

1. Introduction

A Safeguarding Adults Review (SAR) is a statutory duty of the St Helens Safeguarding Adults Board (SAB) under Section 44 (1) of the Care Act 2014. The Care Act places a statutory duty on SABs to conduct Safeguarding Adult Reviews in certain situations. They must conduct mandatory reviews for adults with care and support needs where there is reasonable cause for concern about how professionals worked together to safeguard the adult; and certain conditions are met

1. The adult had died, and b) The SAB knows or suspects that the death resulted from abuse or neglect (this is regardless of whether or it was known about beforehand).
2. adult is still alive, and b) the SAB know or suspects that the adult has experienced serious abuse or neglect. SABs can also arrange discretionary reviews in any other case.

7. Resources

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/23/contents/enacted>

6. Key Points

If you feel a case meets the SAR criteria discuss with your manager and make a SAR referral

Engage with the SAR process as requested. Seek advice from your Safeguarding lead if you are unsure.

2. Purpose of a SAR?

To learn from cases where agencies could have worked together more effectively; this includes considering whether serious harm could or could not have been predicted or prevented. This will then allow the SAB and agencies to improve its services and prevent abuse or neglect in the future.

A SAR is not a mechanism to apportion blame but to identify any lessons to be learnt to improve practice in future cases

3. Referring a case for consideration?

Any individual or service can refer a case for SAR consideration by completing [ATTACH FORM LINK](#)

The referral will then be considered by the SAR subgroup, who will then request information from agencies known to be involved with the person/case. The subgroup will then decide after reviewing the information if a SAR should be completed or if single agency learning should take place instead.

The referrer will be notified of the SAR subgroups decision

4. Completing a SAR

If the SAR criteria is met and a decision is made to proceed with a SAR, an independent author will be appointed to conduct the review.

Agencies involved with the individual will be asked to engage in the review along with the individual (if appropriate) and their family. Once the SAR is complete its findings along with any recommendations will be presented to SAB for agreement and then shared with agencies involved via a learning event. SAB will then monitor and implement the SARs action plan/recommendations. An executive summary will also be produced and shared.

If the SAR criteria is not met the referrer will be notified and any learning identified from the initial fact finding will be shared with agencies. If you disagree with the decision not to proceed to a SAR, then you should escalate this to your senior manager and the LA by using the Escalation procedure. [ATTACH LINK](#)

5. Individual/agency responsibilities in the SAR process?

There is a statutory duty for the SAB to complete SARs and if you or your agency are asked to contribute, then you will be required to

1. Provide information including a chronology of your services involvement using the templates provided within a set timeframe
2. Attend any meetings as requested by the Independent chair or SAB. This will be to clarify information and gather the views and experiences of practitioners.
3. Attend and contribute to the learning event

