



Safeguarding Adults at Risk Policy

Easy Read Guide 2023

Who is a Vulnerable Adult?



Someone over the age of 18, who cannot protect themselves because they are ill, old or disabled.



People who cannot speak for themselves.



People who need support with their lives.



Someone who is unable to protect themselves.

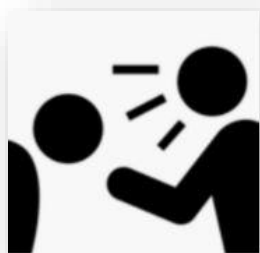


Someone with a mental illness, physical or learning disability, elderly.

This may also be someone that has help with personal care.



Everybody has a right to be kept safe from abuse.



Abuse means when somebody harms somebody else.

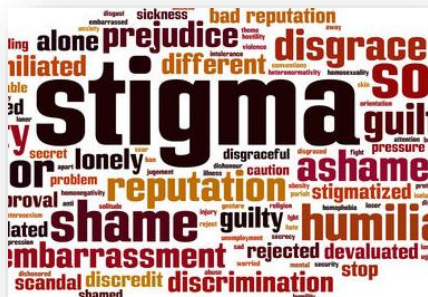
There are different types of abuse. This could be:



Physical Abuse:

This is hurting someone, for example physical abuse can be:

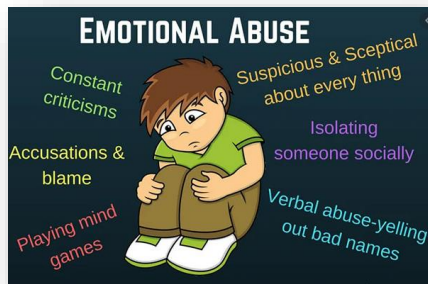
- ❖ Hitting;
- ❖ Kicking;
- ❖ Slapping or smacking;
- ❖ Pulling hair;
- ❖ Pinching or shaking;
- ❖ Throwing an object;
- ❖ Or giving someone too much medication so they find things difficult to do.



Sexual Abuse:

This is when someone makes you do sexual things that make you feel sad, angry or frightened. Sexual abuse is being touched where you do not want to be touched:

- ❖ your private parts;
- ❖ your bum;
- ❖ your breasts;
- ❖ your penis or vagina;
- ❖ being made to touch other people in these places;
- ❖ someone taking a photo of your body;
- ❖ being made to look at pictures or watch videos of people that are naked and having sex.



Emotional Abuse:

This is when people say bad things to hurt your feelings.

Examples of emotional abuse are:

- ❖ Calling you names;
- ❖ Laughing at you;
- ❖ Blaming you for things when it's not your fault;
- ❖ Treating you like a child;
- ❖ Shaking a fist at you;
- ❖ Shouting or swearing at you;
- ❖ Ignoring you.



Institutional Abuse:

This is when you are in hospital or live in a home and the way the hospital or home is run means you feel sad, angry or frightened.

Institutional abuse can be when:

- ❖ There are not enough staff on duty to meet your needs;
- ❖ Most of the staff are not trained;
- ❖ The rules and routines are made by the manager and staff;
- ❖ Your personal things are used for someone else;
- ❖ Your personal needs, likes and preferences are not respected by staff.



Discriminatory Abuse:

This is when people say or do bad things to you, or treat you unfairly because you are different.

Discriminatory abuse is being treated unfairly because you:

- ❖ have different colour skin;
- ❖ have a different religion;
- ❖ are disabled;
- ❖ are lesbian or gay;
- ❖ speak a different language.



Financial Abuse:

Is when someone is tricked into giving away money or has things stolen from them.

Financial abuse can be:

- ❖ Stealing or borrowing your money;
- ❖ Being forced to pay for other people's things;
- ❖ When you don't have a say in how your money is spent;
- ❖ When people ask to borrow or use your belongings.



Neglect:

Neglect is when your care or support is not enough to meet your needs. Neglect can be:

- ❖ having only dirty clothes to wear;
- ❖ being put in danger.
- ❖ being left cold much of the time;
- ❖ being hungry much of the time.

Abuse is when someone does something to you that you do not like.



Some signs of harm or abuse are:

- ❖ Bruising;
- ❖ Cuts;
- ❖ Bruised eyes;
- ❖ Scratches;
- ❖ Broken bones;
- ❖ Someone's behaviour or mood changes;
- ❖ Someone may be upset;
- ❖ Hunger;
- ❖ Having no money;
- ❖ Being unwashed or wearing unclean clothes;
- ❖ Being ill and not getting treatment.

Who can be an abuser?



Anyone could abuse you. It might be someone you know:

- ❖ Support workers/staff;
- ❖ Family members;
- ❖ Neighbours;
- ❖ Someone you know and trust.
- ❖ It might also be a stranger.

Sometimes people will try to become your friend before abusing you and this is sometimes called 'grooming'.

Who should you speak with if you think you are being abused?



- ❖ A social worker;
- ❖ Someone you can trust for example a friend or a police officer;
- ❖ A family member or carer;
- ❖ Support worker.

Everyone needs to then work together to look after each other and keep people safe from abuse.

This means that services like health, social care and the police need to work together to protect people.

What will happen next?



We may be asked to look at what happened so we can help keep you safe

People will need to talk to each other to find out what might have happened.

This will NOT always involve the police

You may need to see a Doctor to check that you have not been hurt.

You can have someone with you while you talk to someone about what happened

You may need extra support during this time. Someone an Advocate may help you

To discuss or report your concerns tell somebody that you trust.



You can talk to the Manager (awaiting registration with CQC) at Oakfield.

The manager is Nic.

07398220005

01933 664 222 or 01604 211115



North
Northamptonshire
Council



West
Northamptonshire
Council

You can be supported to tell a Social Worker

North Northamptonshire Council Tel: 0300 126 3000

West Northamptonshire Council Tel: 0300 126 7000



If you unhappy with the help you get, you can also call the Care Quality Commission (CQC)

Tel: 03000 616161