



Leicester
Safeguarding
Adults Board

WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP
TO KEEP ADULTS SAFE

LRSAB and LSAB

Strategic Plan 2025-2031



Foreword from LSAB and LRSAB Independent Chair

This document is the strategic plan for Leicester Safeguarding Adults Board (LSAB) and Leicestershire and Rutland Safeguarding Adults Board (LRSAB) 2025 – 2031. The strategic plan was developed with input from the local Healthwatch and is underpinned by a robust evidence base, making use of available intelligence. It sets out how adults at risk of abuse or neglect across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland will be helped and protected.

Leicester has a population of around 368,000, is the most densely populated local authority area across the East Midlands, and celebrates being one of the most diverse cities in England. It is the 32nd most deprived of 317 local authority district areas and is significantly more deprived than surrounding areas.

Leicestershire has a population of around 712,300 with around 31% of the population living in rural areas and 69% living in urban areas. Overall Leicestershire is not a deprived area however pockets of significant deprivation do exist.

Rutland is England's smallest county and has a population of around 41,000. It is a rural area, and the fourth least densely populated local authority area in the East Midlands, with low levels of deprivation overall. From 2011 to 2021 there has been an increase of 31.2% in people aged 65 years and over living in Rutland.

Our communities are diverse and working in partnership is beneficial for effective safeguarding. As a statutory safeguarding adults partners Leicestershire Police is the local police force across all three local authority areas alongside Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Integrated Care Board (ICB). To help and protect adults at risk of abuse and neglect across the localities this strategic plan places a focus on:

- Leadership and partnership
- Performance, quality, and audit
- Meeting statutory responsibilities
- Hearing from people who use our services
- Prevention including awareness raising within our diverse communities

This strategy outlines the governance, and partnership working required to deliver LSAB and LRSAB objectives and sets out short and longer-term actions to achieve them.

Implementing the plan will require commitment and partnership working from Board members including providing high levels of support and of challenge. By helping local people to understand what adult safeguarding is, how concerns can be reported, and how agencies will respond, we also aim to build empowered communities.

Seona Douglas
Independent Chair, LRSAB and LSAB

Introduction

This strategic plan sets out local safeguarding adults arrangements as determined by the statutory safeguarding partners and independent chair in accordance with the Care Act 2014¹ and the care and support statutory guidance². The strategic plan is signed off through the appropriate governance process for local statutory safeguarding adults partners: Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Integrated Care Board (ICB), Leicestershire Police, Leicestershire County Council, Leicester City Council, and Rutland County Council.

Alison Greenhill, Chief Operating Officer of Leicester City Council



Caroline Trevithick, Chief Executive of Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Integrated Care Board



John Sinnott, Chief Executive of Leicestershire County Council



Mark Andrews, Chief Executive of Rutland County Council



David Sandall, T/Chief Constable of Leicestershire Police



¹ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/23/contents>

² <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/care-act-statutory-guidance/care-and-support-statutory-guidance>

Contents

Forward	Page 2
Introduction	Page 3
Legislation and Statutory Guidance	Page 5
Geographical Area	Page 6
Key Data	Page 8
Structure and Governance	Page 9
Information Sharing, Escalation, and Thresholds	Page 10
Strategic Priorities	Page 10
2025-2027 Business Plan Objectives	Page 13
Review	Page 15
Appendix 1: Six Principles	Page 15
Appendix 2: Types of Abuse and Neglect	Page 16
Appendix 3: LSAB and LRSAB Membership	Page 18
Appendix 4: Governance Chart	Page 19

Legislation and Statutory Guidance

The Care Act 2014 section 3 outlines that a SAB must publish for each financial year a plan which sets out (a) its strategy for achieving its objective, and (b) what each member is to do to implement that strategy. In preparing its strategic plan, the SAB must (a) consult the Local Healthwatch organisation for its area, and (b) involve the community in its area.

Care and support statutory guidance tells us that the strategic plan should address both short and longer-term actions and that it could cover 3-5 years in order to enable the Board to plan ahead as long as it is reviewed and updated annually. The plan should be free from jargon and written in plain English with an easy read version available.

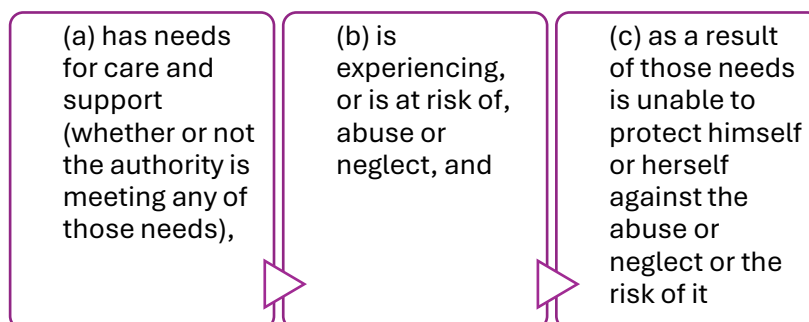
The three core duties of a SAB outlined by the care and support statutory guidance are to:

1. Publish a strategic plan for each financial year that sets how it will meet its main objective and what the members will do to achieve this.
2. Publish an annual report detailing what the SAB has done during the year to achieve its main objective and implement its strategic plan, and what each member has done to implement the strategy as well as detailing the findings of any safeguarding adults reviews and subsequent action.
3. Conduct any safeguarding adults review in accordance with Section 44 of the Care Act 2014.

This strategy is underpinned by the six key principles set out in care and support statutory guidance. These six principles underpin all adult safeguarding work and are provided in Appendix 1.

Objective of a SAB

Section 43 of the Care Act 2015 outlines that the objective of a SAB is to help and protect adults in its area in the circumstances described in section 42(1) which are: where a local authority has reasonable cause to suspect that an adult in its area (whether or not ordinarily resident there) –



The way in which a SAB must seek to achieve its objective is by co-ordinating and ensuring the effectiveness of what each of its members does. Care and support statutory guidance outlines different types of abuse and neglect and these are provided in Appendix 2.

Ministerial Guidance

In a joint letter dated 20 May 2024 the Minister for Housing and Homelessness and the Minister for Social Care wrote that SABs should also:

- Aim to make specific reference to rough sleeping and homelessness in their strategic plans and reports
- Act as an active presence in system-wide governance discussions
- Designate a named board member for rough sleeping
- Commission safeguarding adults reviews in cases of deaths involving rough sleeping (where the criteria outlined in the Care Act 2014 is met)
- Promote workforce literacy around understanding safeguarding, relevant legislation, perceived stigma, multiple disadvantage, and the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders in supporting individuals rough sleeping.

Geographical Area

The Care Act requires that each local authority must set up a Safeguarding Adults Board. This strategy encompasses three local authority areas (Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland) and two Safeguarding Adults Bords: Leicestershire and Rutland Safeguarding Adults Board (LRSAB) and Leicester Safeguarding Adults Board (LSAB).



Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland Map

Leicester

During 2021 Leicester's population reached nearly 370,000 and Leicester was noted as the

most densely populated local authority area across the East Midlands (Office of National Statistics, 2022)³. Leicester is one of the 10 local authority areas with the highest proportions of older people in income deprivation⁴. In Leicester 42.4% of usual residents identified their ethnic group as Asian or Asian British or Asian Welsh and 40.9% identified themselves as White. Just over half of the population of Leicester are female.

Leicestershire and Rutland

Compared with Leicester the population of Leicestershire and Rutland is less diverse, with around 10% and 3% respectively belonging to ethnic minority groups. Although Leicestershire and Rutland are not particularly deprived there are some small pockets of significant deprivation for a proportion of the population, particularly in parts of Loughborough and Coalville (Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Health and Wellbeing Partnership⁵).

Leicestershire

In the 2021 Census Area Profile, of all usual residents, 87.5% identified themselves as White, 8.2% as Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh, 1.15% as Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African, 2.2% as Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups and 1% as other ethnic Group (Office of National Statistics⁶).

In 2021 compared with England, the population of Leicestershire is older, with higher proportions of the population aged 40-64 (32.9 percent in the county compared with 31.7 percent in England) and 65 and over (20.6 percent compared with 18.5 percent for England). Overall, the Leicestershire population is weighted towards older adults (those aged 45-59) with a considerable proportion in the 65+ age bands as a result of increased birth rate in the post-war period⁷.

Rutland

In the 2021 Census Area profile, of all usual residents, 94.8% identified as White, 1.5% as Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh, 1.3% as Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African, 1.8% as Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups and 0.5% as other ethnic Group (ONS).

Rutland has an older population, on average, with nearly 24% aged over 65. Rutland is more affluent than England as a whole. However, issues regarding rurality and access contribute to inequalities of other kinds⁸.

³ Office of National Statistics (2022) How the population changed in Leicester: Census 2021
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/censusareachanges/E06000016>

⁴

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5d8e26f6ed915d5570c6cc55/loD2019_Statistical_Release.pdf

⁵ Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Health and Wellbeing Partnership
<https://leicesterleicestershireandrutlandhwp.uk/>

⁶ Office for National Statistics <https://www.ons.gov.uk/>

⁷ Leicestershire County and Rutland NHS Primary Care Trust

⁸ Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Health and Wellbeing Partnership
<https://leicesterleicestershireandrutlandhwp.uk/>

Key Data

A safeguarding concern (known locally as an alert) is made to raise concerns that an adult is experiencing, or at risk of abuse or neglect. A concern may arise as a result of a disclosure, an incident, or other signs or indicators. A concern can be raised by anyone including the person at risk, family, friends, professionals, and other members of the public. Where concerns require further investigation under Section 42 of the Care Act 2014, a safeguarding adults enquiry is initiated. This enables concerns to be addressed promptly, minimising risk.

Risk Outcomes and Making Safeguarding Personal (MSP)	Leicester			Leicestershire			Rutland		
	21/22	22/23	23/24	21/22	22/23	23/24	21/22	22/23	23/24
Total no. concerns (alerts) raised	1867	1813	2259	5508	5005	1732	532	474	458
Total number of enquiries	703	527	493	694	494	796	44	56	51
Conversion rate of concerns to enquiries	37%	29%	22%	13%	10%	46%	8%	12%	11%
% of incidents risk removed	29%	27%	31%	38%	39%	34%	32%	17%	21%
% of incidents risk reduced	60%	61%	58%	55%	52%	63%	68%	79%	79%
% of incidents risk remained	11%	12%	11%	7%	9%	3%	0%	4%	0%
% of MSP outcomes achieved	94%	90%	88%	93%	93%	95%	93%	84%	88%

Completed enquiries by types of abuse									
Abuse type	Leicester			Leicestershire			Rutland		
	21/22	22/23	23/24	21/22	22/23	23/24	21/22	22/23	23/24
Physical Abuse	20%	21%	21%	31%	26%	28%	19%	4%	14%
Domestic Abuse	5%	6%	5%	7%	9%	11%	3%	4%	3%
Sexual Abuse	6%	3%	3%	9%	9%	6%	8%	4%	3%
Psychological Abuse	13%	13%	17%	21%	25%	25%	6%	0%	3%
Financial or Material Abuse	14%	13%	17%	24%	24%	24%	0%	13%	22%
Modern Slavery	0%	0%	0%	2%	<1%	<1%	0%	0%	0%
Discriminatory Abuse	1%	<1%	<1%	1%	<1%	<1%	0%	0%	0%
Organisational Abuse	8%	7%	6%	19%	7%	5%	0%	0%	2%
Neglects and Acts of Omission	31%	34%	30%	28%	42%	35%	64%	75%	51%
Self-Neglect	3%	4%	2%	2%	5%	2%	0%	0%	0%

KEY = highest % per local authority area each year = second highest % per local authority area each year

Leicester: % of Safeguarding Adults Concerns and Enquiries by Ethnicity						
Ethnicity	Safeguarding Adults Concerns			Safeguarding Adults Enquiries		
	21/22	22/23	23/24	21/22	22/23	23/24
White	67.2%	64.9%	62.7%	70.9%	70.9%	66.6%
Mixed/Multiple	1.9%	1.8%	2%	1.6%	1.3%	1.9%
Asian/Asian British	18.2%	18.1%	19.7%	16.3%	16.4%	18.2%
Black/Black British	4.7%	5.6%	5.5%	3.6%	4.7%	5.7%
Any other ethnic group	0.9%	1.6%	1.5%	0.8%	0.6%	1.4%
Refused	0%	0%	0.1%	0%	0%	0.2%
Not known	7.1%	8%	8.6%	7%	6%	5.9%
Total Individuals	1,071	1,094	1,631	471	464	422

Structure and Governance

Independent chair: Leicester SAB and Leicestershire and Rutland SAB made the decision, in line with the recommendation of statutory guidance, to appoint an Independent Chair. Our Independent Chair has a critical role to lead collaboratively, give advice, support and encouragement but also to offer constructive challenge and hold partner agencies to account and ensure that interfaces with other strategic functions are effective whilst also acting as a spokesperson for the SABs. An Independent Chair provides additional reassurance that the Board has some independence from the local authority and other partners.

Board meetings: The Leicester Safeguarding Adults Board (LSAB) and the Leicestershire and Rutland Safeguarding Adults Board (LRSAB) meet between four and six times each business year. At these meetings members work together to safeguard and promote the welfare of adults at risk in the local area (a membership list is provided in Appendix 3). Updates are provided on the progress of the business plan and the work of the subgroups. Appendix 4 provides a joint governance chart for LSAB and LRSAB. The following provides an overview of the work of each subgroup:

LLR Performance Subgroup – Develops and oversees the implementation of the Quality Assurance Framework (QAF) including the collection and analysis of a core dataset and quarterly safeguarding data and narratives from across the partnerships. It also undertakes the Safeguarding Adults Assurance Framework (SAAF) on behalf of the SABs.

LSAB Review Subgroup and LRSAB Case Review Group – Receives Safeguarding Adults Review (SAR) referrals and makes recommendations to the Independent Chair on behalf of the SABs. Oversees the commissioning and effective running of SARs including monitoring action plans and measuring impact completed actions. Considers local impact of national reviews.

LLR Learning and Development Subgroup – Facilitates multi-agency safeguarding adults training, seeks training assurance from partners, and oversees the Safeguarding Matters newsletter, the Trainers' Network, and the Mental Capacity Act (MCA) forums.

LLR Engagement and Communication Subgroup – Engages with the citizens and communities of Leicester, Leicestershire, and Rutland around adult safeguarding. Has oversight of the SABs' YouTube channel.

LLR Audit Subgroup – Undertakes multi-agency safeguarding adults audits in line with business plan objectives.

LLR Policy and Procedures Subgroup – Oversees and updates Multi-Agency Policies and Procedures (MAPP) in line with local and national learning and legislative changes throughout the year.

LLR VCS Safeguarding Forum – A safeguarding forum for the Voluntary and Community Sector across Leicester, Leicestershire, and Rutland (including faith sector and sports groups) run jointly between the Safeguarding Adults Boards and Safeguarding Children Partnerships.

Individuals, organisations, and partnerships leading on the following areas of work will be invited to present to the SABs on an annual basis in relation to safeguarding adults:

- Domestic abuse
- Commissioned care
- Prisons
- Deprivation of liberty safeguards (DoLS)
- Prevent
- Homelessness

The Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Safeguarding Adults Boards will work closely with other multi-agency strategic partnerships in the locality – including the Safeguarding Children Partnerships, Health and Wellbeing Boards, Community Safety Partnerships, Strategic Partnership Board and its subgroups, the Violence Reduction Network, and the Domestic Abuse Locality Partnership Boards – to share and support learning and priorities and avoid duplication.

Information Sharing, Escalation, and Thresholds

The local multi-agency procedures manual hosts the Escalation / Resolving Professional Differences guidance⁹ which provides information about how to escalate concerns and how any disputes will be resolved.

It also provides an overview of information sharing good practice along with a link to a copy of the LLR Information Sharing Agreement for the purposes of safeguarding adults and children¹⁰.

The ‘safeguarding adults thresholds guidance’¹¹ to support practitioners working with adults at risk in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland can also be found on the local multi-agency policies and procedures (MAPP) manual.

Strategic Priorities

Leadership and Partnership

The Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland SABs have a strategic role that is greater than the sum of the operational duties of their core partners. The local SABs will provide strategic leadership across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland and will oversee and lead adult safeguarding across the locality.

⁹ <https://www.llradultsafeguarding.co.uk/resolving-professional-differences/?hilite=escalation>

¹⁰ <https://www.llradultsafeguarding.co.uk/information-sharing/?hilite=information+sharing>

¹¹ <https://www.llradultsafeguarding.co.uk/thresholds/?hilite=thresholds>

The SABs will also ensure that their membership and the membership of their subgroups is effective in leading adult safeguarding, promoting best practice, and holding each other to account. SABs members will provide each other with advice and assistance to improve their safeguarding mechanisms.

The SABs will develop and maintain effective links with other key partnerships in the locality, consciously cooperating to reduce any duplication and maximise efficiency where membership and objectives overlap.

Performance, Quality, and Audit

The SABs will analyse and interrogate data relating to adult safeguarding that increases their understanding of prevalence of abuse and neglect locally, allowing a picture to be built up over time. They will gain assurance of the effectiveness of safeguarding locally and hold each other, and other local boards and partnerships, to account.

An annual safeguarding adults assurance framework (SAAF) allows for Board member organisations to provide evidence to demonstrate a self-rating from 'not effective' through to 'fully effective' in matters of safeguarding adults. Where organisations are not 'fully effective' an improvement plan is developed.

Intermittently the SAAF will be conducted with key front-line staff and supervisors across the locality. This will be so that the SABs can be assured about how key safeguarding adults topics and resources are reaching the frontline and the impact they are having.

The SABs will oversee multi-agency audits, ensuring that good safeguarding adults practice and learning is identified and either promoted or acted upon to facilitate positive organisational change.

The quality assurance framework (QAF) of the SABs incorporates a range of other sources including experiences of adults at risk of abuse or neglect and their carers, and an annual assurance statements is developed by the Performance Subgroup on behalf of the SABs at the conclusion of each business year.

Meeting Statutory Responsibilities

The SABs will ensure that their three core duties – to publish a strategic plan, to publish an annual report, and to conduct safeguarding adults reviews – are met each business year.

This strategic plan will be reviewed and updated annually by the local Safeguarding Board Managers in conjunction with the Independent Chair and safeguarding partners.

The annual report will be written by the local Safeguarding Board Managers in conjunction with the Independent Chair and safeguarding partners. In line with statutory guidance, it will detail what each SAB has done during the year to achieve its objective and implement its strategic plan as well as the findings of local safeguarding adults reviews and subsequent action.

The SABs will progress safeguarding adults reviews using review processes that will promote timely and effective learning and improvement action to prevent future deaths or serious

harm occurring again. In line with statutory guidelines, early discussions will take place with the adult and/or family to agree how they wish to be involved in a review¹².

In addition to the core statutory duties under the Care Act 2024, in line with statutory guidance the SABs will develop and maintain multi-agency safeguarding adults policies and procedures for the locality, keeping them under review and updating them to incorporate learning from published research, peer reviews, case law and lessons from recent audits and reviews.

Whilst it is the responsibility of each organisation to ensure the effective delivery of safeguarding training to its own staff, the SABs will seek assurance from organisations about their safeguarding adults training, promote multi-agency training, and consider any specialist training that may be required in line with their Learning and Development Training Strategy 2024-2026¹³.

Understanding our communities

Making Safeguarding Personal (MSP) puts the adult subject to an adult safeguarding inquiry at the centre of the decision-making process and supports their involvement. Members of the LLR SABs have embedded the process into their safeguarding activity, enabling adults to communicate what outcomes they want to achieve from the safeguarding process, along with tools to support measurement. There is an agreed statutory data set relating to MSP and this forms part of the quarterly Core Data collection, allowing regular monitoring of performance.

The SABs will also enable meaningful feedback from adults and carers who have experienced safeguarding interventions, ensuring that adults with lived experience, carers, and the local community shape the works of the SABs.

Prevention including awareness raising within our diverse communities

Board partners will work closely together to develop and promote – in person, online and via social media – adult safeguarding messages across the locality.

Producing and coproducing accessible information that raises awareness of adult safeguarding it to increase the confidence of the local community to raise concerns.

The SABs will develop approaches to adult safeguarding which recognise the value of early intervention and prevention i.e. in relation to exploitation, and multiple exclusion homelessness.

¹² Adults and families involved in local safeguarding adults reviews have provided the following advice for the Boards to reflect upon: *“Talking through the final report without rushing is helpful, as is taking time to explain what things mean” “Being able to ask questions and to understand what is happening was helpful” “Whilst it is important to find out ‘what’ happened, we feel that it is as important to find out ‘why’ it happened” “Having one contact person throughout and regularly being kept up to date (even if nothing was happening) was good for us” “The review process has helped us to move on a little”.*

¹³ <https://www.leicester.gov.uk/media/240ltg3l/llr-learning-and-development-training-strategy-2024-2026.pdf>

The SABs are committed to ensuring that the person's "voice" is heard in all the work undertaken by the SAB, and its subgroups to ensure feedback informs learning and any changes necessary to the way partners carry out their safeguarding duties and responsibilities.

2025-2027 Business Plan Objectives

1. Equality, diversity and inclusion			
Action	Lead	Due Date	Outcome or Impact Measure
Development of transitional safeguarding work in partnership with the Safeguarding Children Partnerships. Specifically, develop multi-agency Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland transitional safeguarding ¹⁴ policy or practice guidance.	Transitional safeguarding task and finish group	Progress report by September 2025 Completion by November 2026	Once the policy or practice guidance has had time to embed, multi-agency audit, frontline survey, or voice of people who use our services (2027 onwards).
Provide resources, tools and example of feedback questions to enable Safeguarding Adults Board partners to gain meaningful feedback from adults and carers who have experienced safeguarding interventions, ensuring that adults with lived experience, carers, and the local community shape the works of the SABs.	Engagement and Communication Subgroup	November 2026	Evidence of how adults with lived experience, carers, and the local community shape the work of the SABs.
Continue to analyse safeguarding adults data, highlighting disproportionality to the SABs.	Performance Subgroup	Throughout 2025-2027 business period	Evidence of assurance provided or changes made as a result of data provided.
Continue to develop and promote – in person, online and via social media – adult safeguarding messages and information across the locality	Engagement and Communication Subgroup	Throughout 2025-2027 business period	Number of people reached. Feedback received from people who have attended. Safeguarding data.

¹⁴ Transitional Safeguarding is not simply transition planning for people who are moving from children's social care to adult social care services. See Local Government Association transitional safeguarding resources for more information about transitional safeguarding: [Transitional safeguarding resources | Local Government Association](#)

taking into account equality, diversity, and inclusion.			
Ensure a mechanism is implemented for notification to the two Review Subgroups of rough-sleeping deaths. The purpose being to take a view with regards to learning and safeguarding adults review criteria.	Leicester Review Subgroup + Leicestershire and Rutland Case Review Group	Mechanism to be in place by July 2025	Number of reviews relating to rough-sleeping deaths deemed to meet the criteria. Any learning (including themes) identified by the group and changes made as a result.

2. Timeliness and proportionality			
Action	Lead	Due Date	Outcome or Impact Measure
Identify how we respond to concerns including conversion to enquiries, how long it takes to make people safe, what people are doing i.e. safeguarding plans.	Performance Subgroup	Throughout 2025-2027 business period	Evidence of assurance provided or changes made as a result of data provided.
Review and update competency framework	Learning and Development Subgroup	January 2027	Once the revised competency framework has had time to embed, impact to be measured through a frontline survey, or Safeguarding Adults Assurance Framework (2027 onwards).
Threshold decision timeliness: What is helping or hindering our ambition to make threshold decisions within 5 days?	Audit Subgroup	February 2026	Changes made in response to learning identified by the audit.
Audit of safety plans	Audit Subgroup	February 2026	Changes made in response to learning identified by the audit.
Improve timeliness of learning from reviews using effective	Leicester Review Subgroup + Leicestershire	Throughout 2025-2027	Evidence of learning being identified and

methodologies (i.e. based on children's rapid review model)	and Rutland Case Review Group	business period	acted upon in a timely way.
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3. Impact of learning			
Action	Lead	Due Date	Outcome or Impact Measure
Self-neglect and hoarding procedure (replacement for VARM) audit. Is the new procedure embedded and what difference is it making?	Audit Subgroup	February 2027	N/A. This action is in itself measuring impact of previous work.
Mental Capacity Act (MCA) audit. What change has there been since the last audit and subsequent work across the partnerships?	Audit Subgroup	February 2027	N/A. This action is in itself measuring impact of previous work.
Further progress the measurement of impact of safeguarding adults reviews	Review Subgroups	Throughout 2025-2027 business period	N/A. This action is in itself measuring impact of previous work.
Undertake learning and development in line with training strategy and ensure that pre and post delegate feedback is captured	Learning and Development Subgroup	Throughout 2025-2027 business period	Impact to be measured through pre and post delegate feedback.

Review

This strategic plan will be reviewed and republished on an annual basis to ensure that it remains up to date and in line with the Care Act 2014 and associated statutory guidance.

Appendix 1 – Six Principles Outlined in Care and Support Statutory Guidance

Empowerment: People being supported and encouraged to make their own 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: The least intrusive response appropriate to the risk presented.

“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.”

Protection: Support and representation for those in greatest need.

“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.”

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 and with me to get the best result for me.”

Accountability: Accountability and transparency in delivering safeguarding.

“I understand the role of everyone involved in my life and so do they.”

Appendix 2 – Types of Abuse and Neglect Outlined in Care and Support Statutory Guidance

Physical abuse including assault, hitting, slapping, pushing, misuse of medication, restraint, and inappropriate physical sanctions

Domestic violence including psychological, physical, sexual, financial, emotional abuse, so called ‘honour’ based violence

Sexual abuse including rape, indecent exposure, sexual harassment, inappropriate looking or touching, sexual teasing or innuendo, sexual photography, subjection to pornography or witnessing sexual acts, indecent exposure, sexual assault, sexual acts to which the adults has not consented or was pressured into consenting

Psychological abuse including emotional abuse, threats of harm or abandonment, deprivation of contact, humiliation, blaming, controlling, intimidation, coercion, harassment, verbal abuse, cyber bullying, isolation, unreasonable and unjustified withdrawal of services or supportive networks

Financial or material abuse including theft, fraud, internet scamming, coercion in relation to an adult’s financial affairs or arrangements, including in connection with wills, property, inheritance or financial transactions, the misuse or misappropriation of property, possessions or benefits

Modern slavery encompassing slavery, human trafficking, forced labour and domestic servitude, traffickers and slave masters using whatever means they have at their disposal to coerce, deceive and force individuals into a life of abuse, servitude and inhumane treatment

Discriminatory abuse including forms of harassment, slurs or similar treatment because of: race, gender and gender identity, age, disability, sexual orientation, religion

Organisational abuse including neglect and poor care practice within an institution or specific care setting such as a hospital or care home, for example, or in relation to care provided in one’s own home. This may range from one off incidents to on-going ill-treatment. It can be through neglect or poor professional practice as a result of the structure, policies, processes and practices within an organisation.

Neglect and acts of omission including ignoring medical, emotional or physical care needs, failure to provide access to appropriate health, care and support or educational services, the withholding of the necessities of life, such as medication, adequate nutrition and heating

Self-neglect covering a wide range of behaviour neglecting to care for one’s personal hygiene, health or surroundings and including behaviour such as hoarding. It should be noted that self-neglect may not prompt a section 42 enquiry. An assessment should be made on a case-by-case basis. A decision on whether a response is required under safeguarding will depend on the adult’s ability to protect themselves by controlling their own behaviour. There may come a point when they are no longer able to do this, without external support.

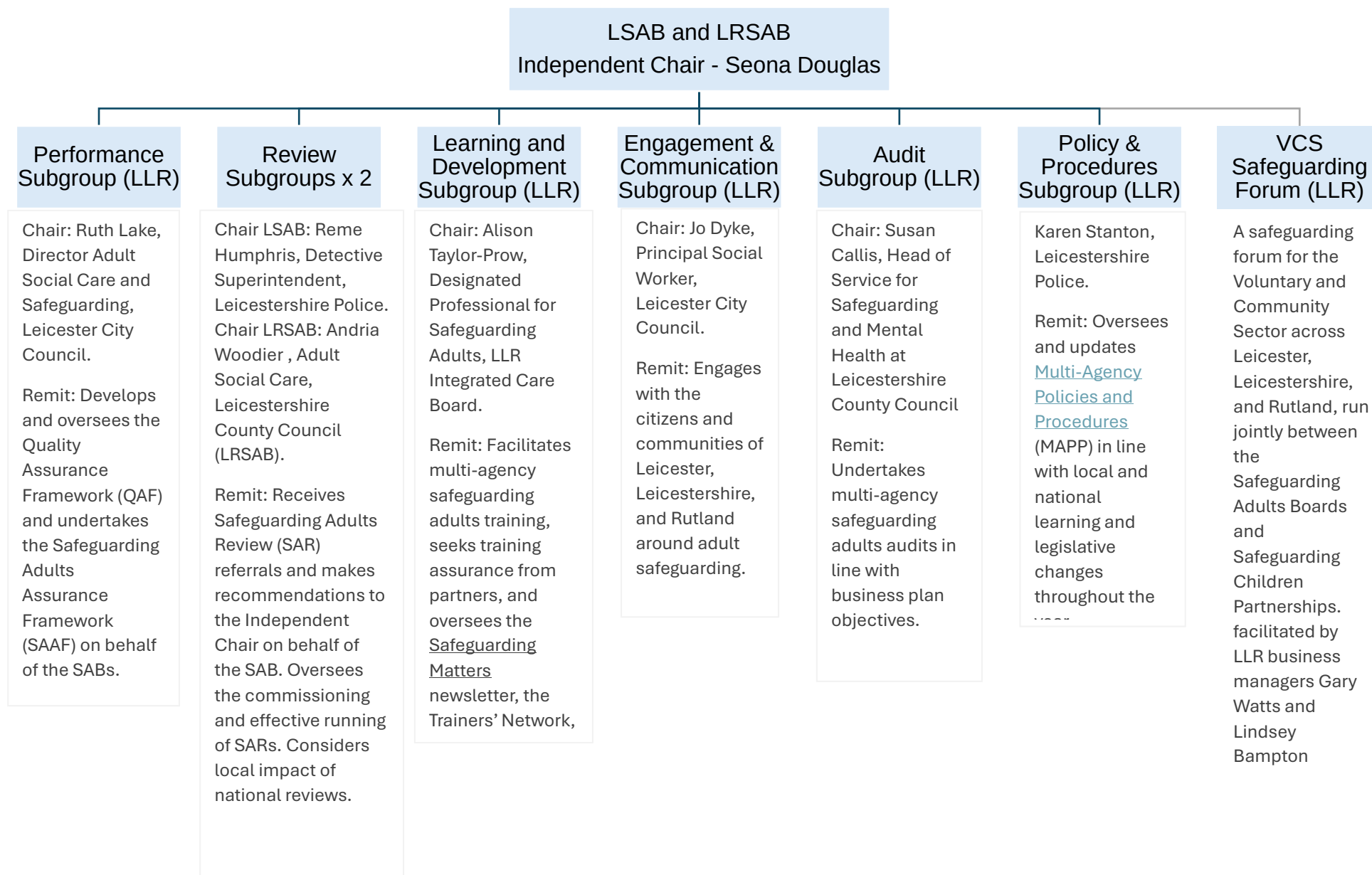
Appendix 3 – LSAB and LRSAB Membership

Joint Membership LSAB and LRSAB	
Department for Work and Pensions	
East Midlands Ambulance Service	
East Midlands Care Association (EMCARE)	
Healthwatch Leicester and Leicestershire	
Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Integrated Care Board	
Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service	
Leicestershire Partnership NHS Trust	
Leicestershire Police	
Probation	
University Hospitals Leicester	
NHS England	
Care Quality Commission	
Individual Membership LSAB and LRSAB	
LSAB	LRSAB
HMP Leicester	District Councils Representative*
Leicester City Council – Adult Social Care	HMP Fosse Way
Leicester City Council – Children’s Social Care	HMP Gartree
Leicester City Council – Community Safety	Leicestershire County Council – Adult Social Care
Leicester City Council – Housing*	Rutland County Council – Adult Social Care
Leicester City Council – Trading Standards	Rutland County Council – Prevention & Assurance*

* Named Board members for rough sleeping

In attendance LSAB and LRSAB:
Councillors (participating observers)
Legal Advisors
Safeguarding Board Office Managers and Administrators
Work-stream leads reporting progress to the Boards
In attendance at LRSAB:
Public Health (advisor)

Appendix 4: Joint LSAB and LRSAB Governance Chart



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