

Safeguarding adults

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June 20th 2024

Introduction and Background

- Historical Aspects
- Global phenomenon
- Recent recognition, increasing concern
- Contextual matters:
 - **Demography**
 - **Medical and technological advances**
 - **Advocacy and rights**

What is a safeguarding adults board...

Senior representatives from police, adult social care and the NHS, and other partners in the county

Leads safeguarding across the area, to make sure local safeguarding work and processes are effective, with everyone working together well to protect adults at risk

Key responsibility for:

- **Protecting adults from abuse**
- **Reducing risk of abuse**
- **Helping people to stop abuse where it does happen**

What is safeguarding...

- **preventing** abuse / harm
- **seeing** when something is wrong
- **acting** when abuse / harm happens

Abuse and neglect can:

- affect one person or many more
- be deliberate or the result of negligence or ignorance
- be an isolated incident, a series of incidents or a long-term pattern of behaviour

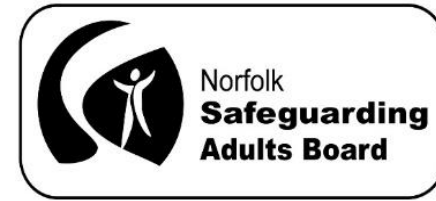
Not only is safeguarding everyone's business...

...it is also **everyday business**

Safeguarding adult **duties** are the tip of the iceberg for 'adults at risk' (under section 42 of the Care Act)

But **everyone** can support general **safety, prevention, and risk management** through other pathways too

This is still '**safeguarding**' ...
...just with a small '**s**'



S42 Care Act
Safeguarding
adults at risk

Standard pathways

(support via criminal justice, domestic abuse, modern slavery, hate crime pathways etc)

General support and services directed at reducing risk / meeting a need (e.g. care services, housing, environmental health, fire prevention, community health) helping people to 'feel' safer

Awareness raising, prevention in general public and anyone working with adults, promoting safety and best practice – see something, hear something, say something

What types of abuse...

- Physical
- Emotional / psychological
- Financial
- Sexual
- Organisational
- Neglect & acts of omission
- Discriminatory
- Modern Slavery & human trafficking
- Self-neglect
- Domestic abuse

How can it affect older people...

- Need for support from others can increase over time
- Dependency on partners or family / friends / neighbours
- Social isolation
- Might be harder to keep up with the latest scams / fraud techniques
- Digital exclusion
- Need to use care and other services
- Dementia and other cognitive changes can make people more vulnerable / less able to see something that isn't right, or not be believed if they do say something

What might it look like...

Some examples:

- Financial abuse / Lasting Power of Attorney
- Romance fraud
- Doorstep scams / courier fraud
- Neglect / acts of omission - carers
- Domestic abuse

Possible perpetrators

Some examples:

- Partners or spouses
- Other family members and relatives
- Friends and neighbours
- Paid staff or professionals
- People who deliberately target or exploit older people - seen as vulnerable or easy to abuse

Hidden Harms



SEE SOMETHING
HEAR SOMETHING
SAY SOMETHING

If you're worried, help a friend or family member access support by calling **0344 800 8020** or visiting

www.norfolk.gov.uk/domesticabuse
In an emergency call **999**



What to do...

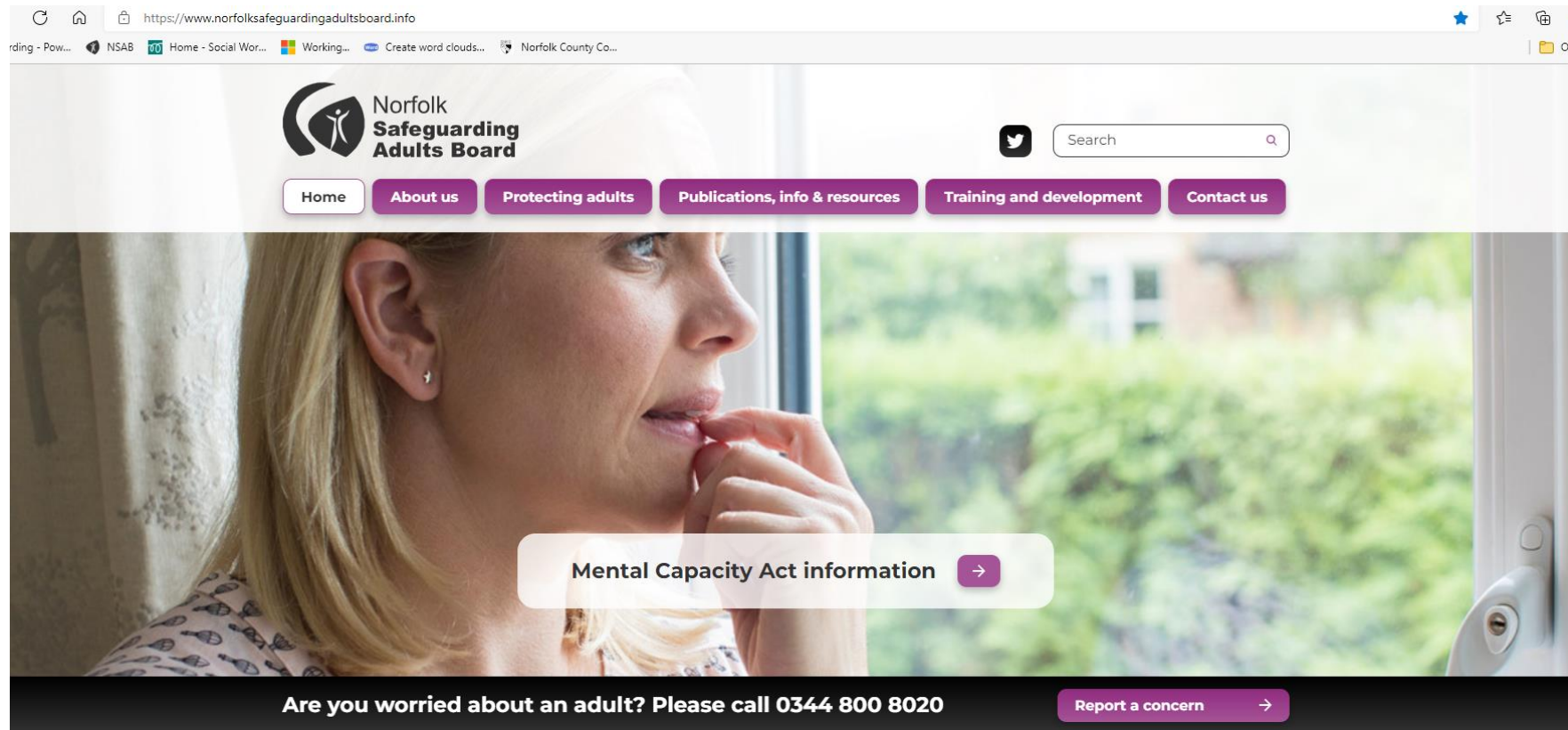
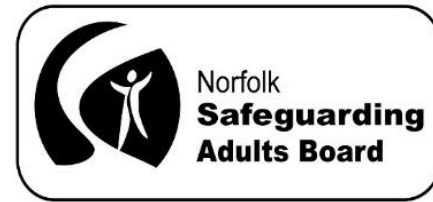
If you are concerned about something happening to yourself or to others, that abuse is taking place, you can **tell someone you trust** - this might be a friend, family member, health professional, or someone in your local library.

And / or

You can **contact the local authority** – Norfolk County Council adult social care – 24 hrs a day – to report a safeguarding adults concern:

0344 800 8020

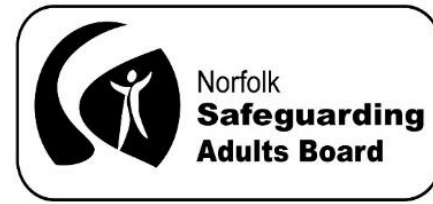
NSAB website



Norfolk Safeguarding Adults Board (NSAB)

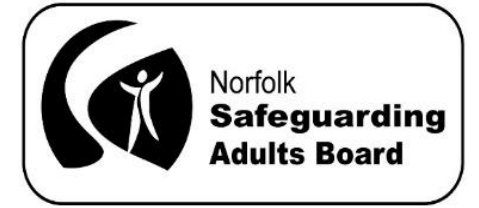
Safeguarding is preventing the physical, emotional, sexual, psychological and financial abuse of adults who have care and support needs, and acting quickly when abuse is suspected. It can also include neglect, domestic violence, modern slavery, organisational or discriminatory abuse.

Prevention...



Some things we can all do:

- **Speak up, reach out, ask someone for advice or help** if you feel at risk of harm, or risk of harming someone else, however unintentionally
- Check / think about the letters, emails, texts you get – **could it be a scam?** Change your passwords on things regularly, and don't use date of birth / house number in them!
- **Use trusted traders** – your local councils can help as well as the county council
- Think about **who you trust** to help you with your money, or to help make decisions for you in future
- **Help share information** about safety with friends and family – if someone tells you something, help them to make contact with Norfolk County Council, or the police or other helpful authorities



Thank you

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and

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