

Glossary of Terms – Teeswide Safeguarding Adults Board Annual Report 2021/22

Ask ANI - The Ask for ANI (Action Needed Immediately) codeword scheme has been developed by the Home Office to allow victims of domestic abuse to access support from the safety of their local pharmacy. Participating pharmacies will display the Ask ANI logo. If a person asks for ANI or a Safe Space, staff will give the person access to their consultation room, where they can make a phone call to police, domestic abuse helpline or local support service for example.

Care and Health Improvement Programme (CHIP) – is funded by the Local Government Association (LGA) and the improvement programme is co-produced and delivered with the Association of Directors of Adult Social Services (ADASS) in England. The CHIP provides support for social care, integration and health including the transforming care programme for autistic people and people with a learning disability.

Domestic Homicide Review (DHR) - a review held under Section 9 of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Adults Act 2004 and is coordinated by the local Community Safety Partnership. DHRs review the circumstances in which the death of a person aged 16 or over has, or appears to have, resulted from violence, abuse or neglect by:

- *a person to whom they were related, or had been in an intimate personal relationship with*
- or**
- *a member of the same household*

DoLS (Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards) - are part of the Mental Capacity Act (MCA) 2005. The Safeguards aim to make sure that people in care homes and hospitals are looked after in a way that does not inappropriately restrict their freedom. DoLS are soon to be replaced with **Liberty Protection Safeguards (LPS)** which forms part of the MCA Amendment Bill.

DVPN/DVPO (Domestic Violence Protection Notices/Orders) - Domestic Violence Protection Notices (DVPN) and Domestic Violence Protection Orders (DVPO) aim to provide victims with immediate protection following an incident of domestic violence and gives them time to consider what to do next. Since implementation of the Domestic Abuse Act, these have since changed to Domestic Abuse Protection Notices/Orders.

Learning Disability Mortality Review (LeDeR) – In May 2015 a LeDeR Programme was established to learn from deaths of people with a learning disability to address the health inequalities people with learning disabilities often face.

Making Safeguarding Personal (MSP) - is an initiative which aims to develop a person-centred and outcomes focus to safeguarding work in supporting people to improve or resolve their circumstances.

MSP is applicable to all agencies working with adults in relation to safeguarding, including those at the initial stages of a Safeguarding Concern being identified.

MARAC (Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference) - information sharing and action planning meeting for victims of domestic abuse who are at risk of serious harm or death.

MATAC (Multi-Agency Tasking & Coordination) - to assess and plan interventions to target and disrupt serial perpetrators of Domestic Abuse and/or support them to address their behaviour.

Rapid Review – a methodology used to identify learning from a case quickly so that the learning can be shared and relevant changes to practice can be made quickly.

RASC (Responding to and Addressing Serious Concerns) - a TSAB policy and procedure which sets out the framework for dealing with serious concerns of care providers on a multi-agency basis.

Safeguarding Champions - volunteers from a broad range of organisations that are far reaching and able to link directly with the community and clients they support.

Safe Place Scheme - Safe Place Scheme locations are venues in the community where people who need extra support can go if they need some help. This 'help' can range from a phone call to home or help with directions.

The idea is that vulnerable people can use these venues if they are feeling unsafe, whilst out in the community. Many who benefit from the scheme may never actually need to use it, but the existence of the 'Safe Place' venues allows people to feel safer, and go out and about more (live more independently).

SAR Quality Markers – The national SAR Quality Markers were developed by the Social Care Institute for Excellence (SCIE) and are a tool to support people involved in commissioning, conducting and quality-assuring SARs to know what good looks like. Covering the whole process, they provide a consistent and robust approach to SARs.

Service User – someone who uses health and/or social care services.

Social Care Institute for Excellence (SCIE) - is a nationally recognised company who co-produce and share the best available knowledge and evidence about what works in practice. They contribute to the development of better care, support and safeguarding on a national level.

TATI (Team Around the Individual) - a multi-agency approach to supporting work on complex and/or high-risk cases, including but not limited to chaotic lifestyles, self-neglect, hoarding, fire risk, alcohol & substance misuse.

Vicarious Trauma – is sometimes referred to as 'secondary trauma'. Anyone who engages empathetically with survivors of traumatic incidents can be affected and experience trauma themselves through their connection with the person.

Twitter Impressions – is the number of times a Tweet has been seen.

Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) - are an internationally recognised set of recommendations for improving web accessibility. They explain how to make digital services, websites and apps accessible to everyone, including users with impairments to their:

- vision - like severely sight impaired (blind), sight impaired (partially sighted) or colour blind people
- hearing - like people who are deaf or hard of hearing
- mobility - like those who find it difficult to use a mouse or keyboard
- thinking and understanding - like people with dyslexia, autism or learning difficulties