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A Safer Games
Safeguarding - an introduction
Organisation’s safeguarding responsibilities

Appropriate arrangements for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children

Ensure the safety and protection of adults at risk
Why are we here?

- Have you come across the term ‘safeguarding’ before?
- What do you understand by the term safeguarding?
- Can you give a few examples?
Safeguarding applies to all children and an adult who:

- has need for care and support (whether or not the local authority is meeting any of those needs) and;

- is experiencing, or at risk of, abuse or neglect; and as a result of those care and support needs is unable to protect themselves from either the risk of, or the experience of, abuse or neglect.
“the action we take to promote the welfare of children and protect them from harm - is everyone’s responsibility. Everyone who comes into contact with children and families has a role to play.”

Working together to safeguard children (HM Government 2015)
Safeguarding Adults

“Adult safeguarding” is working with adults with care and support needs to keep them safe from abuse or neglect. It is an important part of what many public services do, and a key responsibility of local authorities.

Care Act 2014
Safeguarding

Safeguarding means protecting a person’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 person’s wellbeing is promoted including, where appropriate, having regard to their views, wishes, feelings and beliefs in deciding on any action.
Categories of abuse - child

- Physical
- Sexual
- Emotional
- Neglect
Categories of abuse - adult

- Physical abuse
- Domestic
- Sexual abuse
- Psychological
- Financial or material abuse
- Modern slavery
- Discriminatory abuse
- Organisational abuse
- Neglect and acts of
- Self-neglect
This includes all internet technologies and electronic communications such as mobile phones as well as collaboration tools and personal publishing. It highlights the need for LOCOG staff to understand the risks associated with technol.
E-safety - potential risks?

- The temptation to meet with strangers
- Contact with unsuitable people
- Exposure to inappropriate content
- Potential for cyber bullying
- Fake profiles
- Too much personal information given out
- Damage to online reputation

Supported by:

- Nottingham Trent University
- Lions International
- CSPSRA World Games
- Cerebral Palsy Sport England & Wales
- Carillion
Differences in safeguarding children and vulnerable adults

Why have different policies?

- Issues for children and adults are not the same
- Definitions/terms used differ
- Procedures for reporting abuse and handling cases are not the same
- Different legislation and policy
- Having one policy can complicate matters
Definitions - Age and Myths

- **Child**: anyone who has not yet reached their 18th birthday

- **Adults at Risk**: 18 and above (from 18th birthday)
Agencies involved in safeguarding children

- Local authority - eg social care, housing, education
- Police Authority
- Health - PCT, Hospital Trust
- Probation Service
- Youth Offending Service
- Cafcass
- Connexions
Agencies involved in safeguarding vulnerable adults

- Police
- Local Authority Adult Services
- Multi-Agency Public Protection Agency
- Housing Agencies
- Health
- Probation
Safeguarding is everybody’s business. If concerns arise about a child these must be reported to the local Children’s Services team (Social Services) and/or police to investigate. You do not need consent from the child or parent/guardian although it is good practice to inform them of any decision to refer on unless this would put the child at greater risk of harm.
Consent issues - adult at risk with capacity to consent

If concerns arise a decision about what to do must be made in consultation with the individual concerned before a referral is made to Adult Services or the police.

However, if others are at risk of harm the information should be passed to Adult Services or the police even if the person does not consent.

Information about an individual should not be given to family or carers without consent of the individual.
Law and Legislation/Policy and Guidance
Related Legislation/Policy Guidance
Adults

- No Secrets (2000)
- DBS (2012)
- Care Act (2014)
Assessing Capacity

1. Does the person have a general understanding of what the decision is and why they are being asked to make it?

2. Do they have a general understanding of the likely consequences of making, or not making, the decision?

3. Are they able to understand the information relevant to the decision?

4. Can they assess the relative importance of the information?

5. Can they use the information as part of the decision making process?
Lacking Capacity

Cannot:
- Understand the information
- Retain the information
- Use it as part of the decision making process
- Communicate the decision
Related Legislation/Policy Guidance

Children

- Children Act 1989
- Children Act 2004
- Working Together 2015
- What to do if you’re worried a child is being abused 2015
Openness, honesty, trust and respect

Proper personal and professional behaviour

No drugs/alcohol

Responding to concerns

No sexual relationships

Not sharing aspects of personal life

Open environment

Appropriate personal care

No horseplay

No suggestive comments

**Behaviour Guidelines**
Physical

Actions

Words

Behaviour

What might you see?

Inactions

What could you hear?

What might you be told?
Extra vigilance

Can you think of examples where the person may be at additional risk and you might need to be extra vigilant?
Extra vigilant? - eg’s

- Tiredness/fatigue
- Extremes of weather
- Transporting from place to place
- In crowded places
- In unfamiliar places
- Using alternative communication methods/language
- Photos/mobiles
Cause for Concern

In groups consider the situations described on the cards and decide how you might proceed.
Place each card under the heading which you consider to be most appropriate.

Discuss your reasons
What to do if you’re worried a person is being abused

You should make sure that you are **alert** to the signs of abuse and neglect, that you **question the behaviour** of the person and parents/carers and don’t necessarily take what you are told at face value. You should make sure you know where to turn to if you need to **ask for help**.
Do’s and Don’ts when you have a Concern

- **Do** take immediate action to keep the person and others safe
- **Do** inform your Team Leader and emergency services if required
- **Don’t** approach/speak to the perpetrator
- **Don’t** share your concerns with others who do not need to know
- **Don’t** ask anyone involved at this stage any questions about your concern
- **You do not need evidence/proof** - it is enough that you are concerned
Who to refer to

▶ you refer to social care if you suspect that a child/adult is at risk of harm

▶ or to the police if you suspect that a child/adult is at risk of harm or is immediate danger

▶ every local area has their own safeguarding arrangements
Steps to reporting your concerns

If you need to, contact your Team Leader or one of the Event Managers for advice.

Fill in the concern form with as much factual information as possible.

Give the completed form to your Team Leader or another Designated Safeguarding Officer.

If necessary they will contact you for further information or to update you with the actions taken.

Your Team Leader will pass this on to the Events Manager who will decide what action to take.
Making a Record of your Concern

- Date and time of the incident
- Details of your concern
- Appearance and behaviour of the person at risk
- Any injuries observed
- Name and details of any witnesses

- The record should be factual, but if it does contain your opinion or an assessment, it should be clearly stated as such and be backed up by factual evidence

- Name and signature of the person making the record
Key Messages

- Share your concerns - you do not need proof
- Record your concerns
- Know who to report to
- Raise concern again if necessary
Useful contact information

Ann Craft Trust - 0115 9515400
NSPCC - 0808 800 5000
Local Authority
- For children - 0115 8764800
- For adults - 0300 300 3333
Safeguarding Manager - 07767 337304
Event director - 07852 811117
Keeping Safe - any questions?
We have a shared responsibility to promote and safeguard the welfare and rights of all individuals - thank you for helping to keep the games safe.