

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ADULT SAFEGUARDING



As well as the 4 main abuse categories mentioned for Children, adult abuse can also include:

- Self Neglect
- Financial Abuse
- Domestic Abuse
- Coercive Control
- Discriminatory

With Adult Safeguarding it is important to remember:

“NOTHING ABOUT ME, WITHOUT ME”

You must include adults in all stages and in all of the decisions - helping them come to safe conclusions and sign posting them to additional help and advice

If the danger is urgent and immediate please call the emergency services

POLICE and AMBULANCE: 999

Your Local Authority Child or Adult Services

IMPORTANT CONTACT NUMBERS IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY

Child - NSPCC Helpline
0808 800 5000

Adult - the Ann Craft Trust
0115 951 5400

Club Safeguarding Contact
Sharon Bingham
07484 668868

CSMBA Safeguarding Officer
Stephanie Stanford
01945 353998

ESMBA Safeguarding Officer
Lynn Dean
01258 817432

BDA Safeguarding Officer
Craig Scott
07340 170052

Additional Safeguarding Information can be found at www.esmba.co.uk

Safeguarding

Safe Bowls for All



Ensuring positive, inclusive,
accessible and secure clubs for
everyone

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CHILD PROTECTION AND SAFEGUARDING?

Child Protection relates to the emergency services who act once a child has been abused or identified at risk of being abused. It is the safety net that catches cases.

Safeguarding is the processes in place to minimise any risk before it happens. It is the safety barrier before the safety net is needed

Committees can, with just a few administration building blocks make their clubs safe places for everyone.

You will need a **Safeguarding Officer**, who is trained and has a DBS Certificate. You should have an up to date and robust **Constitution** which includes a disciplinary and appeals policy.

You need a thorough **membership application** form for all members.

You must have a **Code of Conduct** for all members.

Details and templates can be found on: www.esmba.co.uk/clubsupport

Spotting the signs of abuse. Look out for:

Changes in behaviour and personality

Becoming more anxious

Becoming quieter and withdrawn

Becoming angry and aggressive

Lacking Social Skills and Friends

Unexplained bruises or always wearing clothes that fully cover their body

Unexplained absences

Inappropriate knowledge of adult issues

Poor bond or relationship with parent



THESE SIGNS DO NOT NECESSARILY MEAN A CHILD IS BEING ABUSED BUT THEY DO WARRANT FURTHER DISCUSSION WITH YOUR COUNTY AND NATIONAL SAFEGUARDING OFFICER

WHAT TO DO NEXT?

Ask yourself if this is a safeguarding issue. It is common to confuse a disciplinary matter, with a safeguarding matter

Ask yourself what is the abuse. There are 4 main types of abuse against Children.

- Physical
- Emotional
- Neglect
- Sexual

It is not your responsibility to investigate, but it is imperative you report any concerns



Do's and Don'ts

DO Contact your County Safeguarding Officer or ESMBA Lead Officer for advice and together decide the course of action

If someone comes to you **DO NOT** promise **SECRECY** but you can reassure people that what you have been told will be treated **CONFIDENTIALLY**

DO listen carefully to what you are being told. Write down as much as you can remember as soon as you can. Try and use the same language that was used to you.

DO Look out for changes in behaviour.