Safeguarding Adults Policy & Procedures

BowlsWales · BowlsCymru

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Owner	CEO

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1. Policy Statement & Principles

BowlsWales is committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of all adults involved in bowls in Wales, in line with Welsh legislation, statutory guidance and regional safeguarding procedures; principally the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 and the Wales Safeguarding Procedures.

We will safeguard adults by ensuring that our activities are delivered in a way which keeps all adults safe, and by creating a culture of zero tolerance of harm to adults.

This requires:

- recognising adults who may be at risk and the circumstances which may increase risk;
- understanding how adult abuse, exploitation, neglect or poor practice manifests itself;
- and being willing to raise and report safeguarding concerns.

This extends to recognising and reporting harm experienced anywhere; within our activities, within other organised community or voluntary activities, in the community, in a person's own home, in any care setting, and online.

BowlsWales believes everyone has the right to live free from abuse or neglect regardless of age, ability or disability, sex, race, religion, ethnic origin, sexual orientation, marital status or gender status. We are committed to creating and maintaining a safe, positive and inclusive environment, and an open, listening culture in which people feel able to share concerns without fear of retribution.

The following principles underpin this policy and all safeguarding practice across BowlsWales and its National Governing Bodies:

- **Responsibility** – safeguarding is everyone's responsibility.
- **Well-being** – any action taken must safeguard the adult's overall well-being.
- **Person-centred approach** – understand what outcomes the adult wishes to achieve and what matters to them ("Nothing about me without me").
- **Voice and control** – support adults to be involved in decisions about their own lives and safety.
- **Empowerment and proportionality** – responses should be the least restrictive option that manages the risk of harm.
- **Prevention** – it is better to take action before harm occurs.
- **Language** – BowlsWales will make an active offer of the Welsh language and will use professional interpreters where other languages are needed.
- **Trauma-informed and inclusive practice** – safeguarding practice should recognise the impact of trauma and should be free from discrimination.
- **Accountability** – BowlsWales promotes a culture of accountability, transparency and continuous learning in relation to safeguarding.

2. Scope & Application

This policy applies to all individuals and organisations involved in BowlsWales governed activity, including WIB, WBA, WWBA, WSMBA and their affiliated clubs, events, coaches, volunteers, officials, committee members, players, staff, contractors, parents/carers and any other participants.

We expect our partner organisations – including affiliated clubs, facility providers, suppliers, contractors and sponsors – to adopt and demonstrate commitment to the principles and practice set out in this policy.

Key definitions

Term	Definition
Adult at risk	An individual aged 18 or over who: (a) is experiencing, or is at risk of, abuse or neglect; and (b) has needs for care and support (whether or not those needs are being met by the local authority); and (c) as a result of those needs is unable to protect themselves against the abuse or neglect, or the risk of it (Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014).
Safeguarding	Protecting an adult's right to live safely, free from abuse and neglect, while respecting their well-being, dignity, choice and control.
Abuse	A violation of an individual's human and civil rights by another person or persons. In Wales, categories include physical, sexual, emotional/psychological, financial and neglect. Abuse may be a single act or repeated acts, and may result from deliberate intent, negligence, omission or ignorance.
Position of trust	A role involving authority, responsibility or influence over another individual, for example a coach, official, volunteer or Welfare Officer.
Poor practice	Behaviour that falls below expected standards and that may increase safeguarding risk, even where it does not meet the threshold of abuse.

3. Legal & Policy Framework

Core Welsh legislation and guidance

- Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014
- Wales Safeguarding Procedures 2019
- Human Rights Act 1998
- Mental Capacity Act 2005 (England and Wales)
- Data Protection Act 2018 and UK General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR)
- Online Safety Act 2023

Wider legislation relevant to adult safeguarding

Many other pieces of UK and Welsh legislation affect adult safeguarding, including legislation dealing with:

- Murder/attempted murder, physical assault and sexual offences
- Domestic abuse and coercive control
- Forced marriage and female genital mutilation
- Theft and fraud
- Modern slavery and human exploitation
- Hate crime and harassment
- Listing and barring of those unsuitable to work with adults with care and support needs (Disclosure and Barring Service)

4. Safeguarding Adults Commitments

In order to implement this policy, BowlsWales will ensure that:

- Everyone involved with BowlsWales is aware of the safeguarding adults procedures and knows what to do and who to contact if they have a concern relating to the welfare or well-being of an adult.
- Any concern that an adult is not safe is taken seriously, responded to promptly, and followed up in line with this policy and procedures.
- The well-being of those at risk of harm is put first, and the adult is actively supported to communicate their views and the outcomes they want to achieve. Those views and wishes will be respected and supported unless there are overriding reasons not to.
- Any action taken respects the rights and dignity of all those involved and is proportionate to the risk of harm.
- Confidential, detailed and accurate records of all safeguarding concerns are maintained and securely stored in line with our Data Protection Policy and Procedures.
- BowlsWales acts in accordance with best-practice advice from, for example, Sport Wales, the Ann Craft Trust and Regional Safeguarding Boards.
- BowlsWales cooperates with the Police and relevant Local Authorities in taking action to safeguard an adult.
- All Board members, staff, officials and volunteers understand their role and responsibility for safeguarding adults, and complete safeguarding training and learning appropriate to their role.
- BowlsWales uses safer recruitment practices and continually assesses the suitability of volunteers and staff to prevent the deployment of unsuitable individuals.
- BowlsWales shares information about anyone found to be a risk to adults with the appropriate bodies, for example the Disclosure and Barring Service, the Police, and the Local Authority/Social Services.

- Safeguarding responsibilities extend to online and digital environments, including social media and digital communication between members, coaches, officials and volunteers.
- Actions taken under this policy are reviewed by the Board on an annual basis.
- This policy, related policies and the associated procedures are reviewed annually, and whenever there are changes in relevant legislation, statutory guidance, requirements of the Regional or National Safeguarding Board, UK Sport, Sport Wales, National Governing Bodies, or as a result of any other significant change or event.

5. Safeguarding Roles & Responsibilities

Role	Responsibility
BowlsWales Board	Strategic accountability, governance oversight and annual safeguarding assurance.
Designated Safeguarding Person	Strategic safeguarding lead; manages the response to safeguarding concerns and oversees implementation of this policy.
Lead Board Member for Safeguarding	Champions safeguarding at Board level and provides scrutiny of safeguarding assurance.
Case Management Group	A group with appropriate safeguarding knowledge, skills and experience which determines the course of action for safeguarding concerns, including referrals, interim protection measures and remedial action.
National Governing Bodies (WIB, WBA, WWBA, WSMBA)	Regulate the conduct of individuals within their code of bowls and work in partnership with BowlsWales on safeguarding matters.
Club Welfare Officers	The first point of contact for safeguarding within each affiliated club; responsible for responding to concerns, promoting welfare and supporting safer recruitment.
Coaches, Officials and Volunteers	Maintain safe practice and appropriate boundaries, and report concerns promptly. Treat all adults with dignity and respect.
Members, players and participants	Contribute to a safe, respectful and inclusive environment; raise concerns about their own or others' welfare where appropriate.

Designated Contacts:

Role	Name	Contact
Designated Safeguarding Person	Joanna Owen	Joanna.Owen@bowlswales.com
Deputy Designated Safeguarding Person	Sian Jones	Sian.jones@wsa.wales

6. Recognising Abuse & Neglect

Abuse is a violation of an individual's human and civil rights by another person or persons. It can occur in any relationship and may result in significant harm to, or exploitation of, the person subjected to it. Abuse may result from deliberate intent, negligence, omission or ignorance, and there are different types and patterns of abuse and neglect, and different circumstances in which they may take place.

6.1 Categories of Abuse

The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 identifies the following categories of abuse and harm:

- Physical
- Sexual
- Emotional / Psychological
- Neglect
- Financial

Abuse can take place within many contexts, including institutional abuse, domestic abuse, forced marriage, human trafficking, modern slavery, sexual exploitation, county lines, radicalisation, hate crime, mate crime, cyber-bullying and scams. Some of these are named specifically within Welsh legislation.

6.2 Indicators of Abuse

An adult may confide in a member of staff, coach, volunteer or another participant that they are experiencing abuse inside or outside of the organisation's setting. Others may suspect that this is the case. There may be innocent explanations for the signs below, but they should never be ignored:

- Unexplained bruises or injuries, or a lack of medical attention when an injury is present.
- Belongings or money going missing.
- No longer attending or enjoying sessions, or being unresponsive to reminders from team members or coaches.
- Losing or gaining weight, or an unkempt appearance, unsuitable sports kit, or a deterioration in personal hygiene.
- A change in behaviour or confidence – for example appearing withdrawn around one person but relaxed and smiling around another.
- Self-harm.
- A fear of a particular group of people or an individual.
- A parent, partner or carer who always speaks for the person and does not allow them to make their own choices.
- A direct disclosure that the person is being abused.

6.3 Examples of abuse in a bowls context

Abuse can take place within a sporting context, and the person causing harm might be any other person, for example a member of staff, a coach, a volunteer, a participant or a spectator. Examples include:

- Harassment of a participant because of their (perceived) disability or other protected characteristic.

- Not meeting the needs of a participant, for example failing to allow a necessary break during play.
- A coach or official intentionally striking, restraining or physically intimidating a participant.
- One participant controlling another with threats of withdrawal from a partnership, team or rink.
- An official or volunteer sending unwanted sexually explicit messages to a participant with learning disabilities.
- A participant threatening another with physical harm, or persistently blaming and belittling them for poor performance.

Abuse or neglect outside sport could be carried out by a spouse, partner or family member; a neighbour or resident; a friend, acquaintance or stranger; a person who deliberately exploits adults they perceive as vulnerable; or paid staff, professionals or volunteers providing care and support. The perpetrator is often known to the adult and may be in a position of trust and/or power.

7. Wellbeing Principle & Person-Centred Safeguarding

The concept of well-being is threaded throughout UK legislation and underpins how health and social care is provided in Wales. Well-being includes mental and physical health, relationships, connection with communities, and contribution to society. Being able to live free from abuse and neglect is a key element of well-being, and any action taken to safeguard an adult must take their whole well-being into account and be proportionate to the risk of harm.

The legislation recognises that adults make choices that may mean one part of their well-being is affected at the expense of another – for example, choosing to provide care to a partner who becomes distressed and occasionally abusive. None of us can make these choices for another adult. Where we are supporting someone to make choices about their own safety, we need to understand "what matters" to them and what outcomes they want to achieve.

"Person-Centred Safeguarding" or "Making Safeguarding Personal" means engaging the adult in a conversation about how best to respond to their situation in a way that enhances their involvement, choice and control, as well as improving their quality of life, well-being and safety. The adult's views, wishes, feelings and beliefs must be taken into account when decisions are made about how to support them to be safe. Treating people with respect, enhancing their dignity, and supporting their ability to make decisions also helps promote self-worth and supports recovery from abuse.

If someone has difficulty making their views and wishes known, they may be supported or represented by an advocate. This may be a trusted family member or friend chosen by the adult, or an independent professional advocate.

A family member, friend or carer should not act as the adult's representative where they may be implicated in the concern, may be exerting pressure, coercion or control, have a conflict of interest, or are otherwise unable to represent the adult's wishes independently.

Where independent representation may be required, advice should be sought from social services regarding access to appropriate professional advocacy. The adult should be

supported to understand the advocacy options available and, wherever possible, to choose who supports them.

8. Mental Capacity & Decision Making

UK law assumes that all people over the age of 16 have the ability to make their own decisions unless it has been shown that they cannot, and gives everyone the right to make decisions that others may consider unwise. To make a decision, the law says a person needs to be able to: understand the relevant information; retain it for long enough to make the decision; weigh up the information; and communicate their decision. A person's ability to do this may be affected by, for example, a learning disability, dementia, mental health needs, acquired brain injury or physical ill health, and can also change over time or according to circumstances (for example, following a seizure, or while very anxious).

Mental capacity is important for safeguarding for several reasons. Not being allowed to make decisions a person is capable of making is, in itself, a form of abuse; for example, where a carer will not allow or support a disabled adult to take part in an activity they want to do. Coercion; where an adult is scared of the consequences of going against the wishes of the person abusing them, can also mean a person is unable to make "free and informed" decisions.

Where a decision needs to be made on behalf of someone who cannot make it for themselves, the same principles apply across home nations:

- Only make a decision for someone else if they cannot make it themselves at the time the decision is needed.
- If the decision can wait – for example, until support is available to help the person decide, or until their capacity may return – then wait.
- Any decision made on someone else's behalf must be in their best interests, taking account of their known preferences and wishes.
- Any action that restricts a person's freedom must use the option that is least restrictive of their rights.

Where a person who has significant difficulty making decisions is thought to be experiencing abuse or neglect, the situation should be referred to the Local Authority, who can arrange for a mental capacity assessment and/or the support the person needs to make their own decisions. In an emergency, a sporting organisation may need to take immediate decisions to safeguard an adult who cannot decide for themselves – for example, sharing information about a safeguarding concern with people who can help protect them, or stopping contact between the adult and the person causing harm.

9. Safer Recruitment and Vetting

BowlsWales and its affiliated organisations operate safer recruitment procedures to minimise safeguarding risks and to prevent the employment or deployment of unsuitable individuals within bowls in Wales. These procedures apply to both paid and voluntary roles, even where there is only one applicant:

- Clear role description, person specifications and DBS requirements.
- Risk assessment process for positive DBS disclosures.

- A completed application form and at least two referees.
- Verification of identity, right to work, and relevant qualifications.
- Induction covering policies, codes of conduct and safeguarding training, to be completed within six months of appointment.
- A probationary period, ongoing supervision and an annual appraisal covering safeguarding practice.
- Risk assessment processes and clear codes of conduct and professional boundaries.
- Management of low-level concerns and allegations in line with Section 13 of this policy.

DBS eligibility and the appropriate level of check (standard, enhanced, and/or barred list) depend on the specific role and any applicable regulated activity definition, and will be confirmed against current Disclosure and Barring Service and Wales Safeguarding Procedures guidance at the time of recruitment.

10. Online Safety & Digital Communications

Online environments can create safeguarding risks for adults at risk and for adults more generally, including coercion, exploitation, bullying, harassment, grooming, scams and financial abuse. BowlsWales expects everyone covered by this policy to:

- Maintain professional and appropriate communication in all digital and social media interactions relating to BowlsWales activity.
- Respond promptly to concerns about online abuse, harassment or exploitation, using the same reporting routes as other safeguarding concerns.
- Avoid inappropriate personal relationships or communication conducted through digital platforms that could compromise a position of trust.
- Gain consent before sharing personal information or images of adults, including on club or National Governing Body social media channels.
- Promote safe, respectful and inclusive online behaviour, consistent with the Online Safety Act 2023 and BowlsWales' Social Media Policy.

11. Thresholds & Decision Making

To support consistent, proportionate and defensible decision making, BowlsWales adopts a three-level threshold model when assessing safeguarding concerns:

	LEVEL 1 Welfare / Wellbeing Concern (Green)	LEVEL 2 Safeguarding Concern (Amber)	LEVEL 3 Adult at Risk (Red)
Description	Concerns about an adult's wellbeing that may not indicate abuse or neglect but	Concerns that abuse, neglect or exploitation may be happening, or there is a risk it may happen.	The adult meets the statutory definition of an adult at risk and there is reasonable cause to suspect

	LEVEL 1 Welfare / Wellbeing Concern (Green)	LEVEL 2 Safeguarding Concern (Amber)	LEVEL 3 Adult at Risk (Red)
	could increase risk if not addressed.		abuse or neglect is occurring. This means: • The adult is aged 18 or over; and • Is experiencing, or at risk of, abuse or neglect; and • Has needs for care and support (whether or not those needs are being met by the local authority); and • As a result of those needs is unable to protect themselves against the abuse or neglect, or the risk of it.
Examples	• Poor mental or physical wellbeing (e.g. loneliness, low mood, anxiety) • Difficulty managing day-to-day living • Social isolation or reduced support • Unintentional acts of poor practice or misunderstandings	• Physical, emotional, sexual or financial abuse • Neglect or acts of omission • Discriminatory abuse • Coercion, pressure or undue influence • Modern slavery or exploitation • Self-neglect with significant impact on wellbeing	*Not applicable — Level 3 is defined by the statutory test set out above, rather than by example indicators.*
Action	• Provide support and information • Signpost to appropriate services • Encourage the adult to access help • Monitor and review • Record the concern and actions taken	• Share the concern with the Designated Safeguarding Person (DSP) without delay • Gather only factual information • Do not investigate • Assess the level of risk • Record the concern and actions taken	• Refer to the relevant Local Authority Social Services without delay • Consider whether to contact the Police immediately • Follow the Wales Safeguarding Procedures • Record the concern and actions taken

Key guidance

- Listen to and take the adult seriously.
- Reassure them that they have done the right thing by telling you.
- Respect their wishes and involve them in decisions wherever possible.
- Share information on a need-to-know basis.
- Record clearly and accurately.
- When in doubt, seek advice from the DSP.

Immediate risk

If the adult is at immediate risk of serious harm, or a crime is in progress, call the Police on 999. Then follow up with a referral to Social Services as soon as practicable.

999 (or 101 for non-emergency)

Thresholds support professional judgement and consistent decision-making. They do not replace statutory duties or referrals under the Wales Safeguarding Procedures.

12. Reporting and Responding to Concerns

It is not the role of anyone within bowls to investigate a safeguarding concern. All safeguarding concerns involving adults should be reported promptly and handled sensitively, proportionately and in line with this policy.

12.1 Responding to a Concern:

Anyone responding to a concern should:

- Listen carefully and remain calm.
- Take the concern seriously and avoid judgement.
- Explain that the concern may need to be shared with others in order to keep the adult, or others, safe.
- Ensure the individual's immediate safety – if there is immediate risk of harm, contact the emergency services (999) and/or Social Services before doing anything else.
- Record the concern accurately, factually and as soon as possible after it is raised.
- Seek the adult's consent to share information where it is safe and appropriate to do so.
- Report the concern to the Club Welfare Officer or BowlsWales Safeguarding immediately.

12.2 Reporting to Statutory Agencies

Wherever possible, the adult should be informed of the safeguarding concern, involved in decisions and asked for their consent before a report is made. Their views, wishes and desired outcomes must be listened to and taken into account.

Where there is reasonable cause to suspect that a person meets the statutory definition of an adult at risk, the concern should be reported without delay to the relevant local authority social services department in accordance with the Wales Safeguarding Procedures. The relevant local authority will normally be the authority in whose area the alleged abuse or neglect occurred.

12.3 Supporting those involved in Safeguarding Concerns

BowlsWales recognises that safeguarding concerns can be distressing for everyone involved. Wherever appropriate, support will be provided throughout the safeguarding process to promote wellbeing, reduce unnecessary distress and encourage continued engagement with safeguarding.

This may include support for:

- the adult who has raised the concern or experienced harm;
- witnesses or others affected by the incident;
- staff, volunteers or Club Welfare Officers who have received or reported a safeguarding concern;
- individuals who may be impacted by safeguarding measures; and
- the person who is the subject of an allegation, recognising that safeguarding processes must be fair, proportionate and confidential while protecting those at risk.

Support may include clear communication about the safeguarding process, signposting to appropriate welfare or specialist support services, opportunities to discuss concerns with the Designated Safeguarding Person, and reasonable adjustments where required.

BowlsWales will seek to ensure that everyone involved is treated with dignity, respect and compassion throughout the safeguarding process. The provision of support does not prejudge the outcome of any safeguarding enquiry, investigation or disciplinary process.

13. Managing Allegations and Risk

BowlsWales may undertake safeguarding risk assessments and implement safeguarding measures where required. In managing allegations and risk:

- Lower-level concerns and repeated poor practice should be recorded and reviewed, even where they do not meet the threshold of abuse.
- Any safeguarding action taken should be proportionate, person-centred and the least restrictive option available.
- Interim safeguarding measures, such as a temporary suspension, may be implemented where necessary to manage risk while a matter is investigated.
- Adults at risk and adults more generally should be supported and kept informed throughout any safeguarding process, so far as it is safe and appropriate to do so.

- Decisions should consider the principles of empowerment, prevention and protection set out in Section 1.

14. Safeguarding Standards for Clubs and Events

- Every affiliated club should have a designated Club Welfare Officer.
- Risk assessments for activities and events should specifically include the safeguarding of adults.
- Clubs should adopt safeguarding policies and codes of conduct consistent with this policy.
- Safeguarding information, including who to contact with a concern, should be visible and accessible at clubs and events.
- Inclusive and respectful club cultures should be actively promoted.
- Concerns about discrimination, harassment or abuse at clubs or events should be addressed promptly.

15. Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

BowlsWales recognises that some adults may face additional barriers to participation, to raising concerns, or to accessing support. As such, BowlsWales will:

- Promote inclusive safeguarding practice that is accessible to all adults involved in bowls.
- Challenge discriminatory behaviour, harassment and abuse wherever it occurs.
- Recognise intersectionality and additional vulnerabilities when assessing risk and responding to concerns.
- Support accessible safeguarding reporting and communication.
- Make reasonable adjustments to safeguarding processes, communication and participation to ensure adults can access support in a way that meets their individual needs.

16. Training, Education and Culture

BowlsWales will promote safeguarding learning, reflective practice and continuous improvement, including:

- Safeguarding learning opportunities appropriate to relevant roles across the organisation.
- Awareness of adult safeguarding indicators and the categories of abuse set out in Section 6.
- Training on professional boundaries, safe practice and online safety.

- Learning from safeguarding reviews, cases and sector developments.
- Promoting psychologically safe environments in which people feel able to raise concerns without fear of retribution.

BowlsWales will actively seek feedback from adult participants, including adults with care and support needs and people with lived experience, to evaluate and improve its safeguarding arrangements. Feedback will be sought in accessible formats and used to inform policy, training and organisational practice.

17. Confidentiality, Information Sharing & Record Keeping

All BowlsWales bodies must comply with the Data Protection Act 2018 and UK GDPR. Information about safeguarding concerns includes personal data, so it is important to be clear about the grounds for processing and sharing it. Records relating to safeguarding concerns must be accurate, relevant, clearly distinguish fact from opinion, and be stored confidentially with access limited to those with a need to know.

Sharing information with the right people is central to good safeguarding practice, but information should only ever be shared with those who have a genuine "need to know". This does not automatically include a person's spouse, partner, adult child, or unpaid or paid carer. Information should be shared with family, friends or carers only with the adult's consent, or where the adult lacks capacity to make that decision and sharing is necessary to help keep them safe.

Personal information can usually be shared within BowlsWales – for example, so that a concern can be reported to an appropriate person, or so that a Case Management Group can coordinate a response. Information can also be shared outside the organisation with the adult's consent. The adult may not always want information shared – for example, out of fear of repercussions, fear of losing control of the situation, or embarrassment – **and their wishes should be respected unless there are overriding reasons for sharing.**

When information may be shared without consent

- It is not safe to contact the adult to gain their consent; for example, doing so might put them, or the person making contact, at further risk.
- You believe the adult, or someone else (including a child), is at risk.
- You believe the adult is being coerced or is under duress.
- It is necessary to contact the police to prevent a crime, or to report that a serious crime has been committed.
- The adult lacks capacity to make the specific information-sharing decision, and sharing is necessary, proportionate and in their best interests, having regard to their wishes, feelings, values and the least restrictive available option.
- The person causing harm has care and support needs.
- Relevant partners have a statutory duty under the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 to report adults at risk. Irrespective of whether an individual is personally subject to that statutory duty, BowlsWales requires all staff, volunteers and members to report safeguarding concerns promptly in accordance with this policy.

Where information is shared without the adult's consent, this should be explained to them when it is safe to do so, and they should continue to be fully included in any further action. Any decision to share, or not to share, information must be recorded together with the reasons for that decision. Anyone in doubt about whether to share information should seek advice; for example legal advice, or advice from the Local Authority (without giving identifying details about the adult or the person causing harm.)

Further guidance on consent and information sharing is available via the Wales Safeguarding Procedures.

Further guidance on data protection is available from the Information Commissioner's Office.

18. Whistleblowing

Safeguarding requires everyone to be committed to the highest standards of openness, integrity and accountability. BowlsWales supports an environment where staff, volunteers, members, parents/carers and the public are encouraged to raise safeguarding concerns, and will take action against anyone who harasses or victimises a whistleblower.

In the first instance, poor practice concerns relating to a club should be referred to the Club Welfare Officer, except where the whistleblower believes there would be a risk of victimisation, or has already raised the matter internally without effective action being taken, in which case the concern should be escalated directly to BowlsWales. Full detail is set out in BowlsWales' Whistleblowing Policy.

19. Monitoring, Governance & Review

This policy will be reviewed annually, or sooner where there are changes to legislation, statutory guidance, organisational learning or safeguarding practice.

- Safeguarding audits and assurance processes will be undertaken periodically.
- Learning from safeguarding reviews and cases will inform improvements to policy and practice.
- The Board will receive regular safeguarding updates, thematic reporting and an annual review of actions taken under this policy.

20. Sources of Information & Support

Ann Craft Trust
A national organisation providing information and advice about adult safeguarding. The Ann Craft Trust has a specialist Safeguarding Adults in Sport and Activity team to support the sector
Tel: 0115 951 5400
Email: Ann-Craft-Trust@nottingham.ac.uk

Dewi's
A website with information or advice about your well-being or guidance on how you can help somebody else.

Link: https://www.dewis.wales/

Live Fear Free
Providing help and advice about violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence.
Tel: 0808 80 10 800

Men's Advice Line
For male domestic abuse survivors
Tel: 0808 801 0327

National LGBT+ Domestic Abuse Helpline
Tel: 0800 999 5428
Email: help@galop.org.uk

Rape Crisis England and Wales
Rape Crisis was launched in 1996 and exists to provide a range of facilities and resources to enable the continuance and development of Rape Crisis Groups throughout Wales and England.
Tel: 0808 500 2222
Email: rcewinfo@rapecrisis.org.uk

Respond
Respond provides a range of services to victims and perpetrators of sexual abuse who have learning disabilities, and training and support to those working with them.
Tel: 020 7383 0700 or 0808 808 0700 (Helpline)
Email: services@respond.org.uk

Stop Hate UK
Works to challenge all forms of Hate Crime and discrimination, based on any aspect of an individual's identity. Stop Hate UK provides independent, confidential and accessible reporting and support for victims, witnesses and third parties.
24 hours service:
Telephone: 0800 138 1625
E mail: talk@stophateuk.org

Suzy Lamplugh Trust
The Trust is a leading authority on personal safety. Its role is to minimise the damage caused to individuals and to society by aggression in all its forms – physical, verbal and psychological.
Tel: 020 83921839
Email: info@suzylamplugh.org

Victim Support
Provides practical advice and help, emotional support and reassurance to those who have suffered the effects of a crime.
Tel: 0808 168 9111

Wales Safeguarding Procedures
The Wales Safeguarding Procedures detail the essential roles and responsibilities for practitioners to ensure that they safeguard children and adults who are at risk of abuse and neglect.

Link: https://www.safeguarding.wales/en/

Women's Aid Federation of England and Wales
Women's Aid is a national domestic violence charity. It also runs a domestic violence online help service.
Email: helpline@womensaid.org.uk

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