

TELL US IF YOU HAVE CONCERNS:

YOUR CONTACT DETAILS:

NAME	D.O.B
ADDRESS	
TEL NO.:	

DETAILS OF THE PERSON WHO MAY BE BEING ABUSED:

NAME:	D.O.B:
ADDRESS:	
YOUR TEL NO.:	
Safe contact times(if applicable) to	
Name of alternative contact, if needed (e.g carer)	
Their tel no.	

DETAILS OF THE PERSON WHO MAY BE ABUSING (IF KNOWN):

NAME:	D.O.B:
ADDRESS:	
TEL NO.:	

DETAILS OF ABUSE (WHEN/WHERE/WHAT HAPPENED):

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Please complete as much of this form as possible and return to: **PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL**
Safeguarding Adult Co-ordinator, Bury Adult Care Services, Castle Buildings, Market Place, Bury BL9 0LT

USEFUL CONTACT NUMBERS

Adult Care - Social Work Teams	0161 253 7190
Adult Care - Social Work Teams (out of hours)	0161 253 6606
Greater Manchester Police	0161 872 5050
Six Town Housing	0161 686 8000
Public Concern at Work (advice on Whistle-Blowing)	020 7404 6609
Action on Elder Abuse (National Helpline)	0808 808 8141
Rape Crisis Helpline	0161 273 4500
National 24 Hour Domestic Violence Helpline	0808 200 0247
Hate Crime Reporting	0161 253 6998
Crimestoppers	0800 555 111
Bury Victim Support	0161 253 7622

SAFEGUARDING

Adults from Abuse



- WHAT IS ABUSE?
- WHAT SHOULD I DO IF I SUSPECT OR EXPERIENCE IT?

If you would like the leaflet in a different format or language, please contact: **Adult Care Services**
Tel: 0161 253 5600 - Castle Buildings, Market Place, Bury, BL9 0LT

SAFEGUARDING VULNERABLE ADULTS

All people have a right to live their lives free from violence and abuse. Some adults are more likely to experience neglect and abuse than the general population. In Bury, Adult Care Services, Bury Primary Care Trust, Greater Manchester Police, Pennine Care Trust, the Probation Service, Six Town Housing, the Strategic Housing Unit and The Pennine Acute Hospitals Trust are all working together to try to safeguard vulnerable adults from abuse.

WHO IS A VULNERABLE ADULT?

Anyone aged eighteen and over who may be unable to protect themselves against significant harm or exploitation due to a physical disability, learning disability, mental ill health, age, frailty, or a drug or alcohol problem.

WHAT IS ABUSE?

Abuse is when someone's human and civil rights are violated by someone else.

WHO ABUSES?

Anyone can be an abuser, including family members, paid care staff, strangers, friends, and volunteers.

WHERE DOES ABUSE HAPPEN?

Abuse can happen anywhere, including in a person's own home, in other people's homes, in public places, in a work setting, in a hospital, or in a care setting.

SOME SIGNS OF ABUSE

Sometimes, there are signs that a person is being abused. Here are some examples:

- Unexplained injuries or health conditions (bruises, burns, weight loss, insomnia, sexually transmitted infections or pregnancy in someone not thought to be sexually active)
- Changes in behaviour (becoming depressed, nervous, weepy, angry, withdrawn or attention seeking, loss of self-esteem)

- Changes in lifestyle (no longer able to afford living expenses, no longer going out, no longer welcoming visitors)
- Seeming frightened when certain people enter the room.

These signs do not mean that someone is definitely being abused. Similarly, the absence of these signs does not mean that the person is not being abused.

WHAT SHOULD I DO?

If you are being abused, or you think that someone else is, you should tell someone. Use the contact telephone numbers and websites in this leaflet to do this.

Abuse is not an easy thing to talk about, but we all have a duty to make sure that people are safe from abusive situations. If you are being abused, and don't feel that you can speak to a professional directly, tell someone you trust, and ask them to do it for you.

IF YOU IGNORE ABUSE, IT IS UNLIKELY TO GO AWAY.

WHO CAN I TELL?

- Adult Care Services
- The Police
- A health or social care professional (Social Worker, Nurse, GP, Occupational Therapist etc)
- A charity or support group

Please see the contact numbers overleaf.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN?

If you tell a professional, they will:

- Take your concerns seriously,
- Make sure that you are safe,
- Help you to get medical treatment, if needed,
- Involve the Police if a crime is suspected,
- Involve other professionals to investigate the abuse, support you to recover from that abuse, and protect you from further abuse.

TYPES AND EXAMPLES OF ABUSE

Physical Abuse: hitting; shaking; biting; force-feeding; giving the wrong medication; and unduly restraining a person.

Sexual Abuse: sexual assault, rape; inappropriate touching of sexual areas; and pressuring someone into sexual acts they don't understand or feel powerless to refuse.

Psychological Abuse: verbal abuse; threatening abandonment or harm; bullying; isolating, taking away privacy; intimidation; controlling; and humiliation.

Financial or Material Abuse: withholding money or possessions; theft; fraud; or intentionally mis-managing finances, property, or benefits.

Neglect: withholding food, drink, heating, and clothing; failing to provide access to health, social and educational services; ignoring physical care needs; exposing a person to unacceptable risk, or failing to ensure adequate supervision.

Discriminatory Abuse: slurs, harassment, and maltreatment because of someone's race, gender, disability, age, faith, culture, or sexual orientation.

Institutional Abuse: the use of systems and routines which neglect a person receiving care in settings like hospitals, day services and residential/nursing services.

Any of these forms of abuse can be either deliberate or be as a result of ignorance, or a lack of training, knowledge, or understanding. Often, if a person is being abused in one way they are also being abused in other ways.