



Safeguarding Vulnerable Adults in North Lincolnshire





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What is abuse?



Abuse is when someone does or says things to you to make you upset or frightened.

You may be too scared to speak out or to stop them.



You may be abused on purpose, or by someone who may not realise that what they are doing to you is wrong.



Abuse can happen when someone has power over you, and you do not agree to what is happening.

There are different types of abuse.

Physical Abuse

This is when someone physically hurts you.

Here are some examples of physical abuse:



- Hitting



- Kicking



- Pulling hair



- Throwing things at you



- Giving someone too much medication so they find things difficult to do

Sexual abuse



This is when someone does things to you or makes you do sexual things. These things can make you sad, angry or frightened.

Sexual abuse is when someone touches your body or your private parts in a way you do not like or want. Sexual abuse is also being made to touch someone else when you do not want to.

Here are some examples of sexual abuse:

- Someone touching your private parts when you do not want them to.
- Someone touching your bottom when you do not want them to.
- Someone touching your breasts when you do not want them to.
- Someone touching your penis when you do not want them to.
- Someone touching your vagina when you do not want them to.
- Being made to touch other people in these places

Emotional abuse



Emotional abuse can also be called Psychological abuse

This is when people talk to you in unkind ways. Emotional abuse can be when people say bad things to hurt your feelings, shout at you or threaten you.



Here are some examples of emotional abuse:

- Calling you names
 - Laughing at you
- Blaming you for things when it's not your fault
- Treating you like a child
 - Ignoring you



Financial abuse



This is when someone takes your money or belongings without asking you. It can also be when someone controls your money or things that belong to you without asking you.

You may have a legal guardian or someone has the power of attorney for you. This is someone who would help you look after your money and things that belong to you.



If you have help to look after your money someone should always go to these people if they are supposed to.

Here are some examples of financial abuse:

- Someone stealing your money
- Someone making you pay for other people's things
- When you don't have a say in how your money is spent

Neglect



Neglect is when people who are supposed to look after you don't look after you properly.

Here are some examples of neglect:



- Being hungry
- Being cold a lot of the time
- Having only dirty clothes to wear
- Being put in danger



Discriminatory abuse



This is when people say or do bad things to you. It can also be when people treat you unfairly or differently.

Here are some examples of discriminatory abuse:



- Someone being treated badly or differently because of the colour of their skin

- Someone being treated badly or differently because of their religion

- Someone being treated badly or differently because they are disabled

- Someone being treated badly or differently because they are lesbian or gay



- Someone being treated badly or differently because they speak a different language

Who can abuse you?



Any one can abuse you.
They could be someone you know or a stranger.
Abuse should never happen, whoever it is that
does it.

Where can abuse happen?

Abuse or neglect can happen anywhere and at
any time.



At home



Day Centre

Day Activities



Hospital

In a hospital



Work Place

At work



College

At college



Social Club

At a club

What can I do?



If abuse or neglect is happening to you, you need to tell someone that you trust. You must do this as soon as you can.



Your family



Staff who support you



The Police



A Care Inspector



A Social Worker



A Doctor



A Friend



A Nurse

What happens next?



If you tell someone that you have been abused or you are at risk of being abused, a professional will want to help you and talk about this more.



This professional could be a police officer, a person from the CQC or a Social Worker.



CQC are called Care Quality Commission they are an organisation who make sure we have good health and social care services. If there is a problem with a service they may be asked to find out more to make the sure the problem does not happen again.



The Police officer, CQC and social worker will all want to make sure you are safe and protected. They will listen to you and find out what you want to happen.



They may also talk to other people who support you to find out more about what has happened. They will tell you what they will be doing.

What happens next?



If someone has been abusing you people who support you will want to meet together to talk about how to make a plan to protect you better.



Abuse is a crime. When someone is abusing someone else this is called committing a crime.



If someone is committing a crime against you like sexual abuse or stealing from you or physical harm the police will investigate the crime and support you in this.



The police can look into what should happen next.

A Safeguarding Investigation will be carried out and a meeting (Case Conference) will be held at the end of this.

What happens next?



A Safeguarding Adults Case Conference is when people come together to meet and talk about what has happened to you.

They help decide how to support you better and to stop abuse happening again.

Who will be invited to the meeting?



- You are invited but you can choose whether you would like to come or not. You do not have to come if you do not want to.



- Your social worker will be invited if you have one.



- Your advocate, a family member or a friend can also be invited.

Some of these people may also be invited to come to the meeting:



- Police



- Someone from CQC (Care Quality Commission)



- The manager of your day centre, care home or your housing scheme.



- A health visitor



- Your doctor

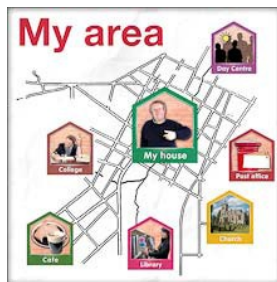


- Your community nurse



- A psychiatrist or psychologist

What happens next?



What happens at the meeting?

The meeting can happen near to where you live.



There will be a chairperson who will run the meeting. Someone will also be taking the notes about what happens at the meeting.



People in the meeting will say what their concerns are. Concerns are what they think may be a problem.

They will agree a plan on how to support you better and how to stop abuse.



People in the meeting will understand that you are also an adult and have the right to make your own choices, even if those choices you make put you at risk of being harmed.



People in the meeting will listen to what you would like to happen next.



Only the people at the meeting will know what has been said. This information will be kept private.

What happens next?



You will be sent a copy of the notes from the meeting. You will also be sent the protection plan that was decided from the meeting. This is the plan that everyone in the meeting decided was the best way to help you stay safe.



This will happen within 10 working days after the meeting.

Useful phone numbers

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Access and Adult Protection Team
Church Square House
30 - 40 High Street
Scunthorpe
DN15 6NL
(01724) 297979



Police
In an emergency - 999
Non emergency - 101
CrimeStoppers - 0845 555 1111