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1. Purpose

Blackpool Carers Centre works with Carers who care for family and friends who are disabled, frail and ill, and who may be vulnerable to abuse in the home or whilst in care. BCC recognises that carers themselves can also be vulnerable to abuse from the person they care for.

2. Definitions

- BCC means Blackpool Carers Centre
- ‘Adult(s)’ means the person(s) aged 18 years or over
- ‘Employee’ means both paid and unpaid associates of Blackpool Carers Centre and therefore includes volunteers.
- The broad definition of a Vulnerable Adult referred to in the 1997 consultation paper “Who Decides?” issued by the Lord Chancellor’s department is “a person who is, or may be, in need of community care services (including all care services in any setting or context) by reason of mental or other disability, age or illness; and who is or may be unable to take care of him or herself, or unable to protect him or herself against significant harm or exploitation”.
- The definition and use of “Vulnerable Adults” from No Secrets (2000) should now be replaced the new definition from the Care Act (2014) “Adults at risk of harm” usually shortened to “Adults at risk”. The Care act 2014 makes it clear abuse of adult’s links to circumstances rather than the characteristics of the people experiencing the harm.
- Abuse can be defined as “a single or repeated act or lack of appropriate action, occurring within a relationship where there is an expectation of trust, which causes harm or distress to an older person” (Action on Elder Abuse 1995) or “a violation of an individual’s basic, human and civil rights by any other person or persons” DOH 2000).

3. Policy Statement

3.1 Confidentiality

BCC aims to provide a confidential service but recognises that in some circumstances the right to a confidential service is overridden by the need to protect the human rights of vulnerable people. This is reflected in our Confidentiality Policy.

3.2 Disclosure and Barring Service Check (DBS)

As a preventative measure all employees who work with vulnerable adults are required to undergo an Enhanced DBS Check, which is paid for by BCC. This check also accesses the POVA list (Protection of Vulnerable Adults), which is the list of persons who have been barred from working in a care setting (including all care services in any setting or context). This list is kept and maintained by the Department of Health.

3.3 Training

All BCC employees will receive Protection of Adults at Risk of Harm and all related policies and procedures training within six months of taking up post. Employees who identify or witness potential abuse will be fully supported by BCC Management Team and all employees will be issued with out of hours contact details for their Line Manager and relevant Social Services Duty Team.

BCC employees are not in a position to make decisions about whether abuse has taken place or not, therefore all situations where abuse is suspected will be referred to Social Services.

3.4 What is abuse?

- Abuse is treatment that causes significant harm and can result in the deterioration of a person's physical, emotional, social or behavioural development.
- Abuse reflects a lack of respect and is an infringement of legal and civil rights.
- Abuse of power by a professional may constitute a criminal act.
- Abuse may be a single incident or part of a systematic pattern.
- Abuse may be a deliberate act or may be the result of a failure to act appropriately.
- Abuse can take place in a variety of settings. These can include the person's own home, a relative or friend's home, a day centre, a hospital or a residential care or nursing home.
- Abuse can have its roots in poor practice that goes unchecked or unguided.
- Abuse can take place within both personal and professional relationships. It can be carried out by other service users or by people who deliberately form a relationship with a vulnerable person in order to exploit them.

3.5 Indicators of abuse

Abuse can take many different forms and detecting abuse is not a simple process. Warning signs may include the vulnerable adult becoming increasingly withdrawn or exhibiting signs of stress, anxiety, fear, aggression, loss of self-esteem, being reluctant to be cared for by a particular person or not wanting to be visited by or left alone with, for example, a family member, friend or care professional. A number of indicators should alert staff to consider whether abuse may have occurred. The table on page four of this document provides further information on types and examples of abuse.

3.6 Some examples of warning signs of possible abuse

- A history of unexplained falls and minor injuries.
- Physical signs of harm or illness
- A change in the vulnerable person’s usual behaviour and personality.
- Disturbed sleep pattern
- Becoming withdrawn or isolated or self-neglect
- Difficulty in gaining access to the vulnerable person – for example, always asleep or gone out or failing to attend day centres.
- Unusual weight gain or loss.
- Aggressive or violent behaviour.

TYPE OF ABUSE	DEFINITIONS	EXAMPLES
Physical	Physical abuse is deliberately hurting a vulnerable adult causing injuries such as bruises, broken bones, burns or cuts.	Vulnerable adults who are physically abused can suffer violence such as being hit, kicked, poisoned, burned, and slapped or having objects thrown at them. Shaking or hitting a vulnerable adult can cause non-accidental head injuries (NAHI). Sometimes carers will make up or cause the symptoms of illness in relation to the person they care for, perhaps giving them medicine they don’t need and making the ‘cared for’ ‘unwell – this is known as fabricated or induced illness (FII).
Sexual	Contact abuse involves touching activities where an abuser makes physical contact with a	Sexual touching of any part of the body whether the vulnerable adult’s wearing clothes or not Rape or penetration by putting an object or body part inside a vulnerable adult’s mouth, vagina or anus

TYPE OF ABUSE	DEFINITIONS	EXAMPLES
	<p>vulnerable adult, including penetration</p> <p>Non-contact abuse involves non-touching activities, such as grooming, exploitation, persuading a vulnerable adult to perform sexual acts over the internet and flashing</p>	<p>Forcing or encouraging a vulnerable adult to take part in sexual activity</p> <p>Making a vulnerable adult take their clothes off, touch someone else's genitals or masturbate.</p> <p>Encouraging a vulnerable adult to watch or hear sexual acts</p> <p>Not taking proper measures to prevent a vulnerable adult being exposed to sexual activities by others</p> <p>Meeting a vulnerable adult following sexual grooming with the intent of abusing them</p> <p>Online abuse including making, viewing or distributing vulnerable adult abuse images</p> <p>Allowing someone else to make, view or distribute vulnerable adult abuse images</p> <p>Showing pornography to a vulnerable adult</p> <p>Sexually exploiting a vulnerable adult for money, power or status (vulnerable adult exploitation).</p>
<p>Emotional/ Psychological</p>	<p>Emotional abuse is the ongoing emotional maltreatment of a vulnerable adult. It's sometimes called psychological abuse and can seriously damage a vulnerable adult's emotional health and development.</p>	<p>Humiliating or constantly criticising a vulnerable adult</p> <p>Threatening, shouting at a vulnerable adult or calling them names</p> <p>Making the vulnerable adult the subject of jokes, or using sarcasm to hurt a vulnerable adult</p> <p>Blaming, scapegoating</p> <p>Making a vulnerable adult perform degrading acts</p>


TYPE OF ABUSE	DEFINITIONS	EXAMPLES
		<p>Not recognising a vulnerable adult's own individuality, trying to control their lives</p> <p>Pushing a vulnerable adult too hard or not recognising their limitations</p> <p>Exposing a vulnerable adult to distressing events or interactions such as domestic abuse or drug taking</p> <p>Failing to promote a vulnerable adult's social development</p> <p>Not allowing them to have friends</p> <p>Persistently ignoring them</p> <p>Being absent</p> <p>Manipulating a vulnerable adult</p> <p>Never saying anything kind, expressing positive feelings or congratulating a vulnerable adult on successes</p> <p>Never showing any emotions in interactions with a vulnerable adult, also known as emotional neglect.</p>
<p>Neglect</p>	<p>A vulnerable adult may be left hungry or dirty, without adequate clothing, shelter, supervision, medical or health care.</p> <p>A vulnerable adult may be put in danger or not protected from physical or emotional harm.</p> <p>They may not get the love, care and</p>	<p>Physical neglect</p> <p>Failing to provide for a vulnerable adult's basic needs such as food, clothing or shelter. Failing to adequately supervise a vulnerable adult or provide for their safety.</p> <p>Educational neglect</p> <p>Failing to ensure a vulnerable adult receives an education.</p> <p>Emotional neglect</p> <p>Failing to meet a vulnerable adult's needs for nurture and stimulation, perhaps by ignoring, humiliating, intimidating or</p>

POLICY DOCUMENT
Adults at Risk

TYPE OF ABUSE	DEFINITIONS	EXAMPLES
	<p>attention they need from their parents.</p> <p>A vulnerable adult who's neglected will often suffer from other <u>abuse</u> as well. Neglect is dangerous and can cause serious, long-term damage – even death.</p>	<p>isolating them. It's often the most difficult to prove.</p> <p>Medical neglect Failing to provide appropriate health care, including dental care and refusal of care or ignoring medical recommendations.</p>
<p>Online</p>	<p>Online abuse is any type of abuse that happens on the web, whether through social networks, playing online games or using mobile phones. Vulnerable adults and young people may experience cyberbullying, grooming, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or emotional abuse.</p>	<p>Cyberbullying</p> <p>Sending threatening or abusive text messages</p> <p>Creating and sharing embarrassing images or videos</p> <p>'Trolling' - the sending of menacing or upsetting messages on social networks, chat rooms or online games</p> <p>excluding vulnerable adults from online games, activities or friendship groups</p> <p>setting up hate sites or groups about a particular vulnerable adult</p> <p>Encouraging vulnerable adults to <u>self-harm</u> voting for or against someone in an abusive poll</p> <p>Creating fake accounts, hijacking or stealing online identities to embarrass a young person or cause trouble using their name</p> <p>Sending explicit messages, also known as sexting</p> <p>Pressuring vulnerable adults into sending sexual images or engaging in sexual conversations.</p> <p>Grooming</p> <p>Grooming is when someone builds an emotional connection with a vulnerable</p>

POLICY DOCUMENT
Adults at Risk

TYPE OF ABUSE	DEFINITIONS	EXAMPLES
		<p>adult to gain their trust for the purposes of sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or trafficking.</p> <p>Vulnerable adults and young people can be groomed online or face-to-face, by a stranger or by someone they know - for example a family member, friend or professional.</p> <p>Groomers may be male or female.</p> <p>They could be any age.</p> <p>Many vulnerable adults and young people don't understand that they have been groomed or that what has happened is abuse.</p> <p>Groomers can use social media sites, instant messaging apps including teen dating apps, or online gaming platforms to connect with a young person or vulnerable adult.</p> <p>They can spend time learning about a young person's interests from their online profiles and then use this knowledge to help them build up a relationship.</p> <p>It's easy for groomers to hide their identity online - they may pretend to be a friend and then chat and become acquainted with the vulnerable adult they are targeting.</p>

TYPE OF ABUSE	DEFINITIONS	EXAMPLES
<p>Trafficking</p>	<p>Vulnerable adult trafficking and modern slavery is abuse.</p> <p>Vulnerable adults are recruited, moved or transported and then exploited, forced to work or sold.</p>	<p>Vulnerable adults are trafficked for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adult sexual exploitation • benefit fraud • forced marriage • domestic servitude such as cleaning, childcare, cooking • forced labour in factories or agriculture • criminal activity such as pickpocketing, begging, transporting drugs, working on cannabis farms, selling pirated DVDs and bag theft.
<p>Terrorism/ Radicalisation</p>	<p>The process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.</p>	<p> Prevent info.docx</p>

TYPE OF ABUSE	DEFINITIONS	EXAMPLES
Domestic Abuse	Domestic abuse is any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual or emotional between adults who are or have been partners or family members, regardless of gender or sexuality . It includes psychological, physical, sexual and financial and emotional abuse, and so called 'honour based' violence.	Signs of domestic violence can be any of those relating to the different types of abuse or neglect that can occur in any incident.
Modern slavery	This encompasses slavery, human trafficking, and forced labour and domestic servitude. Traffickers and slave masters use whatever means they have at their disposal to coerce, deceive and force individuals into a life of abuse, servitude and inhumane treatment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signs of physical or psychological abuse, being malnourished or unkempt, appearing withdrawn. • Rarely being allowed to travel on their own, seemingly under the control and influence of others, rarely interacting or appearing unfamiliar with their neighbourhood or where they work. • Having few or no personal belongings or documents. • Avoiding eye contact , appearing frightened or hesitant to talk to strangers and law enforcers.

TYPE OF ABUSE	DEFINITIONS	EXAMPLES
<p>Organisational Abuse</p>	<p>Organisational abuse happens where services provided are focussed on the needs of the organisation. For example, not providing choice over mealtimes or bedtimes because this is easier for the organisation. It includes neglect and poor practice within an institution or specific care setting such as a hospital or care home or in relation to care provided in one's own home. This may range from one-off incidents to ongoing ill treatment. It can be through neglect or poor professional practice as a result of the structure, processes, policies and practises of the organisation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor care standards • Rigid routines • Lack of staff learning, development and support.

TYPE OF ABUSE	DEFINITIONS	EXAMPLES
<p>Financial or material abuse</p>	<p>Financial or material abuse is the use of a person's funds and belongings without their permission. This could be theft, fraud, internet scamming, coercion in relation to an adult's financial affairs or arrangements, including in connection to wills, property, inheritance or financial transactions or the misuse or misappropriation of property, possessions or benefits.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bills not being paid • Loss of assets such as a house being sold and the money from the sale disappearing. • Expenditure higher than the living conditions suggest. • Not having enough food or clothing.
<p>Discriminatory abuse</p>	<p>Discriminatory abuse refers to an individual or group being treated unequally because of characteristics identified in the Equality Act 2010. It involves ignoring a person's values, beliefs and culture and forms of harassment, slurs or similar treatment because of race, sex, gender reassignment, age disability, sexual orientation, religion or similar belief, marital or civil partnership status, pregnancy or maternity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor service that does not meet the person's needs. • Verbal abuse and disrespect • Exclusion of people from activities and/or services.

Vulnerable Adult Protection Procedure

If you suspect or are told that a vulnerable adult is at risk of significant harm, then: You **must always** consult with your line manager or safeguarding lead.

- Document the facts, as you know them. Never investigate.
- Make it clear that you can offer support but that you must pass on the information.
- If the disclosure is directly from the vulnerable adult, listen without interruption, and do not ask questions about what you may suspect.
- Provide support as appropriate.
- Accept at face value what the person says.
- Do not pass judgement on what is said but do try to alleviate fears or guilt the person may have.
- Never approach a suspected abuser yourself.
- For further information and guidance consult the Blackpool Vulnerable Adult Procedures, LSAB folder.

Seven golden rules for information-sharing

1. Remember that the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is not a barrier to sharing information but provides a framework to ensure that personal information about living persons is shared appropriately.
2. Be open and honest with the person (and/or their family where appropriate) from the outset about why, what, how and with whom information will, or could be, shared, and seek their agreement, unless it is unsafe or inappropriate to do so.
3. Seek advice if you are in any doubt, without disclosing the identity of the person where possible.
4. Share with consent where appropriate and, where possible, respect the wishes of those who do not consent to share confidential information. You may still share information without consent if, in your judgement, that lack of consent can be overridden in the public interest. You will need to base your judgement on the facts of the case.
5. Consider safety and wellbeing: base your information-sharing decisions on considerations of the safety and wellbeing of the person and others who may be affected by their actions.
6. Necessary, proportionate, relevant, accurate, timely and secure: ensure that the information you share is necessary for the purpose for which you are sharing it, is shared only with those people who need to have it, is accurate and up to date, is shared in a timely fashion, and is shared securely.
7. **Keep a record** of your decision and the reasons for it – whether it is to share information or not. If you decide to share, then record what you have shared, with whom and for what purpose.

The Care Act 2014 provides a definition and framework for Safeguarding Adults

Safeguarding means protecting an adult's right to live in safety, free from abuse and neglect. It is about people and organisations working together to prevent and stop both the risks and experience of abuse or neglect, while at the same time making sure that the adult's wellbeing is promoted including, where appropriate, having regard to their views, wishes, feelings and beliefs in deciding on any action. This must recognise that adults sometimes have complex interpersonal relationships and may be ambivalent, unclear or unrealistic about their personal circumstances.

The aims of adult safeguarding are to:

- Stop abuse or neglect wherever possible;
- Prevent harm and reduce the risk of abuse or neglect to adults with care and support needs;
- Safeguard adults in a way that supports them in making choices and having control about how they want to live
- Promote an approach that concentrates on improving life for the adults concerned
- Raise public awareness so that communities, alongside professionals, play their part in preventing, identifying and responding to abuse and neglect
- Provide information and support in accessible ways to help people understand the different types of abuse, how to stay safe and what to do to raise a concern about the safety or well-being of an adult
- Address what has caused the abuse or neglect

Legislation - The Care Act 2014

Safeguarding Duties

The Care Act 2014 introduced statutory safeguarding duties. The safeguarding duties apply to an adult who:

- (a) Has needs for care and support (whether or not the authority is meeting any of those needs),**
- (b) Is experiencing, or is at risk of, abuse or neglect, and**
- (c) As a result of those needs is unable to protect himself or herself against the abuse or neglect or the risk of it.**

Key Principles for adult safeguarding

In the safeguarding of adult carers, Blackpool Carers Centre are guided by the principles set out in The Care Act 2014 and aim to demonstrate and promote these principles in our work

- **Empowerment** – People being supported and encouraged to make their own decisions and informed consent
- **Prevention** – It is better to take action before harm occurs.
- **Proportionality** – The least intrusive response appropriate to the risk presented.
- **Protection** – Support and representation for those in greatest need.
- **Partnership** – Local solutions through services working with their communities.
- Communities have a part to play in preventing, detecting and reporting neglect and abuse.
- **Accountability** – Accountability and transparency in all safeguarding practice

Making Safeguarding Personal

Making safeguarding personal means it should be person-led and outcome-focused. It engages the person in a conversation about how best to respond to their safeguarding situation in a way that enhances involvement, choice and control as well as improving quality of life, wellbeing and safety.

We aim to empower our service users and provide them with the information they need to make decisions into how to be safe from abuse and reduce risks.

We recognise that adults may make decisions that might be perceived as risky or unwise.

Adults must be assumed to have capacity to make their own decisions and be given all practicable help before anyone treats them as not being able to make their own decisions. Where an adult is found to lack capacity to make a decision then any action taken, or any decision made for, or on their behalf, must be made in their best interests.

We need to understand and always work in line with the Mental Capacity Act 2005 (MCA). And seek support and guidance when we have concerns regarding an adult's capacity.

Recording

Records of all contact and content of interactions to be recorded securely on organisational database system (Harlequin) within 24 hours.

Records to be maintained as a chronology of interaction, including information regarding communications with other agencies involved.

Supervision

All staff at all levels across BCC are provided with 4-6 weekly supervision with their line manager.

Where staff require additional supervision sessions, these can be requested.

Supervision templates include safeguarding as a standing agenda item and all sessions are recorded, held securely and audited by Directors.

Line Managers receive safeguarding supervision training and escalate safeguarding issues accordingly ie:

- Lead safeguarding officer for BCC
- Duty and assessment teams within the Local Authority
- Fortnightly BCC senior management meetings where necessary
- LADO

The Mental Capacity Act and Safeguarding

The Mental Capacity Act 2005 is a legal framework which protects people who may lack capacity to make decisions for themselves. It also sets out how decisions should be made on their behalf. The act covers all sorts of decisions, from life-changing events to everyday matters. All safeguarding decisions Blackpool Carers Centre takes must be in accordance with the act.

The act says that a person lacks capacity in relation to a matter if at the material time he is unable to make a decision for himself in relation to the matter because of an impairment of, or disturbance in the functioning of the mind or brain.

The presumption is that adults have mental capacity to make informed choices about their safety and how they live their lives. Mental capacity and a person's ability to give informed consent are at the heart of decisions and actions taken by Blackpool Carers Centre under this safeguarding policy. Every time we become involved on a safeguarding concern, we need to take into account the ability of adults to make informed choices about the way they want to live and the risks they want to take.

Capacity – Guidance on Making Decisions

The issue of capacity or decision making is a key one in safeguarding adults. It is useful for organisations to have an overview of the concept of capacity.

We make many decisions every day, often without realising. We make so many decisions that it's easy to take this ability for granted.

But some people are only able to make some decisions, and a small number of people cannot make any decisions. Being unable to make a decision is called “lacking capacity”.

To make a decision we need to:

- Understand information
- Remember it for long enough
- Think about the information
- Communicate our decision

A person’s ability to do this may be affected by things like learning disability, dementia, mental health needs, acquired brain injury, and physical ill health.

The Mental Capacity Act 2005 (MCA) states that every individual has the right to make their own decisions and provides the framework for this to happen.

The MCA is about making sure that people over the age of 16 have the support they need to make as many decisions as possible.

The MCA also protects people who need family, friends, or paid support staff to make decisions for them because they lack capacity to make specific decisions.

Our ability to make decisions can change over the course of a day.

Here are some examples that demonstrate how the timing of a question can affect the response:

- A person with epilepsy may not be able to make a decision following a seizure.
- Someone who is anxious may not be able to make a decision at that point.
- A person may not be able to respond as quickly if they have just taken some medication that causes fatigue.

In each of these examples, it may appear as though the person cannot make a decision. But later in the day, presented with the same decision, they may be able to at least be involved. The MCA recognises that capacity is decision-specific, so no one will be labelled as entirely lacking capacity. The MCA also recognises that decisions can be about big life-changing events, such as where to live, but equally about small events, such as what to wear on a cold day.

To help you to understand the MCA, consider the following five points:

1. Assume that people are able to make decisions, unless it is shown that they are not. If you have concerns about a person’s level of understanding, you

- should check this with them, and if applicable, with the people supporting them.
2. Give people as much support as they need to make decisions. You may be involved in this – you might need to think about the way you communicate or provide information, and you may be asked your opinion.
 3. People have the right to make unwise decisions. The important thing is that they understand the implications. If they understand the implications, consider how risks might be minimised.
 4. If someone is not able to make a decision, then the person helping them must only make decisions in their “best interests”. This means that the decision must be what is best for the person, not for anyone else. If someone was making a decision on your behalf, you would want it to reflect the decision you would make if you were able to.
 5. Find the least restrictive way of doing what needs to be done.

Remember:

- You should not discriminate or make assumptions about someone’s ability to make decisions, and you should not pre-empt a best-interest’s decision merely on the basis of a person’s age, appearance, condition, or behaviour.
- When it comes to decision-making, you could be involved in a minor way, or asked to provide more detail. The way you provide information might influence a person’s ultimate decision. A person may be receiving support that is not in-line with the MCA, so you must be prepared to address this.

Managing allegations

Blackpool Carers Centre will always take concerns and allegations about employees and volunteers seriously and will respond in a way that places the protection and needs of children, young people and adults at risk first.

This policy and procedure will always be followed when there are safeguarding concerns in relation to employees or volunteers at Blackpool Carers Centre. It should be used in respect of all cases where it is alleged that an employee or a volunteer has:

- Behaved in a way that has, or may have, harmed a child, young person and adult at risk.
- Possibly committed a criminal offence against, or related to, a child, young person or adult at risk.
- Behaved in a way that indicates s/he is unsuitable to work with children, young people and adults at risk. This can include behaviour in their personal life that raises safeguarding concerns.

BCC will always inform the police if information is received that indicates that the law has been, or may have been, broken.

BCC will work with openness and transparency with all agencies as required within Working Together 2015.

BCC Directors will have full oversight of any allegations against employees or volunteers who work with children, young people or adults at risk. stage of any concern and hold management responsibility.

There will be circumstances when the policy and procedures may be used concurrently with other procedures such as Disciplinary, Whistleblowing and Complaints. In these circumstances, the safeguarding process takes precedence, and other processes may need to be suspended whilst safeguarding processes are completed. There may be occasions when a whistleblowing event or a complaint includes safeguarding allegations or concern against employees or volunteers. On these occasions, the safeguarding concerns must be addressed using this policy and procedure and may require other processes to be suspended.

Whistleblowing

If you have any concerns regarding the practice of workers or the organisation with regards to safeguarding, please follow the BCC Whistleblowing Policy.

If you have any concerns about professionals working with adults outside of BCC, please take to a Safeguarding Lead who will record and report to the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) within 24 hours.



LADO

information.doc

Safeguarding leads within BCC:

All Designated Safeguarding Leads have allocated protected time through reduced caseloads in order to attend to safeguarding concerns and auditing.

Alison Brown – Director of Young Carers
Amanda Madden – Adult Service Delivery Lead
Kerry Dalton – Young Carers Service Delivery Lead



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Safeguarding Flowchart – what to do when concerns are raised



Who to contact in Blackpool

Useful Contacts

Blackpool Safeguarding Adults Board

BSCB

[01253 477025](tel:01253477025)

Worried about an Adult?

Adult Social Care

[01253 477592](tel:01253477592)

Worried about an Adult? (emergency out of hours)

Adult Social Care

[01253 477600](tel:01253477600)

[01253 477299](tel:01253477299)

Worried about a Child or Adult?

If the Child or Adult is in immediate danger

Who to contact in Lancashire

Reporting abuse online

You can use our [safeguarding adults alert form](#) to report any suspected abuse on line.

If you are a professional and suspect abuse use the [safeguarding alert form for professionals](#).

Adult Social Care Services

Telephone **0300 123 6721**

Lancashire Police

Telephone 0845 1 25 35 45