

What will happen next?

When you report abuse, people will:

- ▶ listen carefully;
- ▶ take all of your concerns seriously;
- ▶ ask what the person who has been abused wants to happen to make them feel safe and support them to make their own decisions about this;
- ▶ make enquiries about the concerns
- ▶ treat the person affected with dignity and respect;
- ▶ support the person affected and their family or carers as appropriate;
- ▶ work with other relevant agencies to get help and support where needed; and
- ▶ keep the person affected up to date with any actions we have agreed to carry out

I feel listened to and what I say is taken seriously

My views directly inform what happens next

I am asked my opinion



**STOP
ABUSE**

How to report abuse

To report a crime:

In an emergency, call the police on:

999

If the person is not in immediate danger, call the police on:

101

To report a safeguarding concern or seek advice:



Call the Safeguarding Adults Team on **01724 297000**



Email: **adultprotectionteam@northlincs.gov.uk**



Visit: **www.northlincssab.co.uk**

Worried that you or someone you know is being abused or neglected?

**01724
297000**





Who should you be concerned about?

The Care Act 2014 says that safeguarding adults is about protecting any adult who:

- ▶ has care and support needs;
- ▶ is experiencing, or is at risk of, abuse or neglect; and
- ▶ is unable to protect themselves because of their care and support needs

An adult with care and support needs may be someone who is:

- ▶ elderly and frail;
- ▶ a person with a physical disability, a learning disability or difficulty, or a sight or hearing difficulty;
- ▶ someone with mental health needs, including dementia or a personality disorder;
- ▶ a person with a long term health condition; or
- ▶ someone who has issues with substance misuse

What is abuse?

Abuse can be:

- ▶ something that happens once
- ▶ something that happens repeatedly
- ▶ a deliberate act
- ▶ something that was unintentional, perhaps due to a lack of understanding
- ▶ a crime

Abuse can happen anywhere, at any time and be caused by anyone

It might be:

- ▶ a partner or relative
- ▶ a friend or neighbour
- ▶ carers
- ▶ paid care workers
- ▶ other service users
- ▶ someone in a position of trust
- ▶ a stranger

Abuse can take many forms and can include:

Physical abuse – includes hitting, pushing unreasonable restraint or locking someone in a room.

Financial or material abuse – includes, theft, fraud, misusing or dishonestly or unfairly taking property, possessions or benefits.

Discriminatory abuse – includes, harassment, insults or similar treatment because of someone's race, sex or gender identity, age, disability, sexuality or religion.

Domestic abuse – includes, psychological, physical, sexual, financial and emotional abuse or 'honour based' violence.

Neglect and acts of omission – includes, ignoring medical, emotional or physical care needs, failing to provide access to appropriate health, care and support or educational services.

Organisational abuse – includes, neglect and poor care such as in a care home or hospital.

Psychological abuse – includes, intimidation, bullying, shouting, swearing, taunting or humiliating someone.

Sexual abuse – includes, rape, inappropriate touching, or forcing someone to take part in or witness any sexual act against their will.

Modern slavery – includes, slavery (including domestic slavery), human trafficking and forced labour.