

# Vale Cricket Club Safeguarding



# Vale CC Safeguarding Session

Welcome and thanks for taking the time to read this information



# Learning Objectives

- Develop your Knowledge and Understanding of the Key Principles of Safeguarding.
- Develop your Knowledge and Understanding of how to create and maintain a Safe and Positive Environment at Vale Cricket Club.
- Develop Knowledge and Understanding of your Role and that of the Club Safeguarding Officers at Vale CC.
- Develop your Knowledge and Understanding of Recognising Poor Practice and Abuse
- Develop your Knowledge and Understanding of Reporting and Responding to Allegations



# What is Child Abuse?

- A child is a young person Under the age of 18.
  - A child is abused or neglected when somebody inflicts harm, or fails to act to prevent harm
  - Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or more rarely by a stranger



# What is an adult at risk

The Social Services & Wellbeing Act 2014 states an 'adult at risk' is defined as:

- (a) is experiencing or is at risk of abuse or neglect
- (b) has needs for care and support (whether or not the authority is meeting any of those needs); and
- (c) as a result of those needs is unable to protect themselves against the abuse or neglect or the risk of it"
- If anyone is concerned that someone is being abused they must

**REPORT IT**



# Categories of Abuse

- Children
  - Neglect
  - Physical
  - Sexual
  - Emotional
  - Bullying
- Adults
  - Self-Neglect
  - Modern Slavery
  - Domestic Abuse
  - Discrimination
  - Organisational
  - Physical
  - Sexual



# Indicators of Harm

- **Some Examples...**
- Unexplained bruises or injuries – or lack of medical attention when an injury is present
- Person has belongings or money going missing
- Person is not attending / no longer enjoying their sessions
- Someone losing or gaining weight / an unkempt appearance
- A change in the behaviour or confidence of a person
- They may self-harm
- They may have a fear of a particular group or individual
- They may tell you / another person they are being abused – i.e. a disclosure



- 
- APPEARANCE
  - BEHAVIOUR
  - COMMUNICATION





---

•**APPEARANCE** -

SUCH AS UNUSUAL INJURIES OR CONSISTENTLY POOR HYGIENE

•**BEHAVIOUR** -

SUCH AS BEING WITHDRAWN, OVERLY ANXIOUS, DISRUPTIVE OR SELF- HARMING, OR ANY OTHER SUDDEN CHANGES IN BEHAVIOUR

•**COMMUNICATION** -

SUCH AS TALKING AGGRESSIVELY, USING SEXUAL LANGUAGE OR BECOMING SECRETIVE



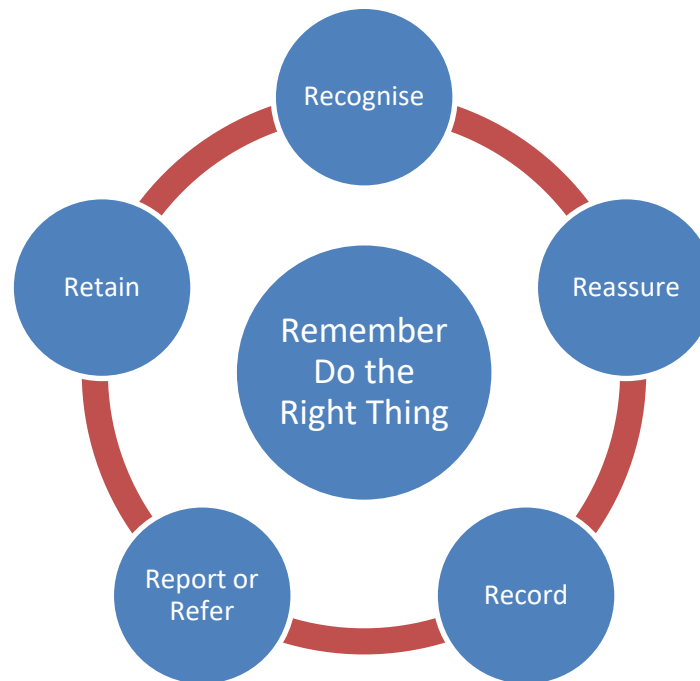
# How Abuse may be Reported

- A direct disclosure of abuse from a child or young person
- A direct disclosure of abuse from an adult at risk or person involved in their care
- A disclosure from an adult of abuse that occurred during their childhood (historical abuse)
- Observed abuse, neglect or poor practice
- Observed concerning changes in behaviour, appearance or relationships, or other possible indicators of abuse
- A report from a third party (e.g. another young person or adult within the club, CSO, Coach or other Volunteer) or via an external organisation.



---

- REPORTING AND RESPONDING  
THE SIX R'S



# Safeguarding Vulnerable Adults or Adults at Risk

- Not all adults can protect & care for themselves
- The broad definition of a vulnerable adult is:  
"A person who is **18 years of age or over**, and who may be in need of community care services by reason of mental or other disability, age or illness and who is or may be unable to take care of himself, or unable to protect themselves against significant harm or serious exploitation"



## What is the Difference between Child/ Adult Protection and Safeguarding?



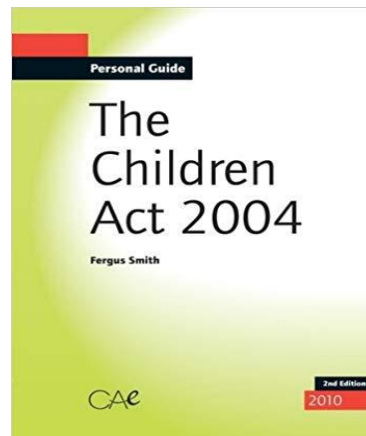
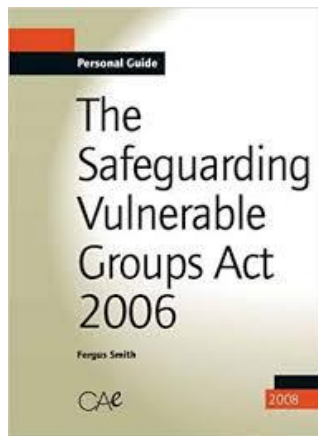
- Safeguarding Children is a multi-strand concept that reaches beyond basic Child and Adult Protection, it relates to Policies and Procedures intended to protect people from abuse and neglect
- Child/Adult Protection is the activity which is undertaken to protect specific people who are suffering or at risk of suffering significant harm as a result of abuse



Children Act 1989



Trefniadau Diogelu Cymru  
Safeguarding Procedures Wales



- 
- CORE PRINCIPLES OF SAFEGUARDING
  - THE WELFARE OF THE CHILD OR ADULT AT RISK IS THE PARAMOUNT CONSIDERATION
  - SAFEGUARDING AND PROTECTING IS EVERYBODY'S RESPONSIBILITY
  - DON'T BE A BYSTANDER



# Ending physical punishment in WALES

- **Children (Abolition of Defence of Reasonable Punishment) (Wales) Act 2020**
- Came into effect on 21<sup>st</sup> March 2022
- Removed the defence of reasonable punishment
- Removes a legal loophole.
- Gives children the same legal protection from assault as adults
- Brings clarity





# Position of trust



With your help and support...



**the loophole has been closed**

it is now against the law for those in positions of trust in sport to have a sexual relationship with a young person, under 18 years old

**NSPCC**



**Child Protection  
in Sport Unit**

# What do we mean by 'Position of trust'

- Although young people aged 16 and 17 have reached the age of **consent** for sexual activity according to the UK Law, they could be vulnerable to sexual abuse and exploitation in certain situations.
- As of **28<sup>th</sup> June 2022** the law states that those in a position of trust (18 years +) in sports organisations, such as a coach, cannot legally have a sexual relationship with young people they look after, under 18 years old.
- Someone in a position of trust is a person over 18 years old in a position of authority or responsibility over another person.
- Those in positions of trust have a considerable amount of power and influence on a young persons life.
- <https://learning.nspcc.org.uk/research-resources/briefings/preventing-abuse-positions-of-trust#heading-top>

# EWCB Organisational Responsibilities

- Leadership
- Safe Recruitment
- Positive Culture and Environment
- Whistleblowing and Case Management Procedures
- Advice and Guidance
- Listening and Consultation
- Accountability
- Information Sharing
- Education and Learning
- Club Safeguarding Officers



# Key Principles

## Coaches developing best Practice

- In Groups discuss the following and what you think these should look like in a Vale CC environment?

RIGHTS

RELATIONSHIPS

RESPONSIBILITIES  
(PERSONAL  
STANDARDS)

RESPONSIBILITIES  
(PROFESSIONAL  
STANDARDS)



# Key Principles

## Coaches Code of Practice

- **Rights** – Coaches must respect and champion the rights of every individual to participate in sport
- **Relationships** – Coaches must develop a relationship with players and others based on transparency, honesty, mutual trust and respect
- **Responsibilities (Personal Standards)** – Coaches must demonstrate personal behaviour and conduct at all times
- **Responsibilities (Professional Standards)** – To maximise benefits and minimise risks to players, coaches must attain an appropriate level of competence by attaining qualifications and a commitment to ongoing CPD



# Where would you find advice On Adult Protection?

If you work with adults who may be at risk of abuse, you need to know what to look for and what to do.

This applies whether you are a paid member of staff or a volunteer in a health or social care organisation such as a domiciliary care agency, a care home, a hospital, or in community health services and social services.

**This includes sporting settings adults and children.**

Your Vale CC safeguarding officers - Do you know who they are?

Your local Council Safeguarding team ( MASH )

Your sports governing body Policy & Procedure. (E&WCB)

Sport council for Wales website



# What to do if you believe an adult is at risk

Report your concerns to your Designated Safeguarding Leads at Vale Cricket Club?

Andrea Miller.

Bethan Wostear.

Glyndwr Jones.

or

Local council Safeguarding Team / MASH.

Submit an On line referral form:

If it's an emergency - 999



# Andrea Miller

Andrea Miller 07737375186





Glyndwr Jones Tel:07971176231



# Role of the Club Safeguarding Officer

- Point of Contact for any safeguarding, welfare or poor practice issues
- Complete referrals or reports without delay. **IT IS NOT THE ROLE OF THE CSO TO DECIDE WHETHER A CHILD HAS BEEN ABUSED OR NOT**
- Co-ordination and Management of DBS compliance at club level
- Identification Verifier for DBS applications
- Promote Positive Behaviour - EWCB Safeguarding Policy and Codes of Conduct
- Brief the Club Management Committee on safeguarding issues



# The Safeguarding process

You identify a concern / Seek advice



Discuss with one of the safeguarding officers



They will keep a written record of the conversation



They will decide whether to resolve the issue within the club  
or



Will raise the issue with the South Wales Safeguarding  
officer



Any immediate concerns phone 999

# Multi agency information sharing

The legislation that covers information sharing?

Data Protection Act 2018

The key aspect of this legislation is 'Justification'



# Why do you need to know about Adult Safeguarding?

- The SSWB Act 2014 imposes a duty on **relevant partners** to report to a local authority if it is suspected that an adult is an adult at risk. **EWCB = relevant partner**
- The Act also imposes a duty on a local authority to report to another local authority if an adult suspected of being an adult at risk is living in or moving to another area
- Section 42 of the act states that a local authority has a duty to make enquiries where reasonable suspicion exists that an adult or child is '**at risk**' of abuse or harm whether or not the person is ordinarily resident in the local authority area



# Why do you need to know about Adult Safeguarding?

- The local authority decides **with the Police and other key partners** whether an investigation needs to take place
- This will follow the guidance set out in the Multi Agency Safeguarding Adults Policy 2015. This will involve multi-agency collaboration and response to safeguard the individual or persons considered to be 'at risk'
- As a coach or volunteer at Vale CC you have a duty of care to those you come into contact with in that role.



# Capacity and Consent

Mental Capacity Act 2005

You can override an adult's consent to report abuse when:

Not to do so may increase the risk of harm

The risk is an emergency (999)

It is in the best interest of the person or the public

The person is incapable to give their consent.

N.B. Wherever possible you make the referral **WITH** their **CONSENT**

But we must respect their right to make **UNWISE** decisions?



# What is the Mental Capacity Act 2005?

- **Over 16** - who is/maybe lacking mental capacity, and whose life may be at risk or may suffer harm if action is not taken.
- A person lacks capacity if **at the material time** they are unable to make a decision for him/herself in relation to that matter because of an impairment of, or disturbance in the functioning of the mind or brain.

*e.g.* A person is not able to make a decision if they are unable to:

- Understand the information relevant to the decision **or**
- Retain that information long enough for them to make the decision **or**
- Use or weigh that information as part of the process of making the decision **or**
- Communicate their decision (whether by talking, using sign language or by any other means such as muscle movements, blinking an eye or squeezing a hand)





# CONSENT & CAPACITY

- Both Adult and Children have specific policies and procedures.
- All Wales Child Protection Procedures. **You do not need anyone's consent to raise a concern about a child.**
- The SSWB Act 2014 - Adults and Children.
- However when dealing with **ADULTS** consideration must be given to **CONSENT** and their **CAPACITY** to consent
- Why do you think this is the case?
- Can an Adult's consent be overridden?



# Mental Capacity Continued

- Mental capacity is time and decision-specific. This means that a person may be able to make some decisions but not others at a particular point in time.
- Their ability to make a decision may also fluctuate over time e.g. Whether an individual can manage their finances or their ability to give consent in sexual relationships
- There can also be different views about what is in a person's 'Best Interests'. If there is a major disagreement which cannot be settled in any other way, the decision should be taken to the Court of Protection

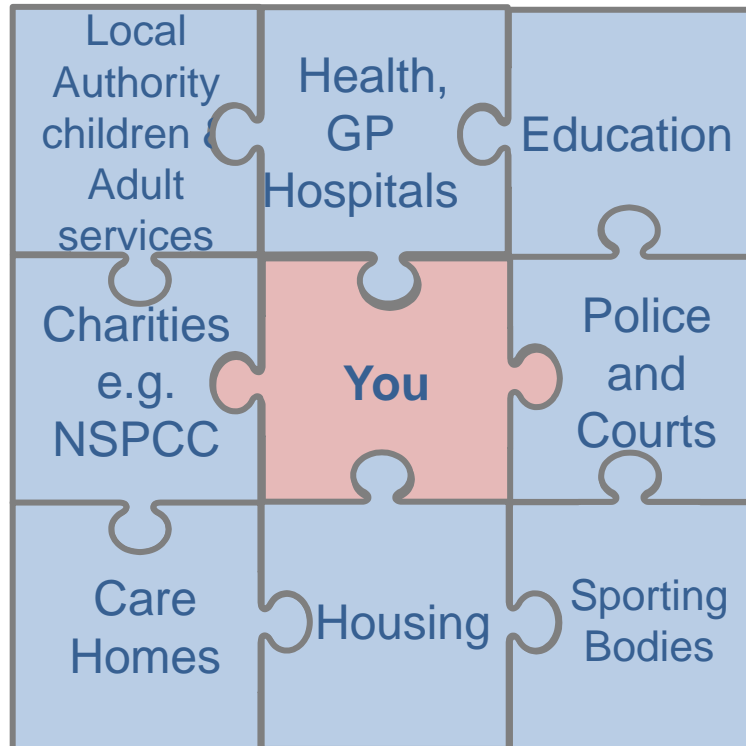


# How should an adult be supported to keep them safe from harm and abuse?

- An adult has the right to:
- **Choice** - the right to make choices and have information so choices can be made
- **Independence** - the right to live their life by making your own decisions, including taking risks
- **Dignity and respect** - being treated as an individual and being valued
- **Equality** - to be treated equally to others
- **Privacy** - for themselves and their things to be kept to themselves



# Effective Partnerships



- Your information may help partner agencies protect a child or vulnerable adult.
- You may hold a vital piece of the jigsaw, so you must share information in a timely and effective manner.
- Do not assume that someone else will pass on information which may be critical to keeping a child safe.



# REMEMBER

- The welfare of the individual is paramount.
- Remember you're A B C's - Appearance, Behaviour & Communication.
- We all have a piece of the 'Jigsaw', yours may be the vital missing piece.
- Do not underestimate the importance of your safeguarding.



# Adult Safeguarding

- If you have any questions or would like to discuss this further please contact the vale cricket club

Email: [andreamilleruk@gmail.com](mailto:andreamilleruk@gmail.com)

- Thank You