to use the findings of this peer challenge as a marker on its journey of improvement. The specific scope of the work was:

Scope:

- 1. How does the new combined board deliver against the original ambitions agreed in 2017?**
- 2. How does the new combined board work for members...the benefits and challenges of working across a wider footprint?**

There is a shared ambitious vision to work together to keep people safe across Merseyside. The peer challenge team had the privilege of hearing from many of the partners involved in safeguarding adults across Merseyside and conclude from what was read, heard and seen that MSAB is in a strong position with the relationships around the table and is ambitious to keep the people of Merseyside safe. Over the past eighteen months there have been improvements in terms of the Board's direction, the amount of activity of the Board and some of its sub-groups and the level of challenge between members.

Sue Redmond is the Independent Chair of MSAB and is an experienced ex-DASS who understands safeguarding adults and the work of health and social care. She understands her role well bringing energy and commitment that is recognised and welcomed by partners.

As an improvement tool peer challenge is, in part, an assessment of self-awareness. The MSAB self-assessment was written as the result of a development session with contributions from across the partnership and was open, honest and accurately informed by the partnership survey. The issues described in it are understood across the partnership and have been raised by the Independent Chair with each of partners in turn in order to move the SAB forward and is a good basis from which to improve.

From the evidence that the peer team read, heard and saw whilst onsite there are lots of positives about the work of MSAB and there is much enthusiasm across the partnership. One example is the strong commitment to the work of the sub-groups which have a wide coverage of activity and attendance.

The areas for improvement recommended by the peer challenge team include: the opportunity to clarify the role and function of MSAB and its sub-groups to deliver on strategic assurance and its additionality, clarify the role and function of the four locality partnerships to ensure a whole system approach and progress the intent to create pan-Merseyside policies and procedures including multi-agency training and development. There is also the chance to create a multi-agency performance framework and to review the way providers are represented in the Merseyside

safeguarding system and ensure that the role and function of the business unit is aligned to deliver the strategic function of MSAB. Finally MSAB could look at how key messages about safeguarding adults are communicated through a variety of media across the whole system.

With these adjustments to its work there is the opportunity for MSAB to build on its achievements. Further details and discussion on the strengths and areas for improvement are included in the main body of the report.

Report

Background

1. The Merseyside Safeguarding Adults Board (MSAB) requested that a peer challenge be undertaken by the Local Government Association. The work was commissioned by Sue Redmond, Independent Chair of the Merseyside Safeguarding Adults Board as a planned review of the Board since its inception. On behalf of all the partners involved Sue was seeking an external view of the effectiveness of the MSAB which included the relationships with the three statutory partners. MSAB intends to use the findings of this peer challenge as a marker on its journey of improvement. The specific scope of the work was:

Scope:

1. How does the new combined board deliver against the original ambitions agreed in 2017?

2. How does the new combined board work for members...the benefits and challenges of working across a wider footprint?

2. A peer challenge is designed to help an organisation and its partners assess current achievements, areas for development and capacity to change. The peer challenge is not an inspection. Instead it offers a supportive approach, undertaken by friends – albeit ‘critical friends’. It aims to help an organisation identify its current strengths, as much as what it needs to improve. But it should also provide it with a basis for further improvement.
3. The benchmark for this peer challenge was the Safeguarding Adults Board Improvement Tool (Appendix 1). These were used as headings in the feedback with an addition of the scoping questions outlined above. The headline themes were:
 - Outcomes for, and the experiences of, people who use services
 - Leadership, Strategy and Working Together
 - Commissioning, Service Delivery and Effective Practice
 - Performance and Resource Management
4. The members of the peer challenge team were:
 - **Ann Baxter**, Independent Chair, Teeswide Safeguarding Adults Board
 - **Maira Wilson**, Care and Health Improvement Adviser, Yorkshire and Humberside, LGA
 - **Councillor Rebecca Charwood**, Executive Member for Health, Wellbeing and Adults, Leeds City Council
 - **Paula Youell**, Head of Adult Safeguarding and Principal Social Worker Adult Services, Suffolk County Council
 - **David Culy**, Business Manager, Lincolnshire Safeguarding Adults Board, Lincolnshire County Council
 - **Marcus Coulson**, Challenge Manager, Local Government Association

5. The team were on-site for three days from Wednesday 22nd January to Friday 24th January 2020. The programme for the on-site phase included activities designed to enable members of the peer team to meet and talk to a range of partners and stakeholders. These activities included:
 - interviews and discussions with councillors, officers and partners, especially those on the MSAB and people involved in the delivery of frontline services
 - reading documents provided by the MSAB, including a self-assessment
6. The peer challenge team would like to thank all the partners on the Board, their staff and elected members as well as those involved in keeping adults safe across Merseyside for their open and constructive responses during the review process. The team was made very welcome and would like to thank Sue Redmond, the Independent Chair, Alison Marchini, Board Manager and Gaynor Dysart, Business Administrator all from MSAB for their invaluable assistance in planning and undertaking this challenge.
7. Our feedback to the MSAB on the last day of the challenge gave an overview of the key messages. This report builds on the initial findings and gives a detailed account of the challenge.
8. The Care Act 2014 has placed Safeguarding Adults Boards on a statutory footing. The Care and Support Statutory Guidance defines adult safeguarding as “protecting a person’s right to live in safety, free from abuse and neglect”. The Care Act requires that each local authority must:
 - make enquiries, or ensure others do so, if it believes an adult is, or is at risk of, abuse or neglect. An enquiry should establish whether any action needs to be taken to other appropriate adult to help them.
 - cooperate with each of its relevant partners (as set out in section 6 of the Care Act) in order to protect adults experiencing or at risk of abuse or neglect
9. The aims of adult safeguarding are:
 - To prevent harm and reduce the risk of abuse or neglect to adults with care and support needs.
 - To safeguard individuals in a way that supports them in making choices and having control in how they choose to live their lives.
 - To promote an outcomes approach in safeguarding that works for people resulting in the best experience possible.
 - To raise public awareness so that professionals, other staff and communities as a whole play their part in preventing, identifying and responding to abuse and neglect.
10. There are six key principles that underpin all safeguarding adults work:
 - **Empowerment** – Personalisation and the presumption of person-led decisions and informed consent. “I am asked what I want as the outcomes from the safeguarding process and these directly inform what happens.”
 - **Prevention** – It is better to take action before harm occurs. “I receive clear and simple information about what abuse is, how to recognise the signs and what I can do to seek help.”

- **Proportionality** – Proportionate and least intrusive response appropriate to the risk presented. “I am sure that the professionals will work for my best interests, as I see them and they will only get involved as much as needed.”
- **Protection** – Support and representation for those in greatest need. “I get help and support to report abuse. I get help to take part in the safeguarding process to the extent to which I want and to which I am able.”
- **Partnership** – Local solutions through services working with their communities. Communities have a part to play in preventing, detecting and reporting neglect and abuse. “I know that staff treat any personal and sensitive information in confidence, only sharing what is helpful and necessary. I am confident that professionals will work together to get the best result for me.”
- **Accountability** – Accountability and transparency in delivering safeguarding. “I understand the role of everyone involved in my life.”

Key Messages

11. There is a shared ambitious vision to work together to keep people safe across Merseyside. The peer challenge team had the privilege of hearing from many of the partners involved in safeguarding adults across Merseyside and conclude from what was read, heard and seen that MSAB is in a strong position with the relationships around the table and is ambitious to keep the people of Merseyside safe. Over the past eighteen months there have been improvements in terms of the Board's direction, the amount of activity of the Board and some of its sub-groups and the level of challenge between members.
12. As an improvement tool peer challenge is, in part, an assessment of self-awareness. This can enable a partnership to understand where it is, what its strengths are and how improve. If this is widely shared it makes the process of improvement easier and more fruitful. In the case of the MSAB self-assessment, it was written as the result of a development session with contributions from across the partnership and was open, honest and accurately informed by the partnership survey. If one wanted to understand the state of the partnership it would be possible to appreciate where it is from this document, and it therefore a good basis from which to improve.
13. Sue Redmond is the Independent Chair of MSAB and is an experienced ex-DASS who understands safeguarding adults and the work of health and social care. She understands her role well bringing energy and commitment that is recognised and welcomed by partners.
14. MSAB includes a partnership of four local authorities (Liverpool, Knowsley, Wirral and Sefton Councils) including the four elected members with responsibility for adult social care and safeguarding. They know and understanding each other and have a good working relationship.
15. From the evidence that the peer team read, heard and saw whilst onsite there are lots of positives about the work of MSAB and there is much enthusiasm across the partnership. One example is the strong commitment to the work of the sub-groups which have a wide coverage of activity and attendance.
16. The peer challenge team met with a range of partners from across Merseyside and it is fair to day that there has been some mixed feedback from aspects of the partnership. Two of the statutory partners in the Police and Clinical Commissioning Group representatives are very positive about MSAB, its leadership and work however two of the four DASS have differing expectations of MSAB which has an impact on how the partnership works and its future. Of the four DASS who set up MSAB two have moved on and the new colleagues have brought some challenge in their expectations and understanding of its added value. This is based around a level of confusion over the role and function of MSAB, particularly around how strategic or operational its activity should be and the need for local arrangements in each local authority.
17. As a result, it is clear to the peer team that MSAB needs to prioritise its strategic and assurance functions in everything it does and then make sure that this stance is explained, repeated and understood by all those involved in it. A good example of how this could be done was the Voices Project that the peer team were made aware of. This is a very good piece of work created by an

experienced social worker seconded to MSAB with excellent links into several local communities. In it, those who have experienced safeguarding recount that experience which has been captured on video. This is a good and novel piece of work that celebrates the experience of those involved and helps others understand their perspective. However, MSAB has done this itself whereas if it was solely focused on assurance, and not doing, an alternative approach would have been to commission partner organisations to do this work and present it to MSAB as a way of assuring the Board that they are effectively delivering safeguarding. It is a subtle but important difference in the Board's activity. MSAB needs to maintain a strategic assurance role in its work rather than do the business of safeguarding adults itself. This then fulfils its original intent of providing additionality across a larger footprint within a wider safeguarding framework of partnership activity.

18. A secondary, but closely linked point, is that the local partnerships (based on the four council footprints) need to formalise their local assurance, delivery and quality functions and thereby clarify their relationships with MSAB. There needs to be legitimacy in their role of local assurance. It has become lost as MSAB's role has become less clear. With a clearly strategic Board there is then the need for each locality, with all its partners, managing the business of safeguarding to assure the elected members who hold the political responsibility and each DASS who holds statutory responsibility that people are being kept safe locally. This should be seen as an essential part of the whole safeguarding adults system.
19. As the Board moves forward it needs to consider how effectively it collects multi-agency data. At the moment it is driven by local authority data rather than being intelligence led. To add value in a clearly articulated assurance role the emphasis needs to be on the analysed implications of data rather than the data itself. The sub-groups would be a key place where this should be played out.
20. It was clear to the peer team that if there is the collective will amongst the partners there is the opportunity for the role and function of MSAB to be clarified and re-stated. This should be within a wider framework of sub-group activity that is led by informed analysis and significant locality-based arrangements where elected members and officers holding statutory responsibility can be assured that their arrangements are effective. These revised positions should add value together as a comprehensive safeguarding adults systems across Merseyside.

Leadership, Strategy and Working Together

21. MSAB has been in existence for over two years now and as a result positive relationships have been built so that partners are now more able to pick up the phone to sort issues out and the Board is generally seen as value for money by partners.
22. The peer team heard about some good engagement with local universities to do research which is an example of its additionality and strategic function and there was an often-expressed desire and willingness to learn, by those involved in this enterprise.
23. When speaking with the respective four elected members it was clear that there are no political barriers to joint policies and procedures across the organisations, which should enable closer working across the partnership in the future.
24. The peer team recommend that in the MSAB literature the key priority of keeping people safe requires a clearer emphasis.
25. MSAB should also consider how to make and improve links across the safeguarding system that includes: Health and Wellbeing Boards, Community Safety Partnerships, the new and emerging Children's arrangements, local NHS Providers across Merseyside, the Voluntary and Community Sector and all commissioned providers. The general approach should be how to involve these stakeholders effectively. The peer team were made aware that there are twelve NHS Provider Trusts in Merseyside who will come into contact with a significant number of vulnerable people in a variety of settings. The peer team suggest that they need to be brought into the Merseyside safeguarding adults arrangements more formally and effectively as they manage a great deal of risk for all partners.
26. MSAB needs to enable a culture of open and honest dialogue across all partners in the safeguarding system. This should include how the Board and sub-groups function both in and outside meetings. This should also realise the greater benefits of constructive challenge on a pan Merseyside basis.

Outcomes for and the experiences of people who use services

27. It was clear to the peer team from the work that we saw beforehand and whilst onsite that MSAB is committed to hearing the voice of people who use safeguarding services as well as to hearing the voice of frontline practitioners. This positive attitude will enable the Board to keep the experiences of these groups at the heart of what it does, giving it validity.
28. Voluntary and Community Sector colleagues from across Merseyside are involved and supported in the safeguarding of adults and all four Healthwatch's across the partnership are keen to contribute their knowledge and involvement in local community networks to give feedback on the quality of service delivery. This helps to promote "safeguarding as everyone's business" and the preventive role that the community networks can undertake in bringing the voice of the service user to the fore.
29. As one of the active MSAB sub-groups the Safeguarding Adults Review (SAR) group provides added learning opportunities between different partners across Merseyside from family's experiences of safeguarding. This maximises opportunities to understand where the multi-agency system has not worked as effectively as required, and where improvement is needed. This makes it easier for professionals to understand key themes from SARs across the region and be able to take steps to learn from them to improve safeguarding practice. MSAB should continue to support the work of the SAR sub-group so that the sharing of recommendations shapes system change within and across agencies to seek to prevent similar occurrences.
30. A good example of how MSAB can assure itself of safeguarding adults activity was the shared response to Safeguarding Week. There was a decision to use the week to raise the profile of adult safeguarding across Merseyside through a Merseyside wide programme of social media events and activities. Feedback enabled all partners to gain a wider understanding of key issues for local people.
31. MSAB needs to consider the range of ways it can ask partner organisations to assure the Board that they collect and hear the views of those who use services and, when this happens, ensure these are delivered through genuine coproduction. MSAB has prioritised the importance of hearing the views of people who use services and their families. This assurance can be given in feedback from a wide range of initiatives across the area. This links the strategic role of the Board with the reality of service delivery in communities.
32. Furthermore, MSAB needs to be assured that the information from user led activity informs the development and direction of services. MSAB has to be assured that preventive work is taking place, delivered by local partners and a wide range of service providers.
33. When the Board creates a multi-agency performance framework it should design it so that it includes feedback and outcomes from people who use safeguarding services. Thereby creating and maintaining an improvement feedback loop in the system.

34. Whilst all Councils, Clinical Commissioning Groups and Voluntary and Community Sector groups are heavily involved in prevention work (and more recently NHS Trusts as well) MSAB should develop a strategic approach to prevention that delivers assurance to MSAB and delivers the Care Act recommendation that SABs should have a strategic overview with processes of assurance. The benefits of a pan Merseyside approach are that good practice examples of preventive work can be shared across a wider footprint.

Commissioning, Service Delivery and Effective Practice

35. When MSAB was set up the anticipated benefits were that it would provide financial efficiencies, additional strategic level opportunities for the sharing of safeguarding practice, and that such a structure is a real strength for health and police organisations who typically (but not always) work on a larger footprint and would therefore only have to attend one meeting rather than four. This is still the case. It is also the case that people use services across geographical and organisational boundaries, so there are advantages in MSAB understanding the whole system. Having a Merseyside wide safeguarding system helps people who may be more vulnerable.
36. The Chapter 14 Audit is a good piece of multi-agency work where each organisation was asked to self-assess against a set of criteria. It was led by the Quality Assurance sub-group and completed by all MSAB members. The sub-group then conducted peer reviews of the responses and had challenge meetings where evidence was not robust, and where necessary verifying scores and requesting action plans for areas of development. The overall collated scores were presented to the Board and these were then used to set a baseline for understanding of "how safe are we" across the patch. This work is supported by all partners and provides assurance to MSAB of effective practice and that all agencies are benchmarking themselves against the Care Act Standards.
37. The Self Neglect Toolkit is succinct guidance for practitioners to assist them when considering what practicable options are available to support those who self-neglect. It was developed by involving a wide range of service providers and people who use services.
38. MSAB should create a strong communication and dissemination approach for key messages from meetings and on a range of policies that could be distributed to a significant audience across Merseyside using its website, newsletters via email and on social media platforms such as Twitter. This would serve a preventative and educational function and raise the profile of MSAB and its work.
39. The Care Act requires MSAB to address emerging patterns of abuse in its future strategic plans such as modern slavery, exploitation, hoarding and self-neglect. MSAB should also develop further the links with local children's safeguarding arrangements to understand the impact of adverse childhood trauma on adults and how to support those people.

Performance

40. The performance and quality sub-group is valued by members and has been recently well led in the absence of a chair.
41. There is a clear recognition of the need to progress the multi-agency approach to performance management to understand the trends across the whole safeguarding system and inform future priorities and plans for MSAB. It is not unusual for the focus on performance to be very local authority centric. MSAB needs to think about wider assurance information to come from such areas as rough sleeper deaths, LeDeR, suicides, etc.
42. Whilst there is good sharing of data from partner organisations on the Board and within the Board itself it is recognised that there is the opportunity to broaden data collection across all partnership organisations. Therefore creating an opportunity to increase its level of assurance of safeguarding adults having accurately analysed data.
43. When revising the role and function of MSAB consider the skill mix required to support it provided by the business unit.
44. The MSAB needs a pan Merseyside multi-agency training and development plan to maximise economies of scale and shared learning opportunities. This would enable MSAB to be assured that staff in all partner organisations are receiving safeguarding training appropriate to the skills needed for their specific roles. With a multi-agency training plan there is the opportunity to build an understanding of how other agencies deal with safeguarding as well as building relationships across agencies.

Recommendations

45. It was clear to the peer team that MSAB needs to re-position itself so that its role and function are clear. This should include what additional value it adds to the safeguarding adults' system in Merseyside. This role should be focused on strategic assurance and its additionality and include the work of its sub-groups. The Board should concentrate upon asking partners to assure MSAB that people are being kept safe rather than get involved in the activities themselves. This change needs to go through every aspect of MSAB work, in terms of agenda setting, discussions and questions at Board as well as in the work of the sub-groups.
46. When MSAB clarifies its role and function it then would give clarity to the role and function of the four locality partnerships that focus on safeguarding adults to ensure a whole system approach. It was unclear to the peer team exactly what arrangements existed or were planned in the four local government areas and that if these were ongoing how they linked to MSAB activity. It is quite understandable that those with statutory responsibility for safeguarding adults want to ensure that activity in their local organisations and with local partners is delivering on the intent to keep people safe. This change will give legitimacy to the locality arrangements and bring into clearer focus what additional role MSAB therefore plays.
47. MSAB has a stated desire to create pan-Merseyside policies and procedures including multi-agency training and development. This work needs to move forward at pace to bring consistency across the partnership to safeguarding adults work and enable colleagues to more easily work together and share their successes and the ability to manage risk.
48. Aligned to the above is the need to create a multi-agency performance framework to then be able to effectively compare activity from different partners in the system to the same standard. This will then enable MSAB to draw out themes and trends to inform future priorities.
49. Whilst onsite the peer team heard the reasons for the present membership and structure of the Board including how providers are represented. In the light of this the peer team recommend that MSAB review the way providers are represented in the Merseyside safeguarding system. This should seek to ensure that these organisations (particularly NHS Trusts) who deal with many people who are often unwell and potentially vulnerable are fully represented. Then they can work to assure MSAB that they are keeping people safe.
50. As MSAB changes it is important to review the role and function of the business unit that plays a key role in supporting MSAB to deliver its strategic and assurance functions. The business unit needs to be able to drive MSAB effectively, with an appropriate culture and skill mix.
51. A further recommendation is for MSAB to look at how it communicates key messages across the whole system. This could be done in a number of ways such as; regular email updates after MSAB meetings to large numbers of people involved in safeguarding, Newsletters addressing issues of the day, a website that is actively updated to reflect the unfolding issues as well as use of Twitter

and other social media platforms. This these ways MSAB would be more able to speak to the wide audience involved in safeguarding adults across Merseyside.

On behalf of the Peer Challenge Team:

Marcus Coulson

Programme Manager – Adults Peer Challenges

Local Government Association

February 2020

Appendix 1 – Presentation bullet points

Key Messages

- There is a shared, ambitious vision to work together to keep people safe across Merseyside
- The self-assessment was honest and accurately informed by the partnership survey
- Independent Chair brings energy and commitment to the role
- There are lots of positives about the work of MSAB and there is much enthusiasm across the partnership
- There is a strong commitment to the work of the sub-groups
- There are good working relationships between the four elected members
- There has been some mixed feedback
- The four DASS have differing expectations of MSAB
- There is some confusion over the role and function of MSAB
- MSAB needs to prioritise its strategic and assurance functions
- The local partnerships need to formalise their local assurance, delivery and quality functions and their relationships with MSAB
- MSAB is presently data driven rather than intelligence led
- If there is the collective will – there is the opportunity for the role and function of MSAB to be clarified and re-state

Leadership, Strategy and Working Together

Strengths

- Board is seen as value for money generally
- Positive engagement with universities
- Willingness to learn
- No political barriers to joint policies and procedures

Areas for Consideration

- Emphasise your focus on keeping people safe
- Consider how to make and improve links across the safeguarding system that includes: HWB, Community Safety Partnerships, Children's arrangements, NHS Providers, VCS, Commissioned providers
- Cultivate an open and honest dialogue to develop the strategic assurance of safeguarding

Outcomes for and the experiences of people who use services

Strengths

- Committed to hearing the voice of people who use safeguarding services
- Committed to hearing the voice of frontline practitioners
- Voluntary and Community Sector colleagues are involved and supported in safeguarding
- All four Healthwatch's across the partnership are keen to contribute their knowledge and involvement of local community networks to support safeguarding
- Positive inclusion of user led groups
- The SAR group provides added learning opportunities across areas from family's experiences of safeguarding
- Shared response to Safeguarding Week shared locally

Areas for Consideration

- MSAB needs to be assured that there are a range of ways to collect and hear the views of those who use services and ensure it is coproduced
- MSAB needs to be assured that the information from user led activity informs the development and direction of services
- The multi-agency performance framework should include feedback and outcomes from people who use safeguarding services
- Develop a strategic approach to prevention that delivers assurance to MSAB

Commissioning, Service Delivery and Effective Practice

Strengths

- MSAB structure is a real strength for health and police organisations
- Cross boundary patient flow is supported by pan-Merseyside working
- The Chapter 14 Audit is a good piece of work supported by all partners and provides assurance to MSAB of effective practice and that all agencies are benchmarking themselves against the Care Act Standards
- The Self Neglect Toolkit was developed inclusively and is viewed positively by practitioners

Areas for consideration

- Create a strong communication and dissemination approach for key messages e.g. website, newsletters, Twitter
- Continue to strengthen and share learning from all SARs
- Emerging themes need to be included in future strategic plans, e.g. modern slavery, exploitation

Performance

Strengths

- Performance and quality sub-group is valued by members
- There is good sharing of data

- Recognition of the need to progress the multi-agency approach to performance management

Areas for consideration

- Broaden data collection across all partnership organisations
- When revising the role and function of MSAB consider the skill mix required to support it
- Need for pan-Merseyside strategic multi-agency training and development plan

Recommendations

- Clarify the role and function of MSAB and its sub-groups to deliver on strategic assurance and its additionality
- Clarify the role and function of the four locality partnerships to ensure a whole system approach
- Progress your intent to create pan-Merseyside policies and procedures including multi-agency training and development
- Create a multi-agency performance framework
- Review the way providers are represented in the Merseyside safeguarding system
- Review the role and function of the business unit to deliver the strategic function of MSAB
- Look at how you communicate key messages across the whole system

Safeguarding Adults Board resources

1. LGA Safeguarding Adults resources web page

<http://www.local.gov.uk/topics/social-care-health-and-integration/adult-social-care/safeguarding-resources>

2. Safeguarding Adults Board resources including the Independent Chairs Network, Governance arrangements of SABs and a framework to support improving effectiveness of SABs

<http://www.local.gov.uk/topics/social-care-health-and-integration/adult-social-care/resources-safeguarding-adults-boards>

3. LGA Adult Safeguarding Knowledge Hub Community of Practice – contains relevant documents and discussion threads

<https://khub.net/web/adultsafeguardingcommunityofpractice>

4. Adult Safeguarding Peer Challenge

<http://www.local.gov.uk/our-support/peer-challenges/peer-challenges-we-offer/safeguarding-adults-and-adult-social-care>

5. Making links between adult safeguarding and domestic abuse

<http://www.local.gov.uk/topics/social-care-health-and-integration/adult-social-care/safeguarding-and-domestic-abuse>

6. Making Safeguarding Personal

<http://www.local.gov.uk/topics/social-care-health-and-integration/adult-social-care/making-safeguarding-personal>

7. Social Care Institute for Excellence (SCIE) pages on safeguarding.

<http://www.scie.org.uk/adults/safeguarding/index.asp>

Contact details

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Read the Adults Peer Challenge Reports here: <https://www.local.gov.uk/our-support/peer-challenges/peer-challenges-we-offer/safeguarding-adults-and-adult-social-care-0>

Appendix 1 – Safeguarding Adults Board Improvement Tool

Overview

There are four key themes for the standards, with a number of sub-headings as follows:

Themes	Outcomes for, and the experiences of, people who use services	Leadership, Strategy and Working Together	Commissioning, Service Delivery and Effective Practice	Performance and Resource Management
Elements	<p>1. Outcomes</p> <p>2. People’s experiences of safeguarding</p> <p>This theme looks at what difference to outcomes for people there has been in relation to Adult Safeguarding and the quality of experience of people who have used the services provided</p>	<p>3 Collective Leadership</p> <p>4.Strategy</p> <p>5 Local Safeguarding Board</p> <p>This theme looks at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the overall vision for Adult Safeguarding • the strategy that is used to achieve that vision • how this is led • the role and performance of the Local Safeguarding Board • how all partners work together to ensure high quality services and outcomes 	<p>6. Commissioning</p> <p>7. Service Delivery and effective practice</p> <p>This theme looks the role of commissioning in shaping services, and the effectiveness of service delivery and practice in securing better outcomes for people</p>	<p>8. Performance and resource management</p> <p>This theme looks at how the performance and resources of the service, including its people, are managed</p>

Safeguarding Adults Board Improvement Tool here: <http://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/adult-safeguarding-improv-ddd.pdf>