SAFEGUARDING ADULTS AND CHILDREN

Essential Annual Training
2013-2014
Aims

• Show the need to raise awareness for all members of staff

• Refresh knowledge on types of abuse and how to recognise the warning signs

• Know whom to contact to raise concerns
What is Safeguarding Adults and Children?

Helping Adults and Children stay safe

Prevention of harm

Recognising & responding to concerns about suspected harm

Putting in place plans to help protect those who cannot protect themselves
Who is a vulnerable adult?

- A vulnerable adult is any person over 18 years old or over, who is unable to take care of themselves.
- This may be because they have a mental health problem, a disability, a sensory impairment, elderly, frail, or has some form of illness.
Why do we need to safeguard children?

Anilee Walker
Aged 2 Died 2000

Lauren Wright
Aged 6 Died 2000

Victoria Climbie
Aged 8 Died 2000

Peter Connolly
Aged 17 months Died October 2007
Would you see the wood for the trees?
Types of abuse

- There are seven principle headings of abuse.
  - Physical
  - Psychological
  - Sexual
  - Financial
  - Neglect/Acts of omission
  - Discriminatory Abuse
  - Institutional Abuse

Q.S.S.D 709.
Physical Abuse

• Hitting, slapping, pushing, kicking, burning
• Restraining
• Giving a person medication that may harm them
• Disciplining a person in an inappropriate way
Physical possible signs

- Fractures
- Bruising
- Burns
- Pain
- Grasp marks
- Not wanting to be touched or examined
Psychological Abuse

• Emotional abuse
• Verbal abuse
• Humiliation
• Bullying
• The use of threats
Psychological possible signs

• Being withdrawn
• Too eager to do everything they are asked
• Showing compulsive behaviour
• Not being able to do things they used to
• Not being able to concentrate or focus
Sexual Abuse

• Direct or indirect sexual activity where the vulnerable person cannot or does not agree to it
Sexual possible signs

- Physical symptoms include genital itching or soreness
- Sexually transmitted disease
- Using bad language
- Behaving in a sexually inappropriate way
- Changes in appearance
Financial abuse

• Stealing from the person
• Cheating them
• Using them for financial gain
• Putting pressure on them about wills, property, inheritance or financial transactions
• Misusing or stealing their property, possessions or benefits
Financial possible signs

• Having difficulty with finances
• Not having enough money
• Being too protective of money and things they own
• Not paying bills
• Not having normal home comforts
Neglect or Acts of Omission

- Withdrawing or not giving the help that the vulnerable person needs
- Failing to give access to health provisions
- Failing to give basic care
Neglect possible signs

- Having pain or discomfort
- Being hungry or thirsty
- Untidy
- Failing health
- Changes in behaviour
Discriminatory abuse

• Abusing a person because of their ethnic origin, religion, language, age, sexuality, gender or disability
Discriminatory possible signs

- The person is not receiving the care service they require
- The carer is overly critical or makes insulting remarks about the person
- The person is made to dress differently from how they wish
Institutional abuse

- Abuse or mistreatment by an organisation or by any individual within a building where the person is living or receiving care
Institutional possible signs

- The person has no personal clothing or possessions
- There are no care plan for them
- The person is often admitted to hospital
- Professionals having treated them badly or unsatisfactorily
Who might the abuser be?

- A partner, child, relative or friend
- A paid or volunteer carer
- A health, social care or other worker
- A stranger
How can you be alert to signs of abuse

- You may see or hear something
- An adult may disclose an allegation
- A family member may tell you something
- You may notice injuries or physical signs that cause you concern
- You may notice either the victim or perpetrator behaving in a certain way that alerts you something may be wrong
Group activity

• Why adults/children don’t tell?

• Why adults don’t listen?

• Why professionals don’t act?
What to do…

• Contact the Logistics desk. Available 24/7 and situated within operational control to support all NEAS staff in their referrals to an appropriate pathway, ensuring:

• **Right Care, Right Place, Right Time.**

0300 011 0132
• Following your referral the safeguarding team will acknowledge you via email and they will provide Social Care with any historic data regarding the adult or child you have raised concerns for.

• **The Safeguarding Team can be contacted on;**

• **Lesley Thirlwell 0191 430 2157**
# Safeguarding Children Policy

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<tbody>
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Safeguarding

• “NEAS will refer all cases of suspected abuse to the appropriate Social Services Department. In circumstances which could be described as an emergency, cases will also be referred to the police.”

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Any questions?