

Keeping People Safe

The Lincolnshire Safeguarding Adults Board Prevention Strategy 2023-2026

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LSAB

Making safeguarding personal

“Working together to improve collective wellbeing and prevent abuse and neglect”

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1. Executive Summary

No one should be subjected to abuse, exploitation, or neglect, but sadly, some people are. The harm caused can have both an immediate and a long-term impact on the person, their families, and carers. Whilst most people have some level of vulnerability, some people are less able to protect themselves from harm than others.

National policy and legislation recognises the importance of keeping people safe. In this respect there are statutory responsibilities for local authorities and their partners to work together to protect people from harm. For example, in Lincolnshire we have a statutory requirement to have a Safeguarding Adults Board (LSAB), a Domestic Abuse Strategic Partnership, a Safeguarding Children's Partnership (LSCP) as well as Public Protection forums. In Lincolnshire we understand the importance of these arrangements working together to achieve better outcomes for local people.

In 2020 the LSAB introduced its first Prevention Strategy. The strategy affirmed the importance of "collective wellbeing" in protecting people from harm in addition to targeted interventions and public protection activities. It highlighted the need for organisations to work together to prevent harm and to collaborate with others who already work with individuals, families, and communities to improve wellbeing and help people to stay safe. The strategy achieved great success in several areas, for example: the promotion of the role of Safeguarding Champions for care providers; improving the number of adults with a learning disability who accessed annual health checks, and a more informed and consistent approach to supporting those who may misuse substances, through the development of joint policies and procedures. Our Team Around the Adult (TAA) initiative was also successful in supporting people with complex needs who might otherwise not benefit from services. The TAA has gained national recognition in a Certificate of Excellence at the Public Sector Transformation Awards 2022 and a National Safeguarding Adults Board Managers Certificate of Recognition 2022.

The LSAB is now pleased to introduce its second Prevention Strategy which builds on the success of the first. The principles which form the foundation stones of the strategy remain the six principles of adult safeguarding and a commitment to 'Making Safeguarding Personal' (MSP), therefore listening to the person's views and wishes about what they think is most important and what outcomes they want to achieve. The LSAB continues to work collaboratively with other statutory partnerships, organisations, communities, families, carers, and individuals, to promote individual and community safety, well-being and rights of adults. One of the ways we do this is by agreeing prevention priorities that will help to keep people safe and avoid safeguarding risks escalating. These priorities are set out in this prevention strategy which makes it clear that in Lincolnshire we will not tolerate abuse, exploitation, or neglect. Working together we will continue to improve collective wellbeing and prevent abuse and neglect.



2. Our Prevention Duties

The *Care Act 2014* and the related *Care and Support Statutory Guidance* (updated January 2023), confirm the various statutory duties that are applicable to the LSAB and its member organisations in relation to safeguarding adults. The *Statutory Guidance* confirms that:

“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. This must recognise that adults sometimes have complex interpersonal relationships and may be ambivalent, unclear or unrealistic about their personal circumstances.”

This definition emphasises that keeping people safe is everyone’s business. Protecting people from harm depends on people working in partnership and this includes talking with the person at risk (or their advocate) to work out how best to prevent risks escalating. This is also known as ‘Making Safeguarding Personal’ (MSP).

Making Safeguarding Personal

The member organisations of the LSAB have a statutory duty to practice a MSP approach. This means that if they think someone with care and support needs may be at risk of abuse or neglect, they must do something about it. In the first instance they should normally speak to the individual to seek their consent to a safeguarding concern being raised. If necessary, they should also take immediate action to ensure the person is kept safe from harm.

Making Safeguarding Personal is a shift in culture and practice in response to what we now know about what makes safeguarding more or less effective from the perspective of the person being safeguarded. It is about having conversations with people about how we might respond in safeguarding situations in a way that enhances their involvement, their choice and control, as well as improving their quality of life, wellbeing and safety. It is about seeing people as experts in their own lives and working alongside them. It is also about collecting information about the extent to which this shift from a process supported by conversations to a series of conversations supported by a process, has a positive impact on people’s lives.

The *Care Act* also requires local safeguarding adults’ boards to develop and implement a clear strategy around the prevention of abuse or neglect of adults at risk. It identifies the aims of prevention in safeguarding as:

- To prevent harm and reduce the risk of abuse or neglect to adults with care and support needs and;
- 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.

This confirms that we should not wait for safeguarding risks to emerge. Instead, we should take specific actions to prevent risks developing or escalating. This strategy sets out how the LSAB will work together to do this.

3. Our Safeguarding Principles

The *Statutory Guidance* identifies six principles that underpin all adult safeguarding work. These are key principles in a prevention approach. The six principles are:



Prevention is one of the key principles of safeguarding and It is a foundation stone of our Safeguarding Adults policy and procedures.

LSAB Prevention Principles

In addition to the above statutory safeguarding principles, the LSAB have agreed the following local prevention principles that will inform this strategy and our wider prevention activities:

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- Prevention in safeguarding should be broadly defined and should include all health and social care user groups and service settings.
- Prevention needs to take place in the context of person-centred support and personalisation, with individuals empowered to make choices and supported to manage risks.
- Any not yet reached groups should be identified and strategies put in place to raise awareness and improve reporting amongst these groups and communities.
- Service users and their families, friends and carers should be actively encouraged to participate in developing solutions to challenges they may be facing through co-production and a collaborative, strengths-based approach, developing the resilience and independence of individuals and communities.
- Effective prevention requires good partnership working and a multi-disciplinary approach adopted within and across local services. Robust risk management (undertaken within the context of positive risk taking) is an important tool in effective prevention and early intervention.
- Safeguarding training strategies and programmes should address prevention and early intervention and include as core skills: Making Safeguarding Personal, risk enablement, risk management, community safety, legal powers and remedies. Staff will have access to training to support this.

4. Our Prevention Model

In Lincolnshire, we are conscious of the safeguarding prevention principle and that: *“It is better to take action before harm occurs”*. For these reasons, our prevention model has three levels of prevention activity. The diagram below and additional descriptive text confirm the three levels of safeguarding prevention activities that we will use to address safeguarding priorities.

Level 3

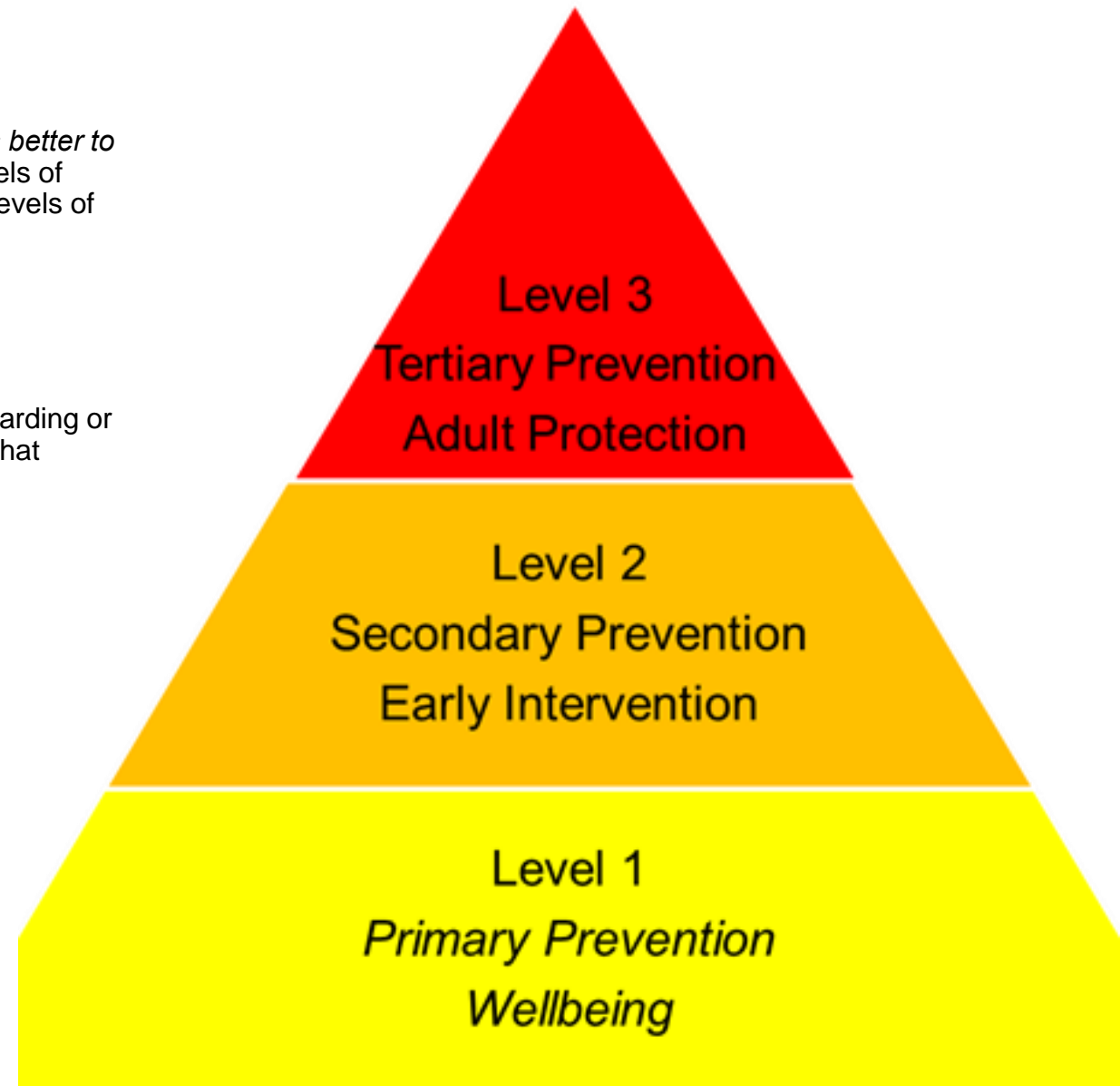
This level of prevention will help people who have already been referred to Adult Safeguarding or are at risk of being referred if preventative action is not taken. The strategy will look at what interventions can be put in place to tackle risks identified.

Level 2

Prevention activities targeted at particular groups of people and or communities where there are high levels of risk prevalent.

Level 1

Primary prevention with a focus on individual and collective well-being.

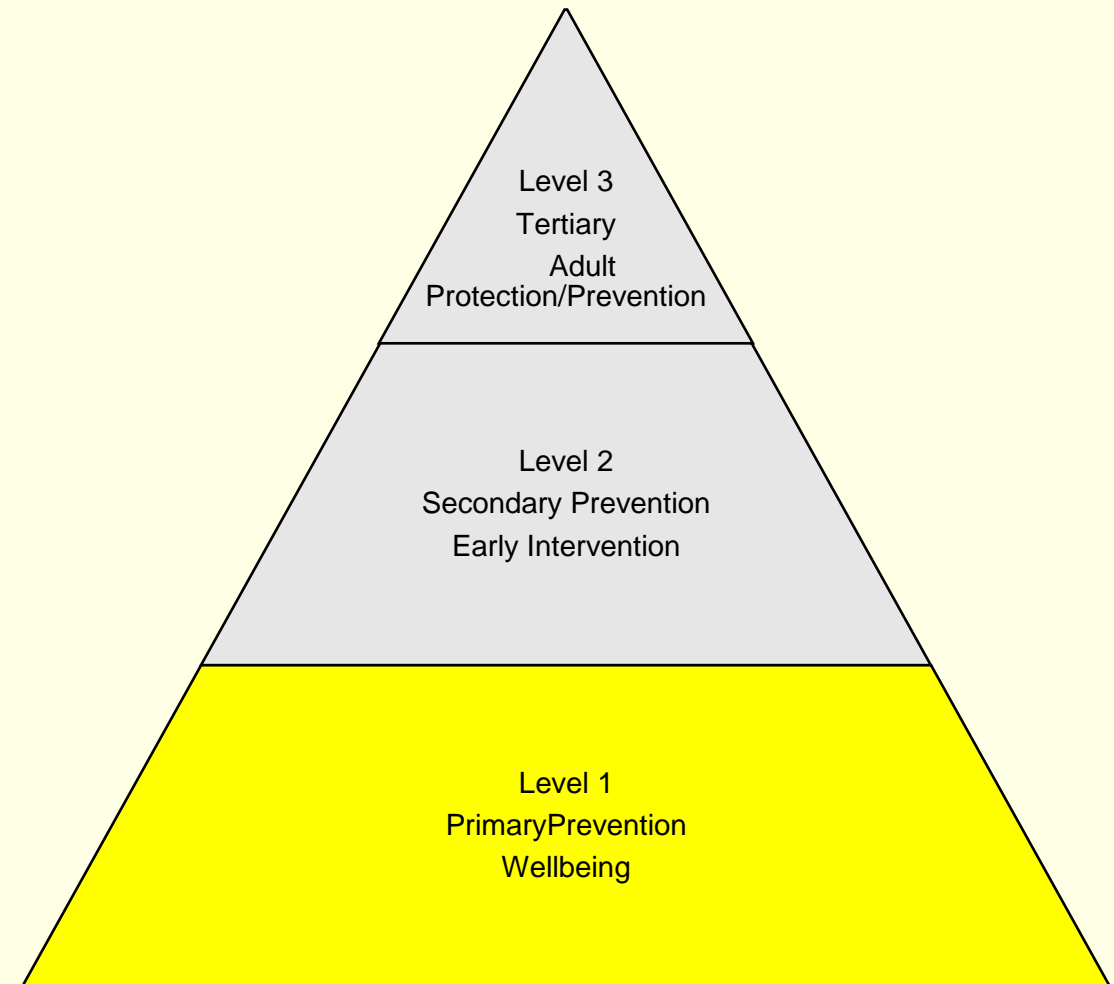


Level 1: Primary Prevention and Collective Wellbeing

The *Care Act* sets out the importance of promoting wellbeing as this can be a protective factor in preventing people from becoming vulnerable to risk, or experiencing harm. Promoting someone's wellbeing can help people to retain their independence. This could help them to become more resilient and will help them to cope with life's challenges. By improving individual wellbeing, we will also improve collective wellbeing and safety. Improving people's wellbeing is therefore central to this prevention strategy. This is sometimes also called 'primary prevention'.

The communities we live in can have a significant impact on our wellbeing and safety. For example, a town with high levels of crime, poor quality housing, poor health, unemployment and anti-social behaviour, may impact negatively on its residents at both community and individual level. In contrast, a town that has strong community spirit, neighbourhood help schemes, good access to universal services and provides good information and advice to citizens on how to keep themselves safe, is likely to deliver better outcomes for the community and the families and individuals who live in it. Tackling the issues that impact on communities can help to improve community and individual wellbeing and therefore sits at the heart of our prevention strategy ambitions. This is also referred to as improving collective wellbeing.

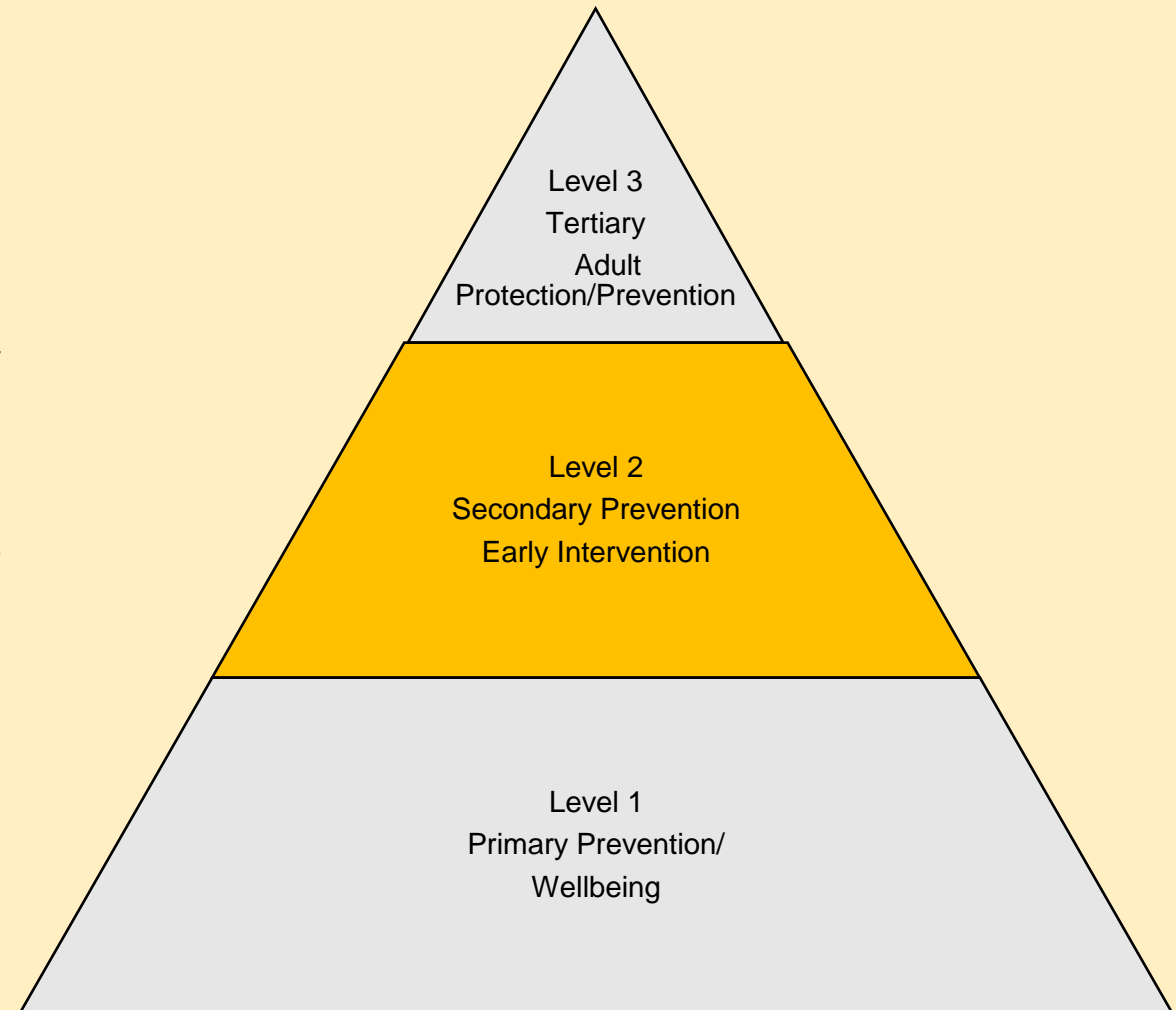
Improving collective wellbeing is more likely to be successful if organisations work together to address common risks. For this reason, we are developing a 'Prevention Charter' to agree key principles and joint working arrangements with other statutory safeguarding boards in Lincolnshire. We will also develop shared intelligence that will help us to inform future priorities and agree how best to engage with local communities and individuals to keep people safe. Each partner organisation that attend the safeguarding boards have employees who can help to promote the prevention agenda. By providing these employees with joined up training and setting common objectives to ensure they can provide consistent messages, support and advice to those at risk, there is a huge opportunity to improve collective wellbeing.



Level 2: Secondary Prevention – Early Intervention

Some adults have multiple risk factors which increase their risk of harm. Some are already accessing public services such as housing support, mental health services, adult social care and/or drug and alcohol support. However, their needs are not always managed in a joined-up way. Other people may not wish to avail of existing services and may be at risk because they are not accessing the right support. This is another reason why we must find more integrated solutions that help keep people safe.

At this level of prevention our activities will be more targeted at particular groups of people and/or communities where there are high levels of risk prevalent. For example, evidence shows that older adults and those with learning disabilities are at higher risk of financial abuse. Strengths-based approaches to supporting the individual, listening to their views and wishes, working with them to recognise and mitigate risk and build resilience, will be most effective in preventing harm in the long term. An example of a prevention activity at this level of our strategy would include the Team Around the Adult (TAA) initiative which has a focus on supporting those individuals who may have difficulty in accessing the right support at the right time, to improve their desired outcomes.



Level 3: Tertiary Prevention

The *Care Act* confirms that formal safeguarding duties apply to an adult who meets the following criteria:

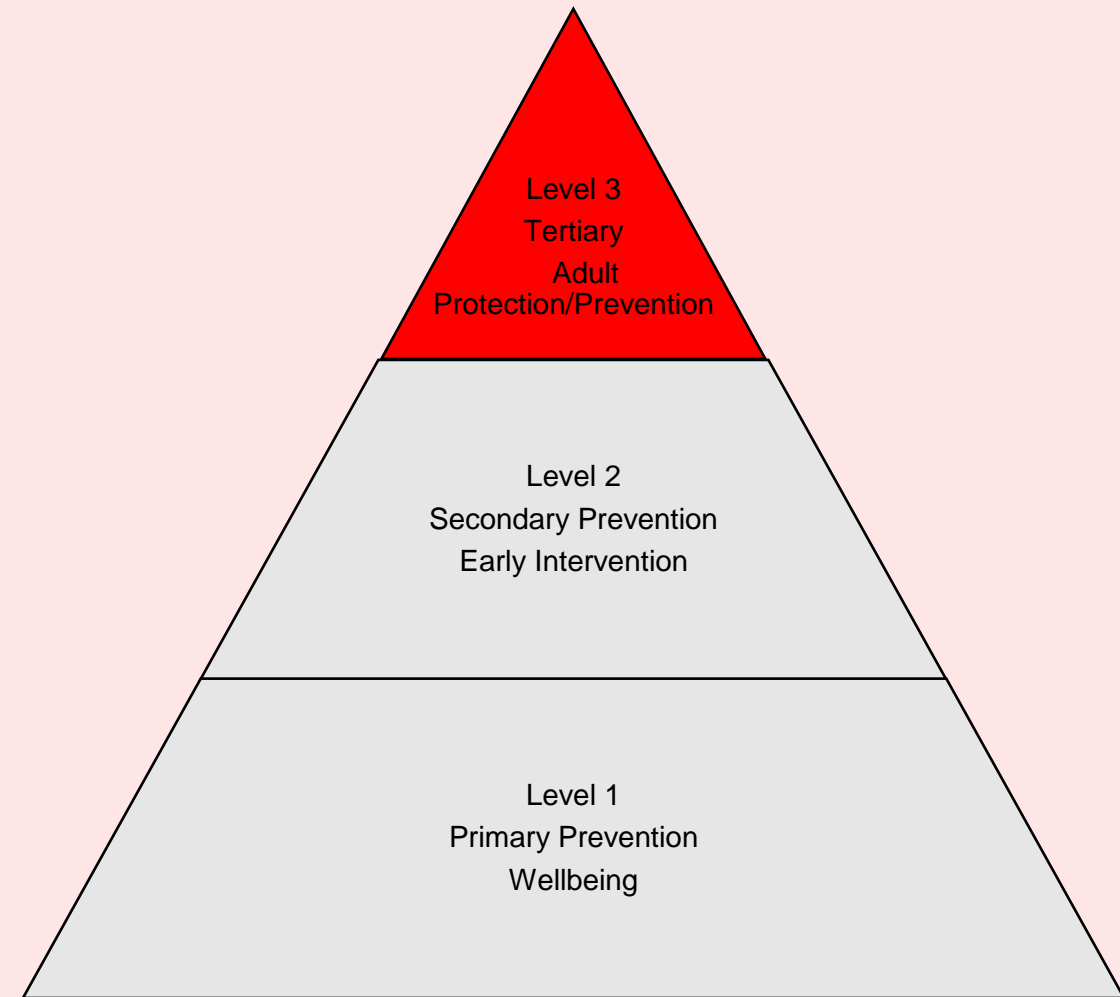
- Has needs for care and support (whether or not the local authority is meeting any of those needs).
- Is experiencing, or at risk of, abuse or neglect.
- As a result of those care and support needs is unable to protect themselves from either the risk of, or the experience of abuse or neglect.

If these criteria are met, then an adult safeguarding concern should be raised with the local authority who will coordinate an adult safeguarding enquiry. The person raising the concern should take any immediate action needed to keep the person safe including, if necessary, reporting the matter to the police if they suspect a crime is being committed. These actions collectively will help to identify appropriate actions to support the person to be safe from harm and are known locally as 'level three, tertiary prevention' and/or 'adult protection safeguarding interventions'.

MSP is fundamental to this level, ensuring that the person is able to express their views and wishes about what being safe means to them, and exercising choice and control over how this is achieved.

However, we recognise that not all safeguarding concerns will meet the criteria for a safeguarding enquiry and some people may be reluctant to engage in formal safeguarding procedures. It is therefore important that we work together with individuals to manage risk through primary and secondary level activities.

Safeguarding enquiries, Safeguarding Strategy Meetings and Safeguarding Adult Reviews (SAR) are key in addressing immediate risk of abuse and neglect through robust information sharing and learning opportunities. Joint work with the Safer Lincolnshire Partnership (SLP), Lincolnshire Safeguarding Children's Partnership (LSCP) and Lincolnshire Domestic Abuse Partnership will also be a key area of preventative activity.



5. Our Approach

In addition to our safeguarding principles and our agreed prevention model we also utilise the following methodology:

Agreeing Prevention Priorities

The prevention priorities included in this strategy have been agreed as part of the LSAB's wider 3-year strategic plan. They have been informed by a joint needs assessment with the other statutory safeguarding partnerships in Lincolnshire, supplemented by a detailed analysis of Lincolnshire's safeguarding adult enquiries as reported in the national NHS Digital 'Safeguarding Adult Collection (SAC) in addition to learning from Safeguarding Adult Reviews (SAR's). These prevention priorities are also linked to the LSAB Risk register.

A Commitment to Work Together to Prevent Common Safeguarding Issues

Where the LSAB prevention priorities align with the responsibilities of the other statutory safeguarding partnerships in Lincolnshire we have agreed to work together to prevent harm. This means that for some of our prevention priorities the prevention activities will be coordinated by other safeguarding boards, but progress will still be monitored via the LSAB. By working together in this way there is less risk of duplication and greater opportunity to improve the collective wellbeing of shared communities.

Our existing joint working has also identified that people and communities are often subject to multiple safeguarding risks e.g., a person may meet the criteria for an adult safeguarding enquiry but may also be experiencing domestic abuse and financial abuse. Working together to prevent shared risk will also deliver more joined up interventions and therefore better outcomes.

A Commitment To Multi-agency Learning And Development

We have a commitment to continuous improvement and therefore we want to learn from where things have gone well but also from when things could have gone better.

The priorities we have agreed have already been informed by Safeguarding Adult Reviews and we will continue to operate both statutory and voluntary learning and development opportunities. We will also continue to participate in learning and development opportunities led by the other statutory safeguarding partnerships. The safeguarding partnerships will also work together to develop multi-agency training and foster a greater understanding of roles, responsibilities and prevention duties across all agencies.

In addition, we will continue to develop Safeguarding Champions, building on the great work completed during the period of the first prevention strategy. This will provide the opportunity to share knowledge of best practice that will help to keep people safe.

A Contextual Safeguarding Approach

We recognise that it is important to consider the circumstances in which safeguarding risks arise, as our prevention activities will need to be tailored to different situations if they are to be effective. We therefore use safeguarding data and shared intelligence to identify people, groups, settings and localities most at risk so we can better prioritise and target our prevention activities.

The analysis that underpins the priorities included within this prevention strategy confirms that over a third of all safeguarding enquiries relate to alleged abuse and neglect in residential and nursing homes or hospital settings. Of these, a significant proportion identify the alleged perpetrators as employed or commissioned by care providers. This confirms the importance of robust commissioning approaches and good practice in recruitment, retention, training and development of the associated workforce.

The analysis also identifies that most alleged abuse, 55% of all enquiries, occurs in people's own homes. The most frequent being financial/material abuse, neglect or omission or domestic abuse. The alleged perpetrator in 73% of these enquiries is someone known to the individual, often being a family member. The interventions needed to keep people safe in these situations therefore depends much more on a multi-agency approach including working with families and communities to help mitigate associated risk.

We also know that the majority of alleged abuse or neglect of adults relates to people over 65 (73% of all enquiries) and with a significant proportion (64% of all enquiries) relating to older adults aged 75+. Lincolnshire's population is on average older than the population of England. It also has a higher proportion of adults over the age of 75 and the number in this age range is expected to double over the next 20 years. We are therefore likely to have greater numbers of safeguarding concerns than other parts of the Country. Keeping older adults safe will therefore be one of our key challenges.

A Personalised Approach

This strategy has already confirmed the statutory duty for organisations to practice a Making Safeguarding Personal (MSP) approach and the importance of all stakeholders working with individuals, families, and carers in a holistic, person-centred way, by listening to their views and wishes to identify what outcomes they want to achieve.

There may be barriers which prevent people from engaging with services that may help to keep them safe; anxiety about future relationships if the alleged perpetrator of abuse is a family member or friend, fear of repercussions, or for other reasons. Adopting a personalised approach that respects people's rights to make what may seem unwise decisions, whilst leaving the door open for when the person is ready to engage, is vital in ensuring the right support is available at the right time. Prevention at a non statutory level is therefore of critical importance.

The person at risk may not have capacity to make decisions that help to keep them safe, and we need to work together to identify what is in their best interests. Where appropriate, we work with the person at risk's advocates so we can understand what is important to the person at risk and tailor prevention activity to their needs.

We also believe in developing personalised care and interventions focused on the outcomes people want to achieve. In addition to care management and protection planning work, we will also work with individuals, families and communities to co-produce activities that help to keep people safe. For example, the Lincolnshire Learning Disability Partnership helped us to increase the uptake of annual health checks which are very important in maintaining wellbeing for those with learning disabilities.

The LSAB will continue to encourage co-production with people who have experience of services whenever possible when developing prevention approaches.

6. Our Shared Priorities

This section of the strategy sets out the priority areas for prevention identified by the LSAB for 2023-2026.

A separate prevention action plan will be developed for each of the prevention priorities outlined below. These will be developed by the LSAB Prevention sub-group which is chaired by the Head of Safeguarding, Adult Care and Community Wellbeing, LCC. Some of these priorities are also important to the other statutory safeguarding partnerships; that is, the Lincolnshire Domestic Abuse Partnership (LDAP), the Safer Lincolnshire Partnership (SLP) and the Public Protection Board (PPB). Each plan will have an identified Senior Responsible Officer and will identify which strategic board is leading on the prevention activities agreed. The prevention plans will be developed in co-production with key stakeholders and will include a description of the scope of work to be completed as well as specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and timely or 'SMART' objectives. The impact of work in respect of the priority will also be monitored and evaluated via the LSAB Prevention sub-group and feedback on progress provided to the LSAB Executive and other key stakeholders. Further details in relation to each of the prevention priorities are provided below:

Making Safeguarding Personal (LSAB lead)

The LSAB has identified that a large percentage, over 80%, of the adult safeguarding concerns that are being referred to Lincolnshire County Council by LSAB partners do not meet the statutory criteria for an adult safeguarding enquiry. This creates additional work for the Adult Safeguarding Team as they review all the concerns that are sent to them. Reducing the number of concerns that do not meet the criteria will release capacity to focus on safeguarding work with those who continue to be at risk.

Our analysis and quality assurance work has identified safeguarding partners are not consistently speaking to the individual at risk (or their advocate) before they raise a safeguarding concern. We therefore need LSAB partners to improve the consistency of MSP practice within their organisations. The LSAB has produced an MSP action plan to help with this priority and it will identify Senior Responsible Officers in each organisation to lead the development of the organisation's improvement plans.

We are aware that some local authorities have put an administrative process in place that filters concerns received before progressing them to their Adult Safeguarding teams. This results in higher numbers of concerns converting to enquiries. However, in Lincolnshire we believe that this could hide issues around understanding of safeguarding and MSP practice and adds another stage in the safeguarding process that may cause delays when immediate action is needed. We have therefore agreed to be open and transparent about the percentage of concerns that do not meet the statutory criteria for a S.42 (*Care Act**) adult safeguarding enquiry. Over time we seek to reduce this percentage. We recognise that this will not change overnight but we are committed to being recognised as MSP champions.





Continuous Improvement in the Quality and Safety of Residential, Nursing and Hospital Care (LSAB lead)

Our needs analysis has identified that approximately 37% of all adult safeguarding enquiries relate to residential care, nursing care or hospital settings - 799 enquiries in 2020-21. Over 50% of these alleged safeguarding concerns relate to neglect or acts of omission and in 79% of enquiries the alleged perpetrator is someone employed or commissioned to provide care.

Maintaining and improving the quality of care in residential and nursing settings is therefore a logical priority. Our commercial arrangements with residential and nursing care providers have identified that audits of medication are a key area for focus in relation to safeguarding Care Quality Commission (CQC) ratings.

Several national reviews and a local Safeguarding Adults Review have also identified learning from abuse and neglect that has occurred in hospital settings including mental health inpatient care. At the time of writing this strategy, Lincolnshire’s acute hospitals are under tremendous capacity pressures with difficulties discharging patient, reducing capacity to admit those in need of care. Ensuring hospital care is safe and that people are discharged in a timely and safe way are also of great importance to this strategy.

Key areas of prevention focus for this priority will include:

- Reducing the percentage of adult safeguarding concerns that do not meet the criteria for a S.42 enquiry;
- Encouraging safer recruitment initiatives across the Integrated Care System (ICS) workforce leads;
- Improving the governance arrangements in relation to medicine management by care providers.
- Further increase to the number of safeguarding champions in residential and domiciliary care;
- Increasing the number of employees who have completed the Skills for Care, care certificate
- Promotion of positive behavior management across all settings;
- Minimising unsafe discharges from hospital;



Significant
Incidents
reported Jan
2021 - Dec
2022
1003

Of those 413
(41%) were
pressure
ulcer related

Preventing And/Or Limiting The Impact Of Pressure Ulcers Across NHS And Independent Sector Providers (LSAB Lead)

In addition to adult safeguarding enquiry data, the LSAB also receives information from the Lincolnshire Integrated Care Board (ICB) in relation to Serious Clinical Incidents (SCIs). Our analysis of that data has confirmed that a large percentage of the SCIs relate to pressure ulcers in people receiving care in hospital and/or residential and nursing care homes. A previous Lincolnshire Safeguarding Adults Review also identified opportunities for improved multi-agency working that would help to prevent harm to people as a result of pressure sores. For these reasons, the LSAB have agreed that preventing and or limiting the impact of pressure ulcers should be a key priority.

Pressure ulcers can be serious and, in some cases, lead to life threatening complications. They result in sickness and reduced quality of life for individuals, their carers and families, and a significant cost to the NHS. Pressure ulcers can be a key indicator of the quality of care provision; it is believed that many pressure ulcers can be prevented through simple actions and there is a strong evidence base on how to prevent pressure ulcers from developing. The last prevention strategy sought to ensure that care homes and related stakeholders were aware of the guidance on the management and reporting of pressure sores. Building on this, the current strategy focuses on reducing the occurrence of pressure ulcers through a targeted campaign which encourages consideration of pressure issue prevention from care planning and throughout care delivery in hospital, residential and nursing care settings.

Preventing Financial Abuse (Public Protection Board Lead)

The *Care Act* describes 'financial abuse' as a type of abuse which includes having money or other property stolen, being defrauded, being put under pressure in relation to money or other property and having money or other property misused. What financial abuse looks like can vary, which can make it difficult to detect and identify. Financial abuse is also a crime and therefore Lincolnshire's Public Protection Board will lead on these prevention activities.

Again, the LSAB will work with the other statutory boards to develop shared intelligence to identify which communities are at the greatest risk. We will provide information and advice to these communities on how to keep themselves safe. We will also explore how front-line employees from different organisations can help to identify risks and provide common messages about how to avoid financial abuse and being scammed.

Older adults and those people with Learning Disabilities are at particular high risk of financial abuse and therefore we will identify relevant prevention initiatives to prevent financial abuse in these populations.

Tackling The Domestic Abuse Of Older Adults (Domestic Abuse Partnership Lead)

Domestic abuse is defined in the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 as ‘any single incident, course of conduct or pattern of abusive behaviour between individuals aged 16 or over, who are “personally connected” to each other because of being, or having been, intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender or sexuality’.

The LSAB needs analysis work that underpins this strategy identified that 62.5% of all adult safeguarding enquiries relate to alleged abuse and neglect in the community. Of those, 55% of relate to alleged abuse or neglect that happens in people’s own homes. The alleged perpetrator in over 73% of the enquiries of abuse and neglect in people’s own homes is by someone known to the person at risk and this can include the alleged abuser being a family member. The main abuse types as defined in national safeguarding guidance in these types of adult safeguarding enquiries are:

- Financial or material abuse (24% of enquiries)
- Neglect or acts of omission (23% of enquiries)
- Psychological Abuse (18% of enquiries)
- Physical Abuse (14% of enquiries)
- Domestic Abuse (10% of enquiries)

However, all of these abuse types can be seen as domestic abuse when perpetrated by a family member and therefore a significant proportion of the adult safeguarding enquiries that relate to alleged abuse in people’s own homes could be domestic abuse related. This is likely underreported in national returns because of the way the abuse type is categorised nationally.

Safeguarding adults
is everyone’s business



LSAB

Making safeguarding personal

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Making Safeguarding Personal

Tackling The Domestic Abuse Of Older Adults cont'd

Our Analysis has also identified that most adult safeguarding referrals relate to people aged over 65. 61% of all safeguarding enquiries in peoples' own homes relate to people aged over 65. Domestic abuse of older adults is therefore a significant area of risk for the LSAB and consequently one of our key priorities.

We have agreed that we will work together with Lincolnshire's Domestic Abuse Partnership to prevent Domestic abuse in older adults. This will include completion of joint analysis of the prevalence of domestic abuse across Lincolnshire, so that we can identify 'hot-spots'. We can then work together to improve collective wellbeing in specific communities or areas. We will also agree prevention initiatives to keep people safe. The Domestic Abuse Partnership will lead this work.

Safeguarding Adults With Complex Needs By Piloting Phase Two Of The Team Around The Adult Approach (LSAB Lead)

The Team Around the Adult initial pilot launched in March 2021, seeking to work with those who might not meet the criteria for, or may not wish to engage with traditional service offers. The TAA seeks to support agencies to work with these individuals in a creative, person-centred way. The TAA coordinators receive requests for support with the most complex cases and have received a great deal of positive feedback on their involvement, including nationally in a Certificate of Excellence from the Public Sector Transformation Awards 2022 and a National Safeguarding Adults Board Managers Certificate of Recognition 2022.

Building on this achievement and in response to feedback from partners, Phase 2 of the Team Around the Adult programme is a targeted multi-agency approach to audit and where possible improve outcomes for the 'top ten' complex cases which are presenting most frequently to individual services. The aim is to both develop a support plan to ensure the right support for the person, at the right time, and to influence at a strategic level by identifying themes and patterns in order to shape strategy and service provision in the future.

7. Glossary

Name	Abbreviation	Description
Abuse and neglect	-	Something done that may cause harm is abuse or something withheld or not provided to somebody that may cause harm is neglect.
Care Act 2014	Care Act	Sets out how adult care in England should be provided, including safeguarding. Available from: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/23/contents/enacted
Care and Support Statutory Guidance	Statutory guidance	This provides local authorities with information about how they should meet the legal obligations placed on them by the Care Act and the regulations. Available from: Care and support statutory guidance - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
Collective wellbeing	-	A holistic way to better understand the overall health of a community where its members can thrive
Consent	-	To give permission to do something, or to allow someone to do something
Intervention	-	To take action in a difficult situation, in order to improve it or prevent it from getting worse.
Lincolnshire Domestic Abuse Partnership	LDAP	Brings together organisations to work in partnership to support people who experience or are at risk of domestic abuse across Lincolnshire.
Lincolnshire Safeguarding Adults Board	LSAB	Leads adult safeguarding arrangements across Lincolnshire and ensure that the safeguarding work of its member and partner agencies is effective.
Lincolnshire Safeguarding Childrens Partnership	LSCP	Seeks to ensure that children and young people are safeguarded, supported and their lives are improved.
Making Safeguarding Personal	MSP	A focus on the desired outcomes of the person who may be at risk of abuse or neglect to understand what being safe means to them, and working with them to achieve it.

Name	Abbreviation	Description
Policies and Procedures	-	Policies provide guidelines for organisations or employees to follow to fulfil their role. Procedures provide step by step guidance on how the policy is delivered.
Prevention	-	Actively promoting independence, intervening early to help people retain their skills, confidence and resilience, and preventing need or delaying deterioration wherever possible.
Public Protection Board	PPB	A non-statutory coordinating board, bringing together representatives from Statutory and Non-Statutory Strategic Boards and Partnership across the County, Senior Leaders and Public Protection Leads.
Safeguarding Adults Collection	SAC	Data about safeguarding activity for adults aged 18 and over in England, reported to, or identified by, councils with adult social carer
Safeguarding Champion	-	A person who has received training and support who works in their own organisation and with the Champions network to promote safeguarding by sharing knowledge, learning and disseminating good practice.
Safer Lincolnshire Partnership	SLP	The SLP work to improve community safety by tackling anti-social behaviour, reducing reoffending, crime and disorder and substance misuse.
Statutory	-	set out in law
Strategy	-	Sets out an organisation's plan of action over a period of time to improve its position and achieve what it wants
Substance misuse	-	use of substances for non-medical purposes in a way that could be harmful. It includes legal substances like alcohol and prescription medications, as well as illegal drugs.
Team Around the Adult	TAA	A team who support the approach offered through Vulnerable Adult Panels or multi disciplinary meeting by supporting and coordinating creative approaches to working with the most complex cases.
Universal services	-	Services that are available to everybody and can be accessed by anyone without additional support.

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