



Safeguarding Adults Policy and Procedures January 2017

**Active Dorset County Sports
Partnership**

FOREWORD

Active Dorset was proud to be one of the first County Sports Partnerships (CSPs) to have achieved the Safeguarding Standards, a body of evidence set up by the NSPCC Child Protection in Sport Unit (CPSU) on behalf of Sport England. The policy we worked to also included reference to vulnerable adults but there are many differences between the safeguarding of children and safeguarding of vulnerable adults, now more commonly referred to as adults at risk. An annual Action Plan has been delivered under the Safeguarding Framework and one action was to write a safeguarding policy strictly for adults and remove all reference to adults from the policy for children. The following policy and procedures is the first to be written to account for this need and is the beginning of our commitment to promoting the safety and welfare of adults in sport and physical activities.

Sport and physical activity has many physical, mental and spiritual benefits and with Sport England's strategy 'Working Towards an Active Nation' encompassing the whole community, not just a restricted age band, many more inactive adults can expect the same rewards. Active Dorset's remit will follow this strategy and target demographic groups such as people with disabilities, those over 55 and black and minority ethnic people but we will also look at physical activity as a whole, not just traditional sports. This will put us into contact with far more adults than we have before but adults at risk/vulnerable adults in particular so this policy comes at an opportune moment to protect them with safeguarding measures that will enhance their enjoyment and achievement.

We have seen over the past 16 years how sport in its widest context has adapted to the culture of putting the welfare of children at the heart of what we do and ensuring they can enjoy their activities in a safe and child friendly environment. This policy will guarantee we take the safeguarding of adults in the same way. Active Dorset will promote this policy to all our partners as it is likely that many will not have a separate policy for the safeguarding of adults.

We continue to work with the CPSU and recognise the invaluable support and advice they have given us in formulating our policy and procedures for children but the Ann Craft Trust is a new and essential partner to help us ensure the safeguarding of adults. This is a different world that we are entering and the support of the Trust will be vital in providing the necessary advice and guidance and in delivering training opportunities. The Ann Craft Trust has provided a template to enable us to formulate this policy and Active Dorset would like to acknowledge this resource.

Active Dorset will also forge links with the Bournemouth & Poole and Dorset Adult Safeguarding Boards to ensure we can promote high standards of practice and know where to turn to should incidents occur.

Martin Kimberley

Chief Executive

Active Dorset County Sports Partnership (CSP) Safeguarding Adults Policy and Procedures

Introduction

Sport and physical activity has many physical, mental and spiritual benefits and with Sport England's strategy 'Towards an Active Nation' focusing on inactive people many more adults can expect the same rewards. It is therefore essential that adults at risk or vulnerable adults are protected with safeguarding measures that will enhance their enjoyment and achievement

Sport and physical activity will create many positive experiences for adults. In order for these activities to continue to attract this positive imagery, coaches and volunteers need to be aware of the difference between good and poor practice to ensure their actions are appropriate and cannot be misinterpreted. Coaches and other organisers of sport or physical activity are seen in a position of trust and they must take great care to maintain this trust with the participants and their families/carers. Active Dorset CSP is committed to creating and maintaining a safe and positive environment and accepts our responsibility to safeguard the welfare of all adults involved in sport and physical activity in accordance with the Care Act 2014.

Active Dorset CSP's safeguarding adults policy and procedures apply to all individuals involved in programmes that we organise and or fund.

Active Dorset CSP will encourage and support partner organisations, including clubs, deliverers and sponsors to adopt and demonstrate their commitment to the principles and practice of equality as set out in this safeguarding adults policy and procedures.

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2. Principles

2.1 The guidance given in the policy and procedures is based on the six principles of adult safeguarding set out in the Care Act 2014

Empowerment - People being supported and encouraged to make their own decisions and informed consent.

“I am asked what I want as the outcomes from the safeguarding process and these directly inform what happens.”

Prevention – It is better to take action before harm occurs.

“I receive clear and simple information about what abuse is, how to recognise the signs and what I can do to seek help.”

Proportionality – The least intrusive response appropriate to the risk presented.

“I am sure that the professionals will work in my interest, as I see them and they will only get involved as much as needed.”

Protection – Support and representation for those in greatest need.

“I get help and support to report abuse and neglect. I get help so that I am able to take part in the safeguarding process to the extent to which I want.”

Partnership – Local solutions through services working with their communities. Communities have a part to play in preventing, detecting and reporting neglect and abuse

“I know that staff treat any personal and sensitive information in confidence, only sharing what is helpful and necessary. I am confident that professionals will work together and with me to get the best result for me.”

Accountability – Accountability and transparency in delivering safeguarding.

“I understand the role of everyone involved in my life and so do they.”

- 2.2 All adults, regardless of age, ability or disability, gender, race, religion, ethnic origin, sexual orientation, marital or gender status have the right to be protected from abuse and poor practice and to participate in an enjoyable and safe environment.
- 2.3 Active Dorset CSP will seek to ensure that our sports and physical activity programmes are inclusive and make reasonable adjustments for any ability, disability or impairment, we will also commit to continuous development, monitoring and review.
- 2.4 The rights, dignity and worth of all adults will always be respected.
- 2.5 We recognise that ability and disability can change over time, such that some adults may be additionally vulnerable to abuse, for example those who have a dependency on others or have different communication needs.
- 2.6 We recognise that a disabled adult may or may not identify themselves or be identified as an adult ‘at risk’.
- 2.7 We all have a shared responsibility to ensure the safety and well-being of all adults and will act appropriately and report concerns whether these concerns arise within an Active Dorset programme for example inappropriate behaviour of a coach, or in the wider community.
- 2.8 All allegations will be taken seriously and responded to quickly in line with Active Dorset CSP Safeguarding Adults Policy and Procedures.

- 2.9 Active Dorset CSP recognises the role and responsibilities of the statutory agencies in safeguarding adults and is committed to complying with the procedures of the Local Safeguarding Adults Boards.

3 Guidance and Legislation

3.1 The practices and procedures within this policy are based on the principles contained within the UK and legislation and Government Guidance and have been developed to complement the Safeguarding Adults Boards policy and procedures, and take the following into consideration:

- The Care Act 2014
- The Protection of Freedoms Act 2012
- Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims (Amendment) Act 2012
- The Equality Act 2010
- The Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006
- Mental Capacity Act 2005
- Sexual Offences Act 2003
- The Human Rights Act 1998
- The Data Protection Act 1994 and 1998

4 Definitions

4.1 To assist working through and understanding this policy a number of key definitions need to be explained:

4.1.1 **Adult at Risk** is a person aged 18 or over who is in need of care and support regardless of whether they are receiving them, and because of those needs are unable to protect themselves against abuse or neglect.

In recent years there has been a marked shift away from using the term 'vulnerable' to describe adults potentially at risk from harm or abuse.

4.1.2 **Abuse** is a violation of an individual's human and civil rights by another person or persons. See section 5 for further explanations.

4.1.3 **Adult** is anyone aged 18 or over.

4.1.4 **Adult safeguarding** is protecting a person's right to live in safety, free from abuse and neglect.

4.1.5 **Capacity** refers to the ability to make a decision at a particular time, for example when under considerable stress. The starting assumption must always be that a person has the capacity to make a decision unless it can be established that they lack capacity (MCA 2005).

5 Types of Abuse and Neglect - Definitions from the Care Act 2014

5.1 This is not intended to be an exhaustive list but an illustrative guide as to the sort of behaviour or issue which could give rise to a safeguarding concern.

5.1.1 **Self-neglect** – this covers a wide range of behaviour: neglecting to care for one's personal hygiene, health or surroundings and includes behaviour such as hoarding.

Examples are a player whose appearance becomes unkempt, does not wear suitable sports kit and deterioration in hygiene.

- 5.1.2 **Modern Slavery** – encompasses slavery, human trafficking, 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. It may be noticed that a participant in a team has been missing from practice sessions and is not responding to reminders from team members or coaches.
- 5.1.3 **Domestic Abuse** – including psychological, physical, sexual, financial and emotional abuse. It also includes so called 'honour' based violence. Sport may notice a power imbalance between a participant and a family member. For example a participant with Downs syndrome may be looking quiet and withdrawn when their brother comes to collect them from sessions, in contrast to their personal assistant whom they greet with a smile.
- 5.1.4 **Discriminatory** – discrimination is abuse which centres on a difference or perceived difference particularly with respect to race, gender or disability or any of the protected characteristics of the Equality Act. This could be the harassing of a club member because they are or are perceived to be transgender
- 5.1.5 **Organisational Abuse** – including neglect and poor care practice within an institution or specific care setting such as a hospital or care home, for example, or in relation to care provided in one's own home. This may range from one off incidents to on-going ill-treatment. It can be through neglect or poor professional practice as a result of the structure, policies, processes and practices within an organisation. In sport this could be training without a necessary break.
- 5.1.6 **Physical Abuse** – includes hitting, slapping, pushing, kicking, misuse of medication, restraint or inappropriate sanctions.
This could be a coach intentionally striking an athlete.
- 5.1.7 **Sexual Abuse** – including rape, indecent exposure, sexual harassment, inappropriate looking or touching, sexual teasing or innuendo, sexual photography, subjection to pornography or witnessing sexual acts, indecent exposure and sexual assault or sexual acts to which the adult has not consented or was pressured into consenting.
This could be a fellow athlete who sends unwanted sexually explicit text messages to a learning disabled adult they are training alongside.
- 5.1.8 **Financial or Material Abuse** – including theft, fraud, internet scamming, coercion in relation to an adult's financial affairs or arrangements, including in connection with wills, property, inheritance or financial transactions, or the misuse or misappropriation of property, possessions or benefits.
This could be someone taking equipment from an athlete with dementia.
- 5.1.9 **Neglect** – including ignoring medical or physical care needs, failure to provide access to appropriate health social care or educational services, the withholding of the necessities of life, such as medication, adequate nutrition and heating.
This could be a coach not ensuring athletes have access to water.
- 5.1.10 **Emotional or Psychological Abuse** – this includes threats of harm or abandonment, deprivation of contact, humiliation, blaming, controlling, intimidation, coercion, harassment, verbal abuse, isolation or withdrawal from services or supportive networks.
This could be an athlete threatening another athlete with physical harm and persistently blaming them for poor performance.

5.2 Not included in the Care Act 2014 but also relevant:

5.2.1 **Cyber Bullying** - cyber bullying occurs when someone repeatedly makes fun of another person online or repeatedly picks on another person through emails or text messages, or uses online forums with the intention of harming, damaging, humiliating or isolating another person. It can be used to carry out many different types of bullying (such as racist bullying, homophobic bullying, or bullying related to special educational needs and disabilities) but instead of the perpetrator carrying out the bullying face-to-face, they use technology as a means to do it.

5.2.2 **Forced Marriage** - forced marriage is a term used to describe a marriage in which one or both of the parties are married without their consent or against their will. A forced marriage differs from an arranged marriage, in which both parties consent to the assistance of a third party in identifying a spouse. The Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 make it a criminal offence to force someone to marry.

5.2.3 **Mate Crime** - a 'mate crime' as defined by the Safety Net Project is 'when vulnerable people are befriended by members of the community who go on to exploit and take advantage of them. It may not be an illegal act but still has a negative effect on the individual.' Mate Crime is carried out by someone the adult knows and often happens in private. In recent years there have been a number of Serious Case Reviews relating to people with a learning disability who were murdered or seriously harmed by people who purported to be their friend.

5.2.4 **Radicalisation** - the aim of radicalisation is to attract people to their reasoning, inspire new recruits and embed their extreme views and persuade vulnerable individuals of the legitimacy of their cause. This may be direct through a relationship, or through social media.

6. Signs and indicators of abuse and neglect

6.1 Abuse can take place in any context and by all manner of perpetrator. Abuse may be inflicted by anyone in the club who an athlete comes into contact with. Or club members, workers, volunteers or coaches may suspect that an athlete is being abused or neglected outside of the club setting. There are many signs and indicators that may suggest someone is being abused or neglected, these include but are not limited to:

6.1.1 Unexplained bruises or injuries – or lack of medical attention when an injury is present.

6.1.2 Person has belongings or money going missing.

6.1.3 Person is not attending / no longer enjoying their sessions.

6.1.4 Someone losing or gaining weight / an unkempt appearance.

6.1.5 A change in the behaviour or confidence of a person.

6.1.6 They may self-harm.

6.1.7 They may have a fear of a particular group or individual.

6.1.8 They may tell you / another person they are being abused – i.e. a disclosure.

7 What to do if you have a concern or someone raises concerns with you.

7.1 You may become aware that abuse or poor practice is taking place, suspect abuse or poor practice may be occurring or be told about something that may be abuse or poor practice

and you must report this to the Active Dorset Lead Safeguarding Officer, or, if the Lead Safeguarding or Welfare Officer is implicated then report to the Active Dorset CEO.

- 7.2 If you are at an international event and have a concern then speak to the coach or a team official.
- 7.3 If you are concerned someone is in immediate danger, contact the police straight away.
- 7.4 It is important when considering your concern that you also consider the needs and wishes of the person at risk, taking into account the nature of the alert, more information on this is given in Appendix 1 'The Legislative Framework'.

If an adult at risk indicates that he/she is being abused or information is obtained or observations made which give rise to concerns, the permission of the vulnerable adult should be sought before responding. This can present a difficult situation, especially if there are communication and/or understanding complexities. Advice can be sought from either of the two Local Safeguarding Adult Boards in Dorset, details of which can be found in appendix 3. Website for Bournemouth & Poole is

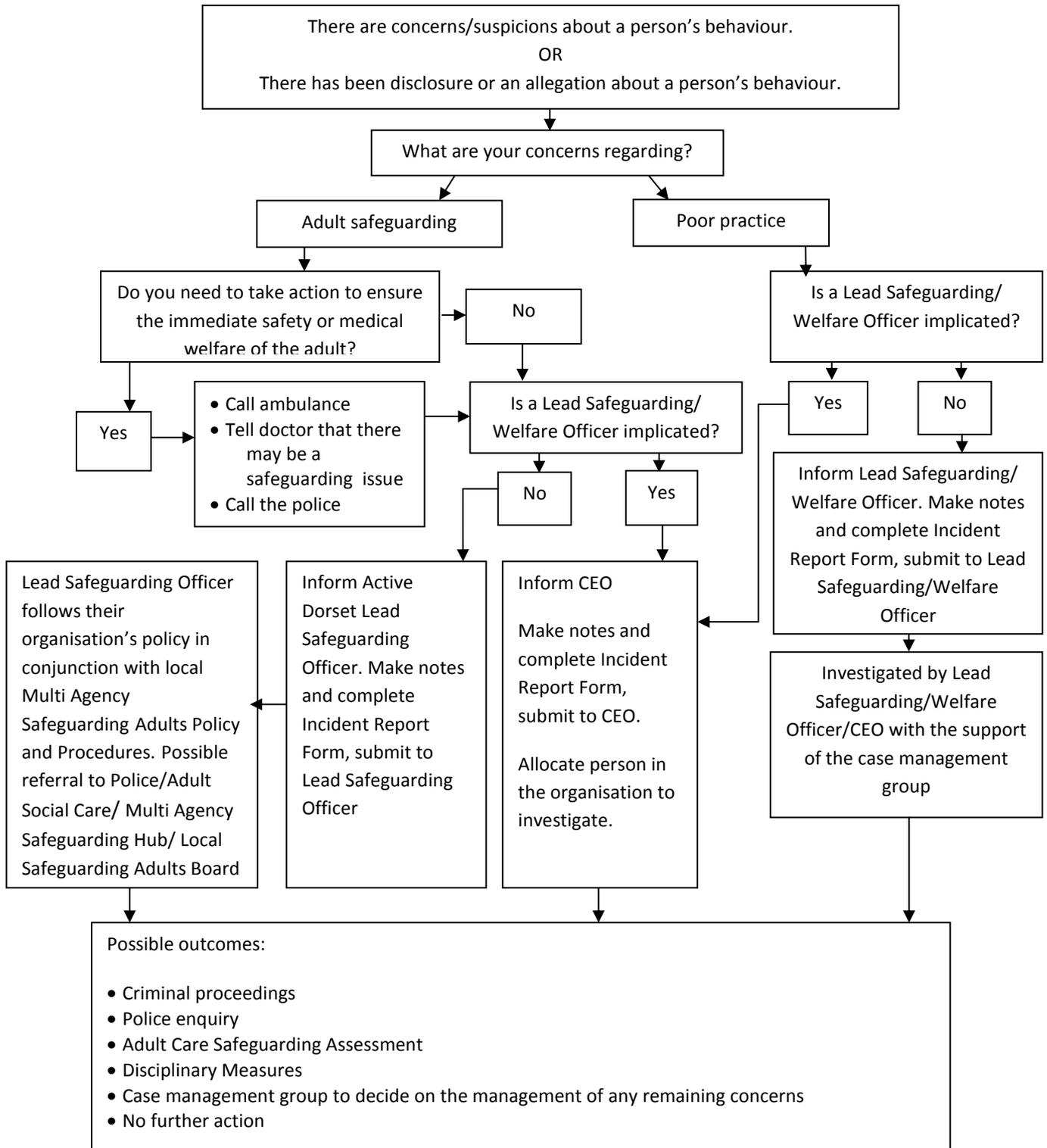
<http://www.bournemouth.gov.uk/SocialCareHealth/AdultSocialCare/Adviceandinformation/AbouttheSafeguardingAdultsBoard.aspx>

Website for elsewhere in Dorset is <http://www.dorsetforyou.com/dorsetsafeguardingadultsboard>

8 How to Record a Disclosure

- 8.1 Make a note of what the person has said using his or her own words as soon as practicable. Complete an Incident Form and submit to the Active Dorset Lead Safeguarding Officer.
- 8.2 As long as it does not increase the risk to the individual, you should explain to them that it is your duty to share your concern with your Lead Safeguarding or Welfare Officer.
- 8.3 Describe the circumstances in which the disclosure came about.
- 8.4 Take care to distinguish between fact, observation, allegation and opinion. It is important that the information you have is accurate.
- 8.5 Be mindful of the need to be confidential at all times, this information must only be shared with your Lead Safeguarding or Welfare Officer and others on a need to know basis.
- 8.6 If the matter is urgent and relates to the immediate safety of an adult at risk then contact the police immediately.

9. Safeguarding Adults Flowchart
Dealing with Concerns, Suspicions or Disclosure



Remember to involve the adult at risk throughout the process wherever possible and gain consent for any referrals to social care if the person has capacity

10 Roles and responsibilities of those within Active Dorset CSP

- 10.1 Active Dorset is committed to having the following in place:
- 10.1.1 A Lead Safeguarding Officer to produce and disseminate guidance and resources to support the policy and procedures.
 - 10.1.2 A clear line of accountability within the organisation for work on promoting the welfare of all adults.
 - 10.1.3 Procedures for dealing with allegations of abuse or poor practice against members of staff and volunteers.
 - 10.1.4 A Steering Group or Case Management or Case Referral Group that effectively deals with issues, manages concerns and refers to a disciplinary panel where necessary i.e. where concerns arise about the behaviour of someone within Active Dorset CSP.
 - 10.1.5 A Disciplinary Panel will be formed as required for a given incident, if appropriate and should a threshold be met.
 - 10.1.6 Arrangements are in place to work effectively with other organisations to safeguard and promote the welfare of adults, including arrangements for sharing information.
 - 10.1.7 Appropriate whistle blowing procedures and an open and inclusive culture that enables safeguarding and equality and diversity issues to be addressed.

11 Good practice, poor practice and abuse

Introduction

It can be difficult to distinguish poor practice from abuse, whether intentional or accidental.

It is not the responsibility of any individual involved in Active Dorset CSP to make judgements regarding whether or not abuse is taking place, however, all Active Dorset CSP personnel have the responsibility to recognise and identify poor practice and potential abuse, and act on this if they have concerns.

11.1 Good practice

Active Dorset CSP expects that that coaches of adult athletes:

- Adopt and endorse the Active Dorset CSP Coaches Codes of Conduct.
- Have completed a course in basic awareness in working with Adults at Risk.

Everyone should:

- Aim to make the experience of Active Dorset CSP programmes fun and enjoyable.
- Promote fairness and playing by the rules.
- Not tolerate the use of prohibited or illegal substances.
- Treat all adults equally and preserve their dignity; this includes giving more and less talented members of a group similar attention, time and respect.

Coaches and those working directly with adults at risk should:

- Respect the developmental stage of each athlete and not risk sacrificing their welfare in a desire for team or personal achievement.
- Ensure that the training intensity is appropriate to the physical, social and emotional stage of the development of the athlete.

- Work with adults at risk, medical adviser and their carers (where appropriate) to develop realistic training and competition schedules which are suited to the needs and lifestyle of the athlete, not the ambitions of others such as coaches, team members, parents or carers.
- Build relationships based on mutual trust and respect, encouraging adults at risk to take responsibility for their own development and decision-making.
- Always be publicly open when working with adults at risk:
 - avoid coaching sessions or meetings where a coach and an individual athlete are completely unobserved.
- Avoid unnecessary physical contact with people. Physical contact (touching) can be appropriate so long as:
 - It is neither intrusive nor disturbing.
 - The athlete's permission has been openly given.
 - It is delivered in an open environment.
 - It is needed to demonstrate during a coaching session.
- Maintain a safe and appropriate relationship with athletes and avoid forming intimate relationships with athletes you are working with as this may threaten the position of trust and respect present between athlete and coach.
- Be an excellent role model by maintaining appropriate standards of behaviour.
- Gain the adult at risk consent and, where appropriate, the consent of relevant carers, in writing, to administer emergency first aid or other medical treatment if the need arises.
- Be aware of medical conditions, disabilities, existing injuries and medicines being taken and keep written records of any injury or accident that occurs, together with details of treatments provided.
- Arrange that someone with current knowledge of emergency first aid is available at all times.
- Gain written consent from the correct people and fill out relevant checklists and information forms for travel arrangements and trips. This must be the adult themselves if they have capacity to do so.

11.2 **Poor practice**

The following are regarded as poor practice and should be avoided:

- Unnecessarily spending excessive amounts of time alone with an individual adult.
- Engaging in rough, physical or sexually provocative games, including horseplay.
- Allowing or engaging in inappropriate touching of any form.
- Using language that might be regarded as inappropriate by the adult and which may be hurtful or disrespectful.
- Making sexually suggestive comments, even in jest.
- Reducing an adult to tears as a form of control.
- Letting allegations made by an adult go uninvestigated, unrecorded, or not acted upon.
- Taking an adult at risk alone in a car on journeys, however short.
- Inviting or taking an adult at risk to your home or office where they will be alone with you.
- Sharing a room with an adult at risk.
- Doing things of a personal nature that adults at risk can do for themselves.

Note: *At times it may be acceptable to do some of the above. In these cases, to protect both the adult at risk and yourself, seek written consent from the adult at risk and, where*

appropriate, their carers and ensure that the Lead Safeguarding/Welfare Officer of your organisation is aware of the situation and gives their approval.

If, during your care, an adult at risk suffers any injury, seems distressed in any manner, appears to be sexually aroused by your actions, or misunderstands/misinterprets something you have done, report these incidents as soon as possible to another adult in the organisation and make a brief written note of it.

12 Whistle Blowing Policy

A variety of feelings and concerns may be generated by the discovery that a member of staff or a volunteer is, or may be abusing a vulnerable person and this may raise concerns amongst other staff and volunteers.

Active Dorset operates a Whistle Blowing Policy which makes it clear that Active Dorset will fully support all staff and protect anyone who, in good faith and without malicious intent, reports his or her concern about a colleague's practice or the possibility that a person may be being abused without fear of victimisation, subsequent discrimination or disadvantage. Concerns should be raised with the Active Dorset Designated Safeguarding Officer (DSO) or the Active Dorset CEO if the suspicion or allegation concerns the DSO.

13 Relevant Policies - This policy should be read in conjunction with the following Active Dorset CSP policies:

- Social media
- Complaints
- Disciplinary

14 Further Information

Policies, procedures and supporting information are available on the Active Dorset CSP website: <http://www.activedorset.org/>

Lead Safeguarding Officer: Tony Jones-Pert

Review date

This policy will be reviewed every two years or sooner in the event of legislative changes or revised policies and best practice.

Appendix 1

Incident Report Form

Have you;

- reassured the adult
- been honest and not made promises you cannot keep
- explained why you may have to tell other people in order to stop what's happening
- gained the consent of the adult where he/she has the capacity to make a decision

| | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|--|
| Your Name: | | Your Position: | |
| Your Address: | | Your Contact no. | |
| Referrer's details (if known) | | | |
| Adult's Name: | | | |
| Adult's Address: | | | |
| Adult's date of birth: | | | |
| Ethnicity: | | Disability: YES / NO | |
| Parents/carers names: | | | |
| Parents/carers address (if different from above): | | | |
| Date, time and circumstances of suspected/alleged incident(s): | | | |
| Your observations: | | | |
| Exactly what the adult said and what you said: (Remember, do not lead the adult – record actual details. Continue on separate sheet if necessary) | | | |

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|----------------------|
| Action taken so far: |
|----------------------|

| |
|---------------------------------------|
| Details of suspected / alleged abuser |
| Name: |
| Address: |
| Contact: |

| |
|------------------------------|
| External agencies contacted: |
|------------------------------|

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| Police | Yes/ No | Details of advice received: |
| Name and contact number: | | |
| Incident Report Number (if provided): | | Action agreed: |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| Adult Services | Yes/ No | Details of advice received: |
| Name and contact number: | | |
| Incident Report Number (if provided): | | Action agreed: |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| Sports Governing Body | Yes/ No | Details of advice received: |
| Name and contact number: | | |
| Incident Report Number (if provided): | | Action agreed: |

| | |
|--|---|
| Other Agency Yes/ No Agency Name: Name and contact number: Incident Report Number (if provided): | Details of advice received: Action agreed: |
| Has the adult been informed that contact is going to be made with Social Services or Police? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If it is believed that the adult does not have the capacity to consent, have the parents/carers been informed that contact is going to be made with Social Services or Police? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If in doubt seek advice of Adult Services/Police | |
| Signature: Print name: | |
| Date: | |
| For Active Dorset Designated Safeguarding Officer Use: Actions Taken: | |
| Sign: | Date: |

Remember to maintain confidentiality. Do not discuss with anyone other than those that need to know.

A copy of this form should be sent to:

1. Active Dorset Designated Safeguarding Officer – Tony Jones-Pert tel. 01202 458889 / 07776 165296
2. Adult Services team dependant on area in which the adult resides

Appendix 2

Legislation and Government Initiatives

Sexual Offences Act 2003

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/42/contents>

The Sexual Offences Act introduced a number of new offences concerning vulnerable adults and children. www.opsi.gov.uk

Mental Capacity Act 2005

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2005/9/introduction>

Its general principle is that everybody has capacity unless it is proved otherwise, that they should be supported to make their own decisions, that anything done for or on behalf of people without capacity must be in their best interests and there should be least restrictive intervention. www.dca.gov.uk

Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/47/contents>

Introduced the new Vetting and Barring Scheme and the role of the Independent Safeguarding Authority. The Act places a statutory duty on all those working with vulnerable groups to register and undergo an advanced vetting process with criminal sanctions for non-compliance. www.opsi.gov.uk

Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/dh-mental-capacity-act-2005-deprivation-of-liberty-safeguards>

Introduced into the Mental Capacity Act 2005 and came into force in April 2009. Designed to provide appropriate safeguards for vulnerable people who have a mental disorder and lack the capacity to consent to the arrangements made for their care or treatment, and who may be deprived of their liberty in their best interests in order to protect them from harm.

Disclosure & Barring Service 2013

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/disclosure-and-barring-service/about>

Criminal record checks: guidance for employers - How employers or organisations can request criminal records checks on potential employees from the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS). www.gov.uk/dbs-update-service

The Care Act 2014 – statutory guidance

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/23/introduction/enacted>

The Care Act introduces new responsibilities for local authorities. It also has major implications for adult care and support providers, people who use services, carers and advocates. It replaces No Secrets and puts adult safeguarding on a statutory footing.

Making Safeguarding Personal Guide 2014

<http://www.local.gov.uk/documents/10180/5852661/Making+Safeguarding+Personal+-+Guide+2014/4213d016-2732-40d4-bbc0-d0d8639ef0df>

This guide is intended to support councils and their partners to develop outcomes-focused, person-centred safeguarding practice.

Appendix 3

Useful contacts

Active Dorset Designated Safeguarding Lead

Name: Tony Jones-Pert

Email: tjonespert@activedorset.org

Telephone: 0102 458889 (office hours)

Mobile: 07776 165296

Bournemouth & Poole Safeguarding Adults Board

To report abuse

Email: caredirect@bournemouth.gov.uk

Telephone: 01202 454979

For general enquiries

Email: enquiries@bpsafeguardingadultsboard.com

Telephone: 01202 261015

Dorset Safeguarding Adults Board

Telephone: 01305 221016

Out of Hours telephone service throughout Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole:

01202 657279

Police contact

Tel: 101 or 999 if adult in immediate risk

Ann Craft Trust - Safeguarding Adults in Sport and Activity:

Website: www.anncrafttrust.org

Email: Ann-Craft-Trust@nottingham.ac.uk

Telephone: 0115 951 5400