

SOUTHWARK SAFEGUARDING ADULTS BOARD

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

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Foreword

Following the step down of the Board's independent chair in July 2017, the partnership felt this provided an opportunity and the space to reflect, review and agree the best approach moving forward, so as an interim measure, I was appointed as the Chair of the Safeguarding Adults Board and continued in this role in 2018/19. This annual report sets out the work that the Board has undertaken over the last year and an analysis of the partnership's performance in safeguarding adults at risk in Southwark, together with setting our priorities for the forthcoming year.

It has been a busy and interesting year. We have continued to focus on key areas of the adult safeguarding agenda, as well as safeguarding our residents through the community safety agenda, which was subsumed into the boards' work back in 2016. In that vein, we have agreed a priority of tackling serious youth violence, including knife crime and knife carrying, which is a joint priority with the Safeguarding Children's Board. This will lead to improved outcomes for the community through an integrated approach.

Safeguarding adults is a very complex and challenging agenda in which a wide range of issues need to be covered. To be effective as a Board requires us to prioritise our work; I believe we have established a strong foundation to do that and focus on key areas of safeguarding for Southwark.

Over 2018/19, the SSAB has supported and challenged safeguarding practice and key local priorities, leading to improved partnership ways of working and enabling the partnership to adapt to changing needs. This report reviews the activity taken by the partnership over the past year, and sets out our priorities for the forthcoming year.

The effectiveness of the Board depends on the work of all partners and I acknowledge the excellent contribution by all partners and the continuing commitment to improving the lives of many adults at risk who need to be safeguarded in Southwark.



Kate Moriarty-Baker

Director of Quality and Chief Nurse, Southwark CCG

Interim Chair – Southwark Safeguarding Adults Board

1. The Southwark Local Safeguarding Context

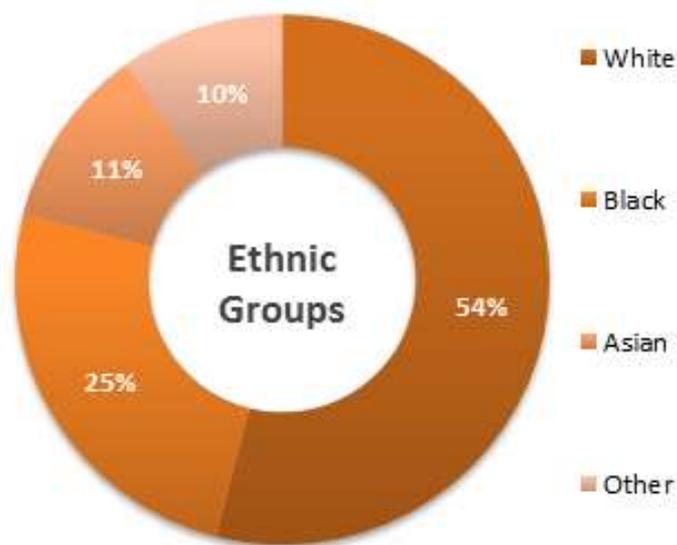
Southwark is one of the most densely populated and diverse boroughs in the country, with a young, growing and mobile population.

Just over 314,200 people live in Southwark, up from 256,700 in 2001.

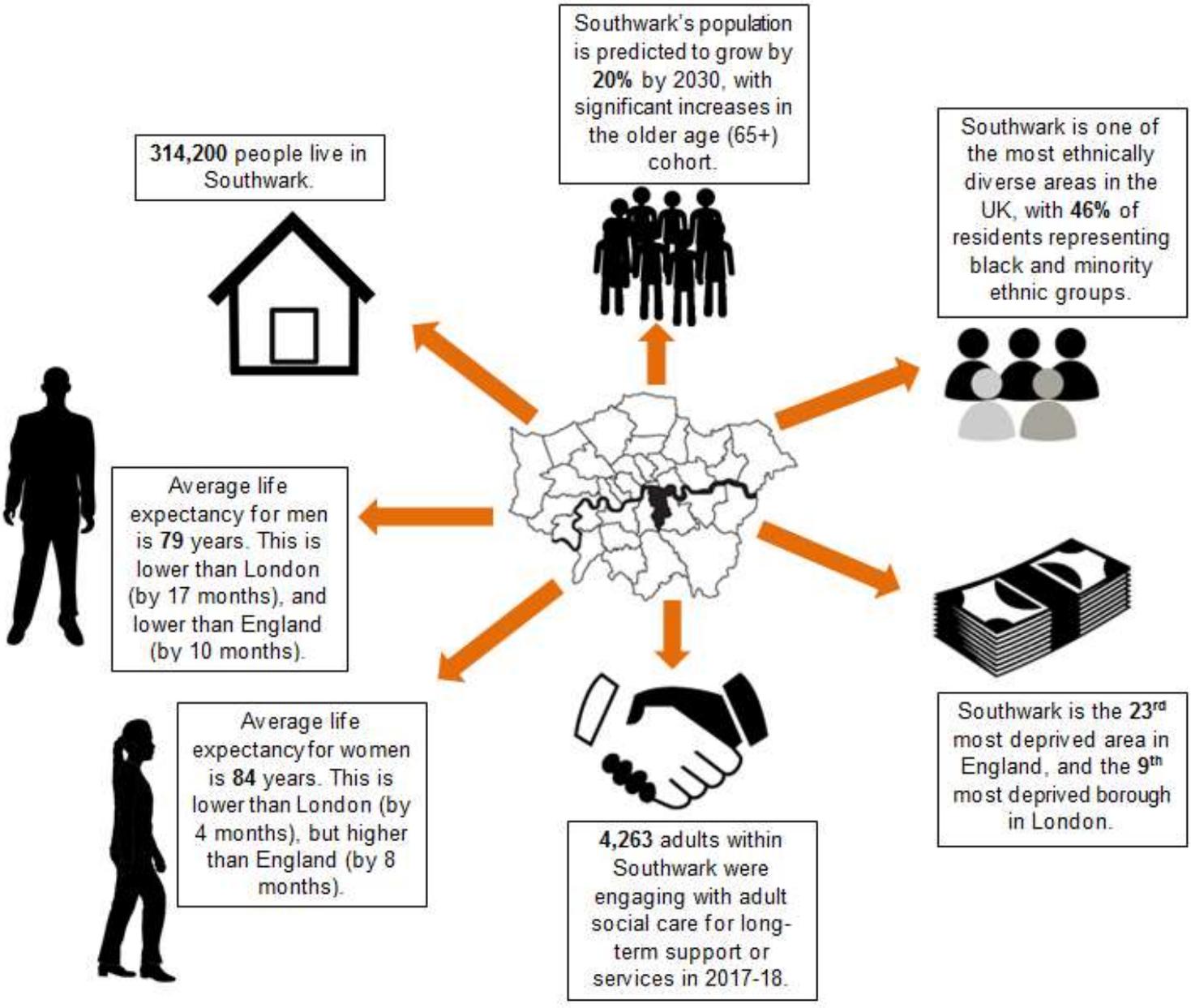
Southwark is an ethnically diverse borough. This varies markedly across age groups, with the population under 20 much more diverse than other age groups.

Southwark has one of the fastest growing populations in South East London. Our population is projected to grow by almost 20% by 2030; equating to an extra 60,000 residents.

Southwark has one of the highest population turnover rates in the country, with the equivalent of 10% of our population moving in, and 10% of our population moving out each year.



GLA 2015 Round Trend LTM Ethnic Group Population Projections



Data Sources:
[Southwark Joint Strategic Needs Assessment](#)
[Office for National Statistics](#)
[Index of Multiple Deprivation](#)

2. The Board

Our vision

We believe all adults at risk that are living in or visiting Southwark have the right to be safe and protected from harm. We will all work together to support these adults and their carers to make informed choices and to provide the highest quality services so they can live full, independent and self-determined lives.

Responsibilities

The Board will hold agencies to account for their key safeguarding responsibilities, so that:

- All those who work with vulnerable adults know what to do if there are concerns about possible harm.
- When concerns about a vulnerable adult's welfare or concerns about harm are reported action is taken quickly and the right support is provided at the right time.
- Agencies who provide services for vulnerable adults ensure they are safe and monitor service quality and impact.

Key strategic questions for the Board

- Is the help provided effective? How will we know our interventions are making a positive difference? How will we know all agencies are doing everything they can to make sure vulnerable adults are safe?
- Are all partner agencies meeting their statutory responsibilities as set out in The Care Act (including Empowerment, Prevention, Proportionality, Protection, Partnership and Accountability), Mental Capacity Act and Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards?
- Do all partner agencies quality assure practice and is there evidence of learning and improving practice?
- Is safeguarding training monitored and evaluated and is there evidence of training impacting on practice? This includes multi-agency training.

Southwark Safeguarding Adults Board's primary objective is to assure itself that local safeguarding arrangements and partners act to help and protect adults who are at risk of/or experiencing abuse or neglect.

2.1 Our Partners

Partnership work is vital to the successful delivery of safeguarding services and interventions in Southwark. We remain confident that safeguarding is at the heart of the services delivered by statutory and voluntary services in Southwark, and we also remain committed to maintaining an open dialogue with all our partners, and working jointly with partners to ensure the best, person-centred outcomes for adults at risk.

Details of the Board membership are in the diagram below.

Metropolitan Police Reorganisation

During 2018/19 the local Southwark Metropolitan Police Service merged with that of a neighbouring borough, Lambeth, to form one Basic Command Unit (BCU).

The BCU will have one single point of access for safeguarding-related referrals from across the borough.

Each investigation team will incorporate crimes of child abuse, sexual abuse, domestic abuse and hate crime. Each team will initially be split in to four pods to maintain the specialist skills. Over time and with sufficient training, the vision is that teams become multi-skilled and can be utilised across all safeguarding disciplines.

Moving away from a model where safeguarding is only the responsibility of one command unit to the responsibility of all police officers and staff will allow the MPS to more effectively support victims.

Southwark Council	CCG/NHS	Police	Other Organisations
Cabinet Member for Children, Schools and Adult Care	Director of Quality and Chief Nurse (CCG)	Borough Commander	Borough Commander, London Fire Brigade
Cabinet Member for community Safety and Public Health	Director of Nursing (GSTT)	Superintendent	Assistant Chief Probation Officer
Strategic Director of Children and Adults' Services	Safeguarding Adults Lead (KCH)		London Community Rehabilitation Company
Strategic Director of Housing and Modernisation	Safeguarding Adults and Prevent Lead (SLAM)		CEO, Community Southwark
Director of Adult Social Care			Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Services (CAFCASS)
Director of Communities			Provider Representatives
Director of Commissioning			
Director of Education			
Director of Public Health			

2.2 Governance Arrangements

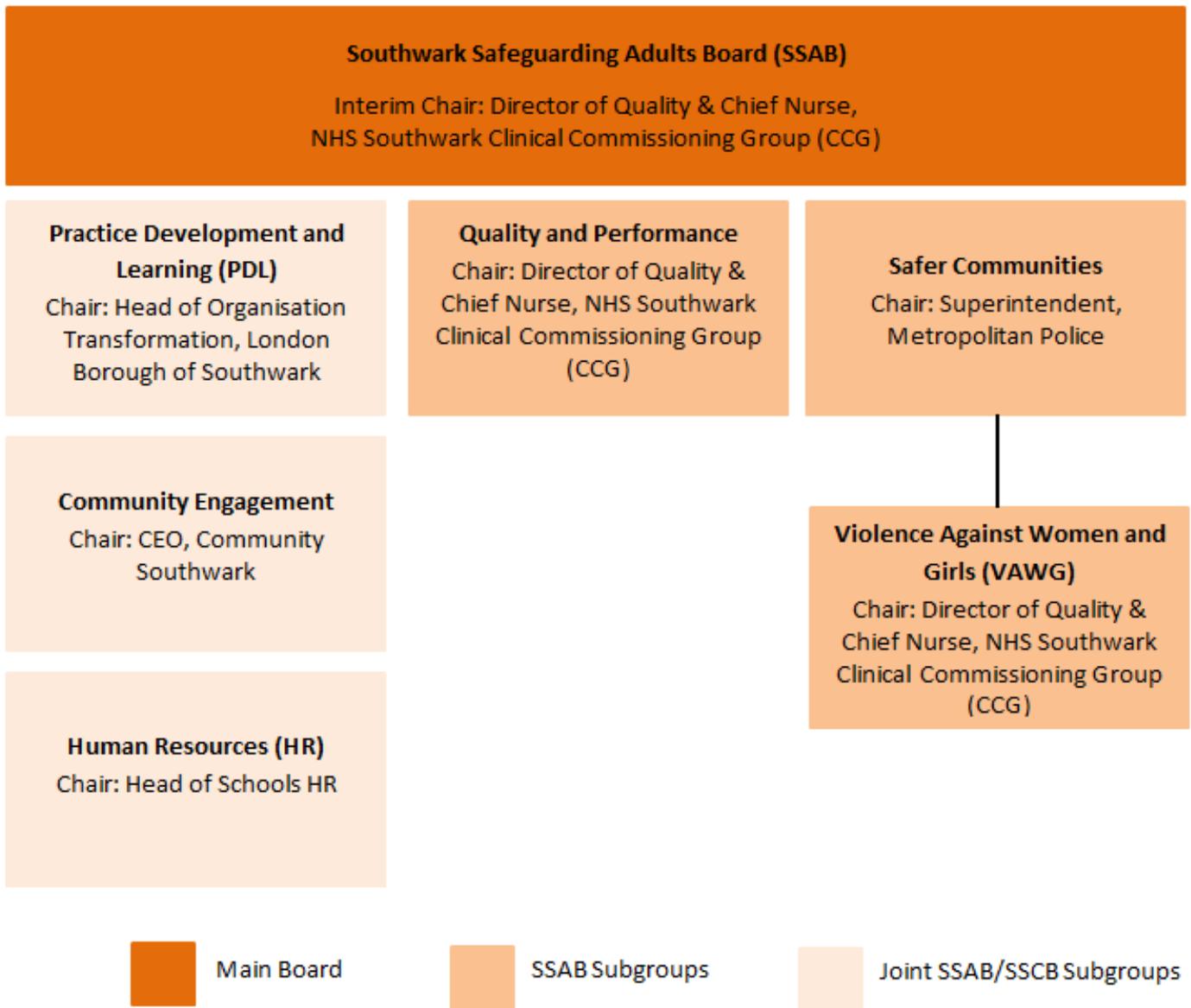
The SSAB incorporates the governance arrangements for the Community Safety Partnership, enabling the crime and disorder agenda to be viewed through a safeguarding lens.

The CCG’s Director of Quality and Chief Nurse is the Interim Chair of the Board. To ensure the Board fulfils its duties effectively, our membership is made up of senior officers from across the partnership who are able to promote the respective

priorities of the organisations around the table, and also commit their organisations to agreed actions.

During 2018/19 the Board met three times, including one joint meeting with the Southwark Safeguarding Children’s Board.

The Board has strong relationships with other key strategic bodies in Southwark, including the Health and Wellbeing Board, CCG executive safeguarding meeting and Southwark Safeguarding Children’s Board.



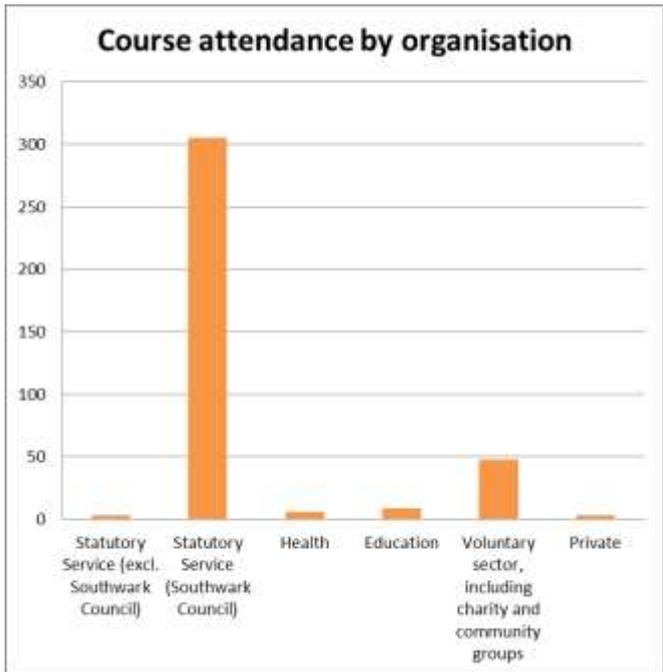
2.3 Our Subgroups

Practice Development and Learning Subgroup

(joint with SSCB)

The Safeguarding Practice Development and Learning subgroup is a joint subgroup of the Children’s and Adults’ Safeguarding Boards. It is chaired by Southwark Council’s Head of Organisation Transformation.

Across 2018/19 the SSAB have provided 35 face-to-face training sessions (up from 20 in 2017/18), training 373 individuals from 57 organisations. 368 e-learning modules were completed, across both children’s and adults’ safeguarding.



Whilst the SSAB prides itself on its comprehensive training offer it also critically scrutinises the attendance across the partnership. At the start of the year a survey was carried out to better understand the reason behind non-attendance at some of the multi-agency safeguarding training organised by the

Southwark Safeguarding Boards. A total of 238 individuals responded to the survey, from a variety of partner organisations. Responses are summarised below.

Responses to why partners don't attend training organised by Southwark Safeguarding Boards



A review of the 2017/18 offer was carried out, including learning from local and national case reviews, local priorities and developments in practice. Partner organisations assessed the offer against their own learning and development needs.

This work was used to shape a programme of learning for 2018/19. Going forward, it has been agreed to procure the training offer over a three-year period, to achieve value for money and a stable learning offer. It is important to note that procuring over a three-year period means that we have an ongoing relationship with a learning provider, it does not mean that we lose flexibility to alter the learning offer if and when our requirements change.

Looking ahead, the learning offer for 2019/20 will have a greater emphasis on e-learning, as requested by partners and the Boards, with partners in the PDL subgroup reviewing the content of courses to make sure that they are tailored to Southwark’s needs. The e-learning development will be supported by an action learning set approach, with shorter,

seminar-type sessions. These will be both daytime and twilight sessions, to facilitate attendance from the faith, voluntary and community sector.

The learning offer will be scheduled in partner buildings across the borough, to share resources and ease access. Appropriate learning resources from partner organisations have been incorporated into the offer.

Course subject matter, course material and available e-learning will be reviewed on an ongoing basis to make sure that they meet the partnership requirements.

Community Engagement Subgroup

(Joint with SSCB)

During 2018/19 the subgroup focused on the planning, coordination and delivery of community engagement events determined by the priorities of each of the boards. Specifically, the sub-group has looked to engage on areas where there are gaps in knowledge (from a voluntary sector perspective) or where more work needs to be done. The purpose of these events is to inform and raise awareness of relevant safeguarding issues and practices with the target participants.

During 2018/19 the partnership delivered two engagement sessions; one on domestic abuse and one on Modern Slavery.

Moving into 2019/20, and with the transition to our new arrangements, the Board and its partner have agreed that the Community Engagement Subgroup should become a voluntary sector network, facilitated by Community Southwark, with representation on the SSCB and SSAB.

Human Resources (HR) Subgroup:

(Joint with SSCB)

This subgroup identifies and disseminates human resources best practice across all agencies providing services to children and vulnerable adults in Southwark, on behalf of the SSCB and SSAB.

The Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) provides a quarterly update to this group, reviewing the number of referrals received and identifying any emerging issues and significant changes in managing allegations.

As part of the wider review of all subgroups, it was identified that as all agencies across the partnership have their own HR processes, which differ quite significantly. These differences mean that data is not comparable, and any analysis is challenging. The HR role and function is undertaken as core business within each organisation and thus the work of the subgroup demonstrated a high level of duplication. The Board has therefore agreed that from 2019/2020 this subgroup should be disbanded, with the LADO reports being presented to the newly formed Quality and Effectiveness subgroup.

Safer Communities Subgroup:

It is the role of the Safer Communities subgroup to oversee multi-agency responses and provide a problem-solving approach to community safety issues by sharing information and ensuring activity is taking place to protect individuals and communities from crime and disorder.

The subgroup is proactive in promoting awareness, learning and good practice, and in establishing links with partnership organisations. It is chaired by a Metropolitan Police Superintendent.

Knife Crime

In late June 2018 the Mayor of London announced the requirement for every borough, through their local Community Safety Partnership, to refresh their local Knife Crime Action Plans to incorporate serious violence. One of the key rationales for this was to ensure consistency of work programs locally and agreement of core activities across London.

The Safer Communities Subgroup used the refresh requirement as an opportunity to review its existing efforts in tackling the knife crime and serious youth violence agenda. The refreshed plan builds upon the previous plan for continuity and is structured according to the key standards. It also includes the recommendations agreed by the council's overview and scrutiny committee on improving our response to knife crime.

Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Subgroup:

This subgroup reports into the Safer Communities subgroup, and from there into the SSAB.

Southwark developed a five-year domestic abuse strategy in 2015. With the publication of the [government's VAWG strategy](#) in 2016, and the [MOPAC VAWG strategy](#) in 2018, we began to develop a wider VAWG strategy to ensure delivery of a strategic partnership response to all areas of VAWG, not just domestic abuse. Other areas to be incorporated into the strategy include:

- FGM
- "Honour"-based violence
- Sexual harassment
- Stalking

Work has begun to develop a five-year partnership strategy and associated action plan. This will be completed and implemented in 2019/20.

Quality and Performance Subgroup:

The Quality and Performance Subgroup provides the Safeguarding Adults Board with assurance around the quality and effectiveness of the safeguarding responses within Southwark to improve the effectiveness of the Board.

Safeguarding Adults at Risk Audit Tool (SARAT)

The SARAT was disseminated to all statutory and non-statutory agencies, providing a consistent framework to assess, monitor and/or improve their adult safeguarding arrangements. This process has provided an overview of existing adult safeguarding arrangements, and supported the Board in ensuring effective safeguarding practice across the borough.

A peer challenge and support event was convened, so that good practice could be shared and common areas for improvement identified, enabling organisations to work together with support from the SSAB.

Areas identified for joint working included:

- Development of a neglect/complex cases pathway.
- Cuckooing.
- Agency receipt of feedback from referrals to adult social care.
- Competency frameworks so that staff across all agencies are working at the same level.

- Dissemination and implementation of learning from reviews
- Incorporation of service user feedback into practice, including directly into the work of the SSAB.

These areas will be the focus of the subgroup moving into 2019/20.

2.4 Financial Arrangements

The SSAB receives financial contributions from a number of agencies and other forms of in-kind support. Money received in 2018-19 is detailed below.

Contribution	Total
Police (MOPAC)	£5,000
Southwark CCG	£55,000
London Fire Brigade	£500
London Borough Southwark	£63,421.50
Total from contributions	£123,921.50

2.5 Core Adult Safeguarding Activity

During 2018/19 an independent audit of adult safeguarding arrangements in adult social care (ASC) was carried out. The final report offered substantial levels of assurance with regards to control points, and a moderate level of assurance with regards to effectiveness. This provided useful feedback which has informed an action plan.

An internal audit of ASC has confirmed that there is a substantial level of assurance that adults who are entitled to statutory safeguarding provisions are properly safeguarded and statutory requirements are met. This includes evidence showing that the consent of adults is sought; that adults are given the opportunity to express and contribute to the outcomes they want to achieve from their individual safeguarding process; and that adults are kept aware and informed throughout the safeguarding process.

ASC also carried out an internal audit of professional supervision arrangements-91% of those practitioners who responded to the audit confirmed that their professional supervision was helping them to manage risk with regards to complex cases and safeguarding.

In order to improve safeguarding performance, the Adult Safeguarding and Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DoLS) team manager has facilitated the creation of monthly safeguarding workshops. These workshops provide a forum where frontline social workers and senior practitioners can meet to discuss complex safeguarding cases and gain advice and guidance, with the goal of improving safeguarding practice.

A restructure of the Adult Safeguarding and DoLS Team has been completed, increasing capacity for the team manager to support measures to improve safeguarding practice, including Making Safeguarding Personal (MSP).

Person-led and outcome-focused safeguarding practice is supported through a range of organisational controls. These include safeguarding training, staff supervision and the use of case recording formats which help to support and enable the MSP approach. The Adult Safeguarding and DoLS service is taking a lead on the MSP project, whose purpose is to improve MSP in safeguarding practice. Initiatives taken have included frontline staff being given advice and guidance. There are regular meetings with the performance team to analyse MSP data with a focus on improving safeguarding practice. The project aims to create a questionnaire to evaluate the adult at risk's experience of safeguarding investigations in order to improve safeguarding practice.

Work is taking place to strengthen operational arrangements for working between adult social care and the police, with a focus on the police Merlin reporting system. There are monthly meetings with the police to discuss safeguarding practice and police Merlin reports.

The Adult Safeguarding and DoLS Service is working in partnership with the performance team in preparation for the implementation of Liberty Protection Safeguards (LPS), a new legal framework which will replace DoLS. The changes to primary legislation will carry significant service development implications, particularly as the LPS framework will cover deprivations of liberty occurring in any setting, not just hospitals and care homes, including within people's own homes. The scope of the legislation will

also include for the first time 16 and 17 year olds.

Section 42 enquiries commenced

A total of 310 Section 42 safeguarding enquiries commenced in year, relating to 279 individuals.

Of all the individuals involved in section 42 enquiries, 54% were adults aged 18-64 and 46% were aged 65 or over.

52% of individuals involved in section 42 enquiries were white and 33% were black (African/Caribbean/British). The remaining 15% were split between other ethnicities and people with unknown ethnicity.

The majority of individuals involved in (42%) had a primary support reason (PSR) of physical support, 27% had a PSR of mental health support and 13% had a PSR of learning disability support.

This is illustrated in the [graph](#) on the following page.

Section 42 enquiries concluded

A total of 279 section 42 safeguarding enquiries were concluded in year. Some of these had begun the previous year.

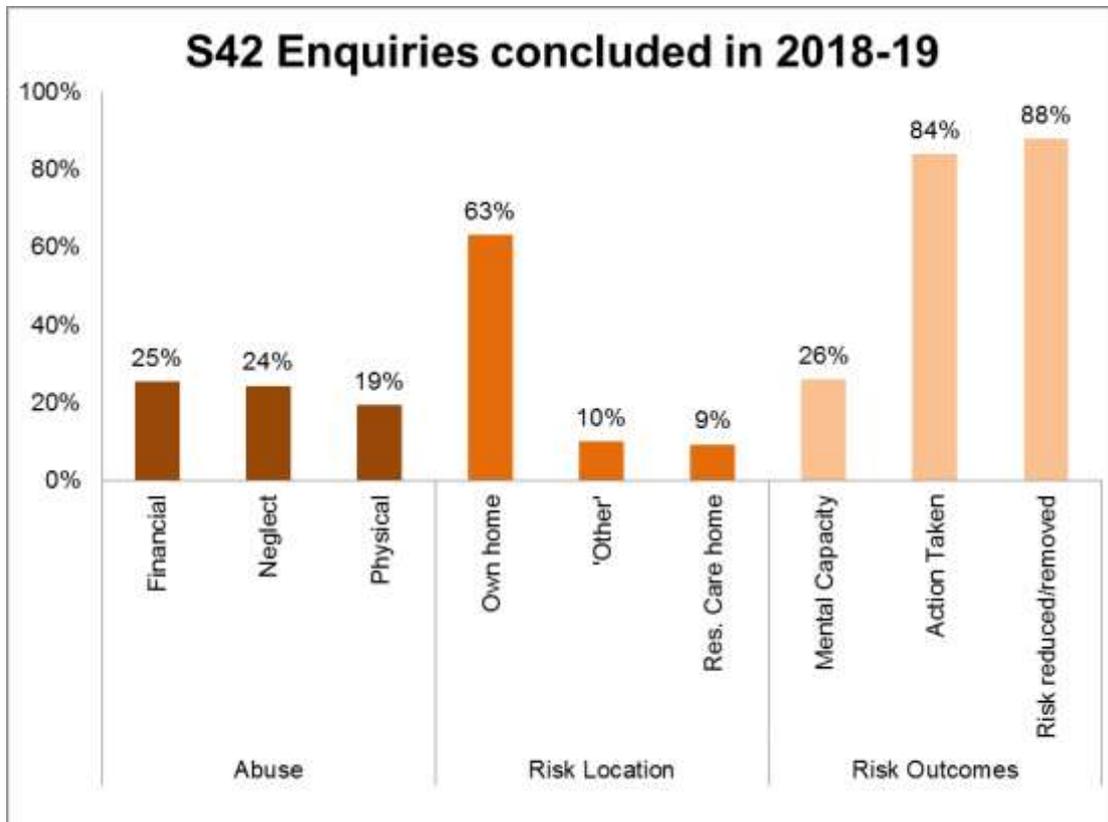
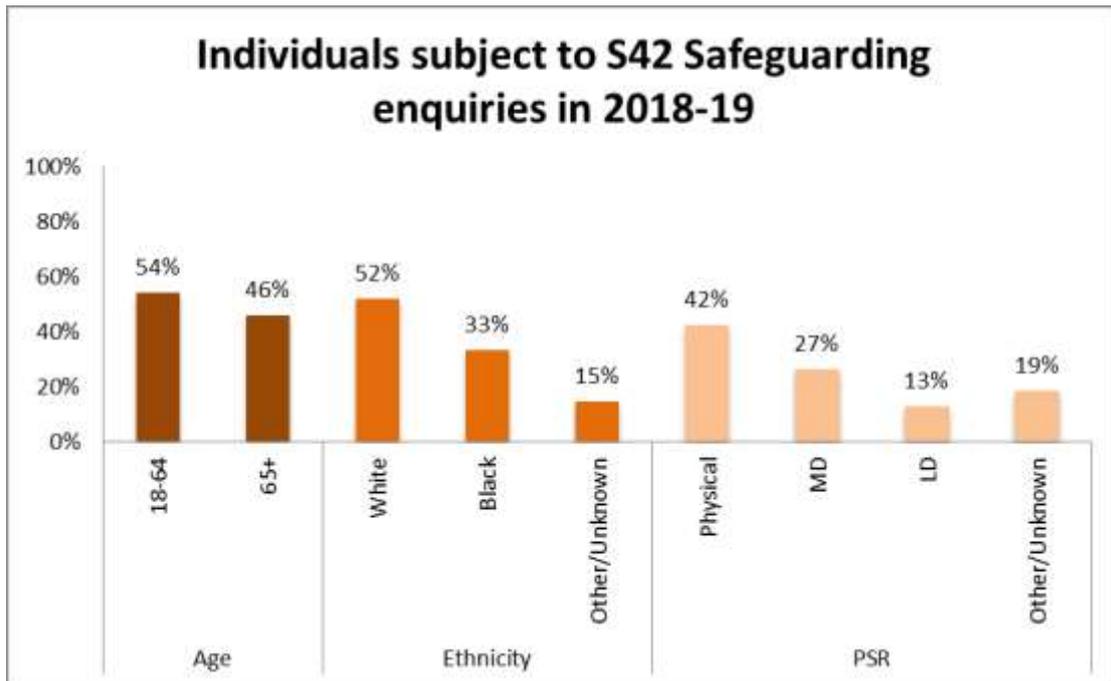
The greatest proportion of allegations were concerns around financial abuse (25%), closely followed by neglect and acts of omission (24%), and physical abuse (19%).

Abuse was suspected to have occurred in the service user's own home in nearly two thirds (63%) of cases, followed by 10% in 'Other' locations and 9% in residential care homes.

79 enquiries (26%) involved individuals who lacked mental capacity. Of these, support was provided by an advocate, family member or friend.

Action was taken following the investigation in 320 (84%) cases. Risk was identified in 79% of completed section enquiries. The outcome for 88% of these was that risk was removed or reduced.

This is illustrated in the [graph](#) on the following page.



3. Progress Against 2018/19 priorities

3.1 Managing risk

The Southwark Safeguarding Adults Board meeting in September 2018 was a focussed session on managing risk.

Learning from experience, including findings from local and national Safeguarding Adult Reviews (SARs), has increasingly served to highlight that the practice of working with risk in a safeguarding context requires Safeguarding Adults Boards to establish agreed partnership principles for working with risk and to demonstrate visible leadership for these core values across the multi-agency system.

Making Safeguarding Personal recognises that the principles for working with risk need to embrace positive risk-taking and person-centred approaches. An explicit board stance on this gives permission to staff to work in risk enabling ways that can help to achieve a balance between wellbeing and safety outcomes for adults at risk and which map more successfully across all parts of the system.

As a concept, notions of risk are strongly influenced and moderated by different organisational and professional cultures. Risk is also subject to constantly shifting thresholds which can present obstacles to agencies working together in an integrated way rather than just making referrals or passing tasks to each other.

Within this context there is collective board support for considering ways in which more effective multi-agency practice in working with risk could be facilitated in Southwark. The board acknowledges that this is not just a question of changing individual practice, but achieving change

in the organisational and cultural context in which personalised safeguarding practice takes place and is able to flourish.

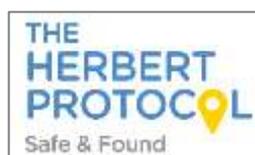
The duty to identify risk and take steps to ensure safety should not be at the expense of the duty to support and empower independence, choice and control.

A 2018 scoping exercise by the Local Government Association (LGA) has shown that SABs and their local partnerships are increasingly responding to the challenge of fostering a more effective whole system approach to working with risk. There is a growing evidence base of local position statements, frameworks, tools and staff guidance on working with risk, including more creative methods of multi-agency training linked to this strategic objective.

In response to the collective need of SABs for greater advisory support in this area the LGA has produced a paper aimed at supporting SABs with the development of local guidance on managing and working with risk.

A project group has been established to develop a draft framework for working with risk in Southwark, drawing upon the LGA's advisory note and other emerging examples of best practice.

The Herbert Protocol



The [Herbert Protocol](#) was initially introduced to the SSAB in July 2015, with it being formally rolled out across the partnership in December 2016. The protocol is about documenting key life history information of people with dementia so if they go missing they are easier to trace, as they often return to places of significance in their

past such as their childhood home or workplace.

Since its launch in 2016 there has been significant organisational change across the partnership, including a turnover of personnel. On this basis, the SSAB supported a re-launch of the Herbert Protocol in Southwark to ensure that this vulnerable group of adults are fully protected.

Missing Persons Protocol

In September 2018 the SSAB agreed to the development of a Missing Persons Protocol. The aim is to formulate a shared understanding of how risks are assessed between each organisation and to improve the management of vulnerable adults who are at risk of going missing or have gone missing.

Historically, the lack of a joint framework for the assessment of risk between the Police and the Council has led an inconsistent determination of the perceived level of risk to the missing person. In cases where the police have deemed the level of risk at a lower level, the council has not been able to attract sufficient police resources to carry out investigations to locate the person.

The objective of this protocol is to provide a coordinated response which makes best use of each organisation's resources when a person is found to be missing or absent- the focus is on inter-agency information sharing and common risk assessment frameworks. The protocol also has the potential to:

- Improve the understanding between organisations of one another's roles.
- Improve the accuracy of risk assessments based on the needs of vulnerable people. In the event that a person goes missing, this information will enable Adult Social

Care staff and Police Officers to make operational decisions based on a consistent framework.

- Provide a mechanism for dispute resolution

3.2 Modern Day Slavery/Domestic Servitude

On 23rd January 2019 a modern slavery event was held, aimed at raising awareness among voluntary and community workers. This was attended by around 25 people, mainly from non-statutory organisations in Southwark. Sessions were delivered by a project lead from the [Human Trafficking Foundation](#), and a representative from Trading Standards, who presented on proactive work being done in Southwark from a business regulatory perspective.

During 2018/19 a multi-agency enforcement operation aimed at hand car washes in Southwark was undertaken. This initiative involved identifying and visiting all hand car washes in Southwark to identify health and safety issues and any indicators of modern slavery practices.

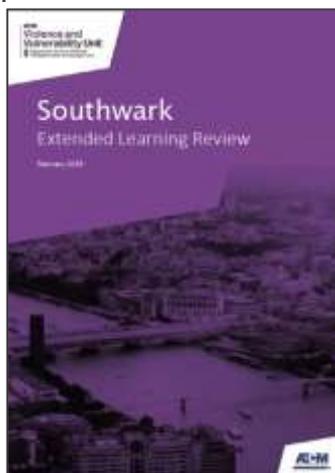
3.3 Knife Crime and Serious Youth Violence

(joint priority with SSCB)

Knife crime and serious youth violence continues to be a priority for the partnership. There was a 10% reduction in the number of knife crime offences in 2018/19 compared to the previous year, including a 25% reduction in the number of knife offences involving an injury. Despite the percentage decrease, the volume of knife crime still needs to be reduced.

In 2018/19, we were successful in securing funding from the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) and the Home Office to undertake an [extended learning review](#) on youth violence. Peer reviewers from the Violence and Vulnerability unit spoke to over 90 individuals from over 40 different organisations within Southwark. The aim was to build a qualitative picture of the key issues and drivers around county lines, gangs, youth violence and vulnerability at a local level.

The findings of the [extended learning review](#) suggest that in Southwark we need to build on our considerable strengths, better coordinate and perhaps reconfigure our existing resources and deepen our understanding of the drivers that are behind the serious violence. In this vein, the partnership is working towards developing a Community Harm and Exploitation Hub which will be launched in 2019/20.



The Community Safety [Partnership Knife Crime and Serious Violence Action Plan 2018/20](#) contains a range of actions and outcomes spanning partnership activity. The Action Plan is refreshed to reflect outcomes and also other changes (for example insights gained from the extended learning review).

The partnership have been coordinating a range of preventative and enforcement

activity across the borough, including increased police intelligence-led stop and search operations, and weapon sweeps in conjunction with wardens and community members. The council and police work together to pursue Criminal Behaviour Orders against specific individuals of concern, and the council use their powers as a landlord to target individuals identified as being involved in criminal activity.

Following tragic fatalities in summer 2018, the partnership established a board to support and coordinate community responses. This has had a positive effect. Going forward, the SSAB will continue to work to build trust and develop routes for information sharing with the community.

In February 2019 a workshop was held to explore ways in which faith groups can be involved in combatting serious youth violence. A task and finish group has been set up to coordinate this work, looking at using different channels of communication to reach vulnerable young adults / people and parents/carers, and ways in which faith groups can support community resilience. Further events and workshops are planned for 2019/20.

3.4 Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND)

(joint priority with SSCB)

National legislation governing additional support for children, young people and adults who are disabled or who have Special Educational Needs promotes the bringing together of support, services and budgets.

This legislation and guidance have introduced changes to the context in which care and support for young people

and their families occurs. There is an expectation that universal and mainstream services become more inclusive so that people with additional needs are not perceived as being the responsibility of specialist services only.

In this vein, Children's and Adults Services have developed an All Ages Disability (AAD) pathway. By locating the Children's Disabilities services within the Adults' Learning Disabilities service, the pathway that clients travel along will be seamless. Improved performance monitoring will ensure that the service achieves a more outcome-focused approach for individuals with disabilities.

Locating the AAD service operationally within the Adult Social Care management structure ensures a greater operational overview of the pathway for people with disabilities through childhood and into adult life.

The programme is currently in the review and design phase. A transitional AAD service within the Adults' Social Care management structure has already been agreed and implemented that incorporates the following service areas/teams:

- The Children's Disabilities teams
- The Children's Family Link team
- The Adults' Learning Disabilities Service

Positions have been recruited to and the transitional structure has already begun.

Affected stakeholders will be updated through workshops, the [parents and young people's consortium](#) and the provider forum.

Following the successful completion of a staff consultation the new service structure will be implemented before the service and accompanying arrangements are launched.

4. Learning from Case Reviews

4.1 Safeguarding Adults Reviews (SARs):

The SSAB must carry out a SAR when an adult at risk dies or is seriously harmed, and there is concern that partner agencies could have worked more effectively to protect them.

We sadly lost one of our residents in a fire during 2016/17. Due to the complex needs of the deceased and the involvement of numerous agencies, the SSAB took the decision to commission a SAR, which was published during 2017/18. Following the publication of the report and recommendations, a learning event was held in May 2018. All agencies were asked to provide feedback on progress against their individual recommendations from the review. There was a particular focus on fire safety visits. All agencies committed to cascading learning from the review within their own organisations.

No SARs were commissioned during 2018/19.

4.2 Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs)

The Community Safety Partnership, which sits within the SSAB, must carry out a Domestic Homicide Review (DHR) if someone aged 16 or over dies as a result of violence, abuse or neglect by someone they were in a relationship with or someone who was a member of the same household. The aim of these reviews is to improve responses to domestic violence across the partnership.

Tragically, we lost four of our residents in domestic incidents in 2018/19, and have commissioned independent reviewers to carry out separate reviews into these deaths. We aim to publish the findings of these reviews in 2019/20, along with action plans to address any recommendations made by the reviewers.

4.3 Learning Disability Mortality Reviews (LeDeR):

[The Learning Disability Mortality Review \(LeDeR\)](#) programme was set up by government in response to overwhelming evidence that people with learning disabilities are dying prematurely when compared with the general population, and that health services are failing to meet their needs. From May 2017, it became mandatory to report and review all deaths of people with learning disabilities aged four and over. The programme was set up to ensure that possible learning opportunities from circumstances leading to individual deaths are captured and shared. The reviews are being carried out with a view to improve the standard and quality of care for people with learning disabilities.

Southwark CCG is working collaboratively with partner organisations in Southwark to implement LeDeR.

5. Looking Ahead

The Board has agreed to carry through the priorities from 2018/19 into 2019/20, as these areas of work do not fit neatly within a financial year framework.

5.1 Managing risk

Merlins

The Board plans to carry out an analysis of Merlins received by social services from the police, to look at the level and the risks identified to improve how we share information.

Risk register

The Board will develop a high-level strategic risk register in 2019/20. This will be monitored at the Quality and Performance Subgroup, with exception reporting to the Board.

5.2 Modern Day Slavery/Domestic Servitude

The April 2019 meeting of the SSAB will include a session on modern slavery, incorporating a presentation by the Human Trafficking Foundation.

Building on the success of the carwash project, in 2019/20 the focus will be on nail bars and any other business sector identified through local intelligence regarding the prevalence of modern slavery in Southwark.

A key recommendation of the extended learning review was for a multi-agency project board to be established to provide strategic leadership and co-ordination of efforts to combat all forms of exploitative behaviour.

Moving into 2019/20, a Community Harm and Exploitation hub will be developed, to include a referral pathway from criminally

exploitative behaviours such as Modern Slavery.

5.3 Knife Crime and Serious Youth Violence

(joint priority with SSCB)

A Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) on serious youth violence is being developed by Public Health, in conjunction with Southwark's Community Safety Partnership. This is due for completion in early 2019/20 and will further inform and strengthen our approach in line with the findings from the extended learning review.

A central focus of the extended learning review is to further our local understanding of drugs as a driver to violence and vulnerability.

5.4. Special Educational Needs and Disability

(joint priority with SSCB)

The All Age Disabilities (0-25) and Learning Disabilities (25+) service will move into the implementation phase, following the formal staff consultation and service development work carried out in 2018/19.

Improved performance monitoring will be delivered through the development of a bespoke performance dashboard to ensure that the service achieves a more outcome-focused approach for individuals with disabilities.

Key deliverables of the implementation phase include recruitment to vacancies and alignment to health's North/South model as well as solidifying internal processes. Further development work is planned to strengthen joint working with education and health. Ongoing work with commissioners and the [multi-agency safeguarding hub \(MASH\)](#) will ensure that

the implementation of the disabilities hub in 2020 provides flexible and proactive information and advice as well as a strong preventative offer to people with disabilities, their families and carers.

The new service structure will incorporate specific autism and communication specialisms to develop the skills and expertise of staff and benefit clients across the care pathway. Learning and development workshops will be arranged to upskill front line staff and ensure best practice techniques are embedded within the social work practice.

Plans are in place to transform the Orient Street short break residential service following its recent Ofsted and CQC inspections, to enable it to be more accessible to a wider cohort of clients with disabilities and autism in need of a short break. Service development plans are also in place to develop and increase the [Family Link](#) short break offer to clients through recruitment of Link Carers, staff training and development and review of Link carer payments.

Contact information

If you have any questions about the content of this report, or thoughts about what we should include in future reports, please contact ssab@southwark.gov.uk.

If you are concerned about an adult at risk in the borough of Southwark you should notify us immediately on OPPDContaktteam@southwark.gov.uk.

If the adult has been injured you should seek advice from their GP, or in an emergency call 999.

If you believe a crime has been committed you should notify the police.

