



Kirby Muxloe Bows Club

Affiliated to Bows England

Safeguarding Adults at Risk

Policy and Procedures

Safeguarding Adults at Risk Policy

Kirby Muxloe Bowls Club (KMBC) has considered its responsibilities to its members who may be, or have the potential to be, adults at risk. The membership of the Club does, or is likely to, include people with physical or mental disabilities or impairments or, particularly in older people, early stages of dementia. We have therefore produced this Safeguarding Adults at Risk Policy.

KMBC is affiliated to Bowls England and Bowls Leicestershire. It recognises the policies of Bowls England, as set out in the "Safeguarding Bowls Guidelines".

1. Policy Aims

The purpose of this policy is to outline the duty and responsibility of those working on behalf of the KMBC in relation to Safeguarding Adults at risk. All adults have the right to be safe from harm and must be able to live free from fear of abuse, neglect and exploitation.

2. Objectives

- Everyone who participates in bowls is entitled to do so in a safe and enjoyable environment.
- The Club is committed to helping everyone in bowls accept their responsibility to safeguard adults at risk, from harm and abuse.
- All suspicions and allegations of abuse and poor practice will be taken seriously and responded to swiftly and appropriately.
- Those working with adults at risk in bowls have a responsibility to report concerns to their Club Welfare Officer.

Examples of the main types of abuse are shown in the appendix to the Policy.

3. Definition of an Adult at Risk

An Adult (a person aged 18 or over) who 'is or 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 him or herself, or unable to protect him or herself against significant harm or exploitation'. (*Definition from the Department of Health 2002*)

This could include people with learning disabilities, mental health problems, older people and people with a physical disability or impairment. It may also include victims of domestic abuse, hate crime and anti- social behavior. The

person's need for additional support to protect themselves may be increased when complicated by additional factors, such as, physical frailty or chronic illness, sensory impairment, challenging behaviour, drug or alcohol problems, social or emotional problems, poverty or homelessness.

4. Responsibilities and Communication

The KMBC Safeguarding Policy will be available to all members, volunteers and participants. It is important that adults at risk are protected from abuse. All complaints, allegations or suspicions must be taken seriously, with the Club Welfare Officer passing information to the appropriate NGB Safeguarding Officer and informing the Club Chairman and Secretary where relevant.

The Management Committee has responsibility for ensuring that the policy and procedures are implemented, including referring any appropriate disciplinary action to the national governing body as appropriate.

5. Legal Framework

The Government guidance 'No Secrets', published in 2000, sets out a code of practice for the protection of adults at risk: www.gov.uk/government/publications/no-secrets-guidance-on-protecting-vulnerable-adults-in-care The Care Act (2014), which came into force from April 2015, sets out for the first time a legal framework for safeguarding adults. Each Local Authority must have a Safeguarding Adults Board (SAB) that includes the local authority, NHS and police. The Act also introduces a responsibility for Local Authorities to make enquiries and take any necessary action if an adult with care and support needs could be at risk, even if that adult isn't receiving local authority care and support.

Human Rights Act 1998, the Mental Capacity Act 2005 and Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998

Data Protection Act 1998, Freedom of Information Act 2000, Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006, Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards, Code of Practice 2008

The Mental Capacity Act 2005, covering England and Wales, provides a statutory framework for people who lack capacity to make decisions for themselves, or who have capacity and want to make preparations for a time when they may lack capacity in the future. It sets out who can take decisions, in which situations, and how they must go about this.

6. The Role of Key Individual Agencies

Adult Social Services - All local authorities have a Safeguarding Adults Board, which oversees multi-agency work aimed at protecting and safeguarding vulnerable adults.

The Police - The Police play a vital role in Safeguarding Adults with cases involving alleged criminal acts.

7. Monitoring and Review

This policy will be reviewed every three years or in response to significant new legislation, by the Management Committee, and amended as appropriate. Guidance from Bowls National Governing Bodies will be sought as part of the review process.

The policy will be monitored in partnership with the Bowls National Governing Bodies and Bowls Development Alliance procedures.

This Safeguarding Policy was approved by the Club Management Committee on 9th July 2018 and will be reviewed in 2021 or earlier, if necessary.

Safeguarding Contact Details

Club Welfare Officer

David Thomas, 7 Pretoria Road, Kirby Muxloe, LE9 2BT
Phone : 0116 2387173 Email : davidthomas2016@outlook.com

Bowls Leicestershire Safeguarding Officer

Joy Griffin, 33 Marriott House, St Peters Path, Oadby, LE2 5PR
Phone : 07712 646333 Email : welfare@bowlsleicestershire.com

Bowls England Safeguarding Officer

Alistair Hollis,
Phone : 07765 050408 Email: alistair@bowlsengland.com

Leicestershire Adult Social Care

Customer Services is the first point of contact for most enquiries.

- **Phone:** 0116 305 0004 or 0116 255 1606 (out of hours emergencies)
- **Email:** AdultsandcommunitiesCSC@leics.gov.uk

If you know there is already a **social worker involved**, you should contact them directly.

Local Policing Team

Braunstone Police Station
Hallam Crescent East, Braunstone, Leicester LE3 1FF
Phone: 101

Appendix

Types of Abuse

The Department of Health in its 'No Secrets' 2000 report suggests the following as the main types of abuse:

- **Physical abuse** - including hitting, slapping, pushing, kicking, misuse of medication, restraint, or inappropriate sanctions.
- **Sexual abuse** - including rape and sexual assault or sexual acts to which the vulnerable adult has not consented, or could not consent or was pressured into consenting.
- **Psychological abuse** - including emotional abuse, threats of harm or abandonment, deprivation of contact, humiliation, blaming, controlling, intimidation, coercion, harassment, verbal abuse, isolation or withdrawal from services or supportive networks.
- **Financial or material abuse** - including theft, fraud, exploitation, pressure in connection with wills, property or inheritance or financial transactions, or the misuse or misappropriation of property, possessions or benefits.
- **Neglect and acts of omission** - 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.
- **Discriminatory abuse** - including race, sex, culture, religion, politics, that is based on a person's disability, age or sexuality and other forms of harassment, slurs or similar treatment, hate crime.