

City and Hackney Safeguarding Adults Board (CHSAB) Strategy 2025 - 2028

What is Adults Safeguarding?

The Care Act 2014 is the legal basis for adult safeguarding in England and outlines specific duties and responsibilities for organisations. The Care and Support statutory guidance defines adult safeguarding as:

“Safeguarding means protecting an adult’s right to live in safety, free from abuse and neglect. It is about people and organisations working together to prevent and stop both the risks and experience of abuse or neglect, while at the same time making sure that the adult’s wellbeing is promoted including, where appropriate, having regard to their views, wishes, feelings and beliefs in deciding on any action”.

While CHSAB supports the safety of all residents, Adult Safeguarding duties apply to adults who:

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

Making Safeguarding Personal is central to adult safeguarding and means adult safeguarding should be person-led and outcome-focused, engaging the person in a conversation about how best to respond to their safeguarding situation in a way that enhances involvement, choice and control as well as improving quality of life, wellbeing and safety.

Adult safeguarding is underpinned by six key principles:

1.Empowerment - People are supported and encouraged to make their own decisions and informed consent. <i>“I am asked what I want as the outcomes from the safeguarding process and this directly informs what happens.”</i>	4.Protection – Support and representation for those in greatest need. <i>“I get help and support to report abuse and neglect. I get help so that I am able to take part in the safeguarding process to the extent to which I want.”</i>
2.Prevention – It is better to take action before harm occurs. <i>“I receive clear and simple information about what abuse is, how to recognise the signs and what I can do to seek help.”</i>	5.Partnership – Local solutions through services working together and with their communities. Services share information safely and each service has a workforce well trained in safeguarding. Communities have a part to play in preventing, detecting and reporting neglect and abuse.

	<i>"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 and with me to get the best result for me."</i>
3.Proportionality – The least intrusive response appropriate to the risk presented. <i>"I am sure that the professionals will work in my interest, as I see them and they will only get involved as much as needed."</i>	6. Accountability – Accountability and transparency in delivering safeguarding. <i>"I understand the role of everyone involved in my life and so do they."</i>

What is abuse?

The Care and Support statutory guidance outlines types of abuse. It states that Local Authorities should not limit their view of what constitutes abuse or neglect, as they can take many forms, and the circumstances of the individual should always be considered. This is not an exhaustive list:

- Physical Abuse
- Domestic Abuse
- Sexual Abuse
- Psychological Abuse
- Financial or Material Abuse
- Modern Slavery
- Discriminatory Abuse
- Organisational Abuse
- Neglect and Acts of Omission
- Self Neglect

The London Association of Directors of Adult Social Services Multi-Agency Adult Safeguarding Policies and Procedures (which CHSAB has signed up to) outlines additional types of abuse, these are:

- Radicalisation
- Honour Based Abuse
- Cuckooing
- Online Harm
- Pressure Ulcers

Please see link to both documents for more information:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/care-act-statutory-guidance/care-and-support-statutory-guidance#safeguarding-1>

New link to be added once live for new PAN London policies and procedures

Safeguarding Adults Board (SAB)

The Care Act states that every Local Authority must have a SAB. The main objective of a SAB is to assure itself that local adult safeguarding arrangements and the actions of partners are effective in preventing and responding to abuse and neglect. SABs have three statutory functions:

- 1) Develop and publish a **Strategic Plan** for each financial year outlining how it will meet its objectives and what the members of the SAB will do to achieve these.
- 2) Publish an **Annual Report** detailing how successful we have been in meeting our objectives and statutory duties.
- 3) Conduct **Safeguarding Adults Reviews** in accordance with Section 44 of the Care Act 2014 - where there is concern about how the SAB or others worked together to safeguard an adult and the adult experienced serious abuse or neglect, or the adult has died as a result of abuse or neglect.

SABs are made up of three statutory partners: the Local Authority, Police and the Integrated Care Board. The following organisations are members of the CHSAB:

- Homerton University Hospital NHS Foundation Trust
- Barts Health NHS Trust
- East London Foundation Trust
- London Fire Brigade
- National Probation Services
- Hackney CVS
- City of London Healthwatch and Hackney Healthwatch
- London Borough of Hackney Housing
- London Borough of Hackney Benefits and Homeless Prevention
- London Borough of Hackney and City of London Public Health
- Older People's Reference Group
- Age UK
- Department for Work and Pensions
- Turning Point

The following subgroups are in place to support CHSAB to achieve its strategic objectives:

Performance and Quality Assurance: Responsible for the quality assurance of adult safeguarding activity and examines quantitative and qualitative data to identify safeguarding trends and issues. Also ensures that learning and recommendations from Safeguarding Adults Reviews and other reviews are completed timely, are embedded and learning has a positive impact on practice and resident outcomes.

Safeguarding Adults and Case Review: Reviews Safeguarding Adults Review referrals and makes decisions about next steps.

City of London Adult Safeguarding Committee: This focuses on adult safeguarding matters affecting residents living in the City of London. The Committee meets quarterly and partners provide assurance and updates on adult safeguarding duties and responsibilities, emerging risks and achievements, and provides updates on progress related to CHSAB's strategic objectives.

Feedback on consultation

CHSAB's Strategic Plan has been produced using feedback from our Safeguarding Adults Partnership Assessment Tool, partner feedback at our CHSAB away day in April 2025, CHSAB data, and feedback from residents. (residents consultation is ongoing)

Strategic Objectives 2025-2028

Strategic Objectives	We will:
1. Make Safeguarding Everybody's Responsibility	<i>Embed a culture of shared responsibility by ensuring residents, staff, volunteers and organisations understand what adult safeguarding is and their role in preventing and responding to abuse, neglect or self neglect</i>
2. Embed the views and experiences of residents, people who draw on care and support, and carers in everything we do	<i>Ensure residents, people who draw on care and support, and carers, including seldom heard voices, are involved and their feedback is used to shape tCSAB's activity; safeguarding policies, procedures and practice</i>
3. Gain assurance that multi agency systems are safe and reflect the 6 principles of Adult Safeguarding and Making Safeguarding Personal	<i>Review, update and implement robust governance, oversight, quality assurance and improvement mechanisms to gain assurance about safeguarding arrangements and practice; ensuring these are in accordance with the six principles of Adult Safeguarding and Making Safeguarding Personal*</i> <i>*(Making Safeguarding Personal is central to adult safeguarding and means adult safeguarding should be person-led and outcome-focused, engaging the person in a conversation about how best to respond to their safeguarding situation in a way that enhances involvement, choice and control as well as improving quality of life, wellbeing and safety)</i>
4. A culture of continuous learning and development	<i>Foster an open and transparent learning culture that encourages reflection, shares learning and promotes continuous development; and use learning from local, regional and national reviews in order to continually improve</i>

	<i>and shape our training and other professional development activities</i>
5. Strengthen our use of data and insight to underpin CSAB activity and key priorities	Develop and embed our existing multi-agency adult safeguarding data set to understand current or emerging themes and to underpin CSAB activity and key priorities
6. Building Effective Multi-Agency Partnerships	<i>Strengthen our multi-agency collaboration and partnership working with relevant partnerships, such as the Community Safety partnership, The Children's Safeguarding Partnership, The Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy, and the Health and Wellbeing Board, across North East London and London</i>

How will CHSAB deliver its priorities?

CHSAB sets an annual plan outlining the key priorities for the year to support it to achieve its strategic objectives.

It is the responsibility of CHSAB's sub-groups, task and finish groups and partners to deliver the priorities set out in the strategy. All groups and partners are required to report their progress to the CHSAB Independent Chair and the partnership at CHSAB meetings.

CHSAB's Annual Strategic Plan for 2025/26 can be found [here](#):