

CWMCARN PARAGON CYCLING CLUB

ADULT SAFEGUARDING POLICY

2024

In a safeguarding emergency, where a person is believed to be at risk of harm, call 999

OUR STATEMENT

Cwmcarn Paragon Cycling Club acknowledges the duty of care to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and vulnerable adults and is committed to ensuring safeguarding practice reflects statutory responsibilities, government guidance and complies with best practice and British Cycling's Safeguarding Children and Young People Policy.

The policy recognises that the welfare and interests of children and vulnerable adults are paramount in all circumstances. It aims to ensure that regardless of age, ability or disability, gender reassignment, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation, socio-economic background, all:

- have a positive and enjoyable experience of sport at Cwmcarn Paragon in a safe and person-centered environment,
- are protected from abuse whilst participating in cycling, or outside of the activity.

We acknowledge that some adults at risk, including disabled persons or those from ethnic minority communities, can be particularly vulnerable to abuse and we accept the responsibility to take reasonable and appropriate steps to ensure their welfare.

OUR POLICY

WHAT WE'LL DO

As part of our safeguarding policy we will ensure that:

- Everyone involved with Cwmcarn Paragon Cycling Club is aware of the safeguarding adult procedures and knows what to do and who to contact if they have a concern relating to the welfare or wellbeing 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.
- The well-being of those at risk of harm will be put first and the adult 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 (see the Safeguarding Adults Procedures).
- Any actions taken will respect the rights and dignity of all those involved and be 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 [change name as appropriate].
Cwmcarn Paragon Cycling Club acts in accordance with best practice advice, for example, from UK Sport, Sport England, Sport Wales, Sport Scotland, Sport Northern Ireland, National Governing Bodies, NSPCC, Ann Craft Trust.

- Cwmcarn Paragon Cycling Club will cooperate with the Police and the relevant Local Authorities in taking action to safeguard an adult.
- All coaching staff understand their role and responsibility for safeguarding adults and have completed and are up to date with safeguarding adult training and learning opportunities appropriate for their role.
- Cwmcarn Paragon Cycling Club uses safe recruitment practices and continually assesses the suitability of volunteers and staff to prevent the employment/deployment of unsuitable individuals in this organisation and within the sporting community.
- Cwmcarn Paragon Cycling Club shares information about anyone found to be a risk to adults with the appropriate bodies. For example: Disclosure and Barring Service, Police, Local Authority/Social Services.
- When planning activities and events Cwmcarn Paragon Cycling Club includes an assessment of, and risk to, the safety of all adults from abuse and neglect and designates a person who will be in attendance as a safeguarding lead for that event.
- Actions taken under this policy are reviewed by the Board and senior management team on an annual basis.

IMPLEMENTATION

The policy and procedures will be widely promoted and are mandatory for everyone involved in Cwmcarn Paragon Cycling Club. Failure to comply with the policy and procedures will be addressed without delay and may ultimately result in dismissal or exclusion from the organization.

Everyone involved in providing activities for adults at risk will be given access to appropriate learning opportunities to recognise, identify and respond to signs of abuse, neglect and other safeguarding concerns.

In order to implement this policy, the following will be in place:

- A clear line of accountability within the organisation for the safety and welfare of all adults.
- Access to relevant legal and professional advice.
- Regular management reports to the Board detailing how risks to adult safeguarding are being addressed and how any reports have been addressed.
- Safeguarding adult procedures that deal effectively with any concerns of abuse or neglect, including those caused through poor practice.
- A Safeguarding Lead/ Welfare Officer.
- A delegated Safeguarding Lead/Welfare Officer for events/trips/camps/competitions.
- Arrangements to work effectively with other relevant organisations to safeguard and promote the welfare of adults, including arrangements for sharing information.
- Codes of conduct for Members, Coaches, Officials, Volunteers and other relevant individuals that specify zero tolerance of abuse in any form.
- Risk assessments that specifically include safeguarding of adults.
- Policies and procedures that address the following areas and which are consistent with this Safeguarding Adults policy.

- ✓ Safeguarding Children
- ✓ Bullying and harassment
- ✓ Social Media
- ✓ Equality, diversity and inclusion
- ✓ Safe activities risk assessments
- ✓ Code of Conducts and a process for breach of these for Members and Coaches
- ✓ Discipline and Grievance
- ✓ Concerns, Complaints and Compliments
- ✓ Whistleblowing
- ✓ Safe recruitment and selection (staff and volunteers)
- ✓ Information policy, data protection and information sharing

MONITORING

This policy will be reviewed a year after development and then every two years, or in the following circumstances:

- changes in legislation and/or government guidance,
- as required by the local safeguarding partnership, UK Sport and/or home country sports councils, Welsh Cycling and British Cycling,
- as a result of any other significant change or event.

This policy was last reviewed on 09/04/2024



Signed

Next review due no later than May 2027

SIGNS AND INDICATORS OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Abuse can take place in any context and abuse may be inflicted by anyone.

Participants, members, staff, volunteers, coaches or officials may suspect that an adult is being abused or neglected in or outside of the sport.

There are many signs and indicators that may suggest someone is being abused or neglected, these include but are not limited to:

- • Unexplained bruises or injuries – or lack of medical attention when an injury is present.
- • Person has belongings or money going missing.
- • Harassment of a participant because they are or are perceived to have protected characteristics.
- • Not meeting the needs of the participant. E.g. training without a necessary break.
- • 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.
- • Self-harm.
- • A fear of a particular group or individual.
- • They may tell you / another person they are being abused – i.e. a disclosure.

ALLEGATIONS, CONCERNS AND COMPLAINTS

In a safeguarding emergency, where a person is believed to be at risk of harm, call 999

Please refer to the flowchart in Figure 1, below, for the process for reporting concerns. Contact details for key people and organisations are provided at the end of this document.

Cwmcarn Paragon Cycling Club supports an environment where:

- anyone with safeguarding concerns has a duty to raise them,
- anyone who reports a concern will be supported, even if it is subsequently found to be unfounded,
- all concerns will be taken seriously.

If an individual has a concern about the welfare of an adult or the conduct of another person (coach, club member or other party):

- these should be brought to the attention of the Cwmcarn Paragon Welfare Officer¹ without delay,
- persons reporting a concern are not required to decide whether an incident of abuse has occurred,
- the same procedure should be followed if the concern raised does not relate to a person involved with the sport (i.e. from the person's home or another setting),
- where possible abuse has occurred, the Welfare Officer should report their concerns to the Police as soon as possible,
- concerns will be recorded on an Incident Report Form and sent to the British Cycling Lead Safeguarding Officer within 24 hours.

All concerns will be treated confidentially, and details will only be shared on a 'need to know' basis with those who can help with the management of the concern.

Cwmcarn Paragon Cycling Club will work with British Cycling and other agencies to take appropriate action regarding allegations of abuse or poor practice.

Any information about an individual that relates to their suitability to work, volunteer with or participate alongside Adults at Risk will be reported to the British Cycling Safeguarding Lead Officer. A safeguarding risk assessment will be completed by British Cycling and British Cycling disciplinary procedures will be applied and followed where appropriate.

¹ If the club welfare officer is unavailable, or the concern relates to the club welfare officer then contact the British Cycling Lead Safeguarding Officer or refer the matter directly to the Police. If the concern relates to the British Cycling Lead Safeguarding Officer, refer the matter directly to the Welfare and Safety Lead for the British Cycling Board.

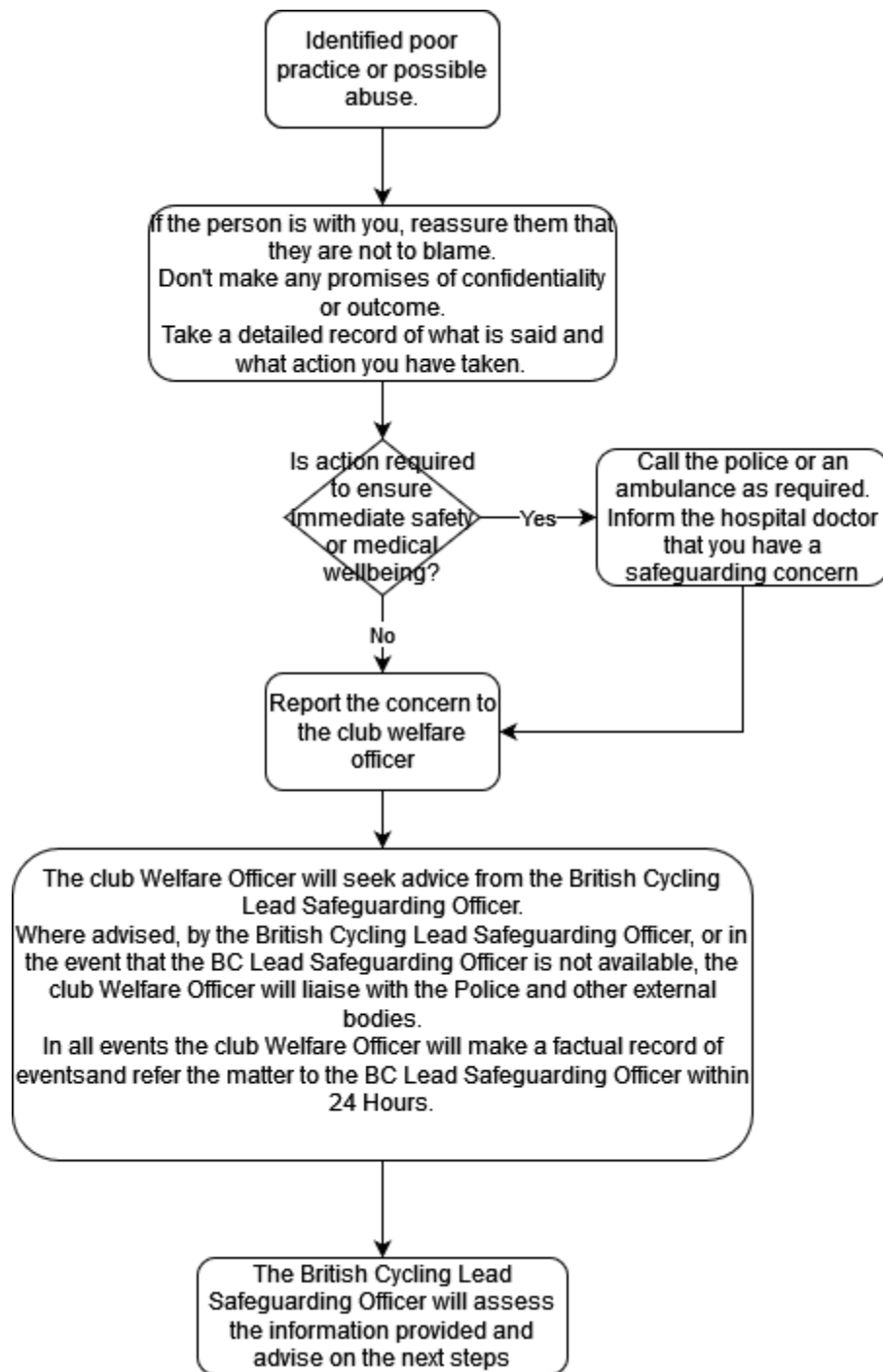


Figure 1 Reporting Concerns

CONSENT

The first priority in safeguarding is to ensure the safety and well-being of the adult.

Adults have a general right to independence, choice and self-determination including control over information about themselves. Club coaches, officials and members are not expected to assist an adult who is felt to be vulnerable or at risk with their decision-making process, but we do expect them to inform the Club Welfare team without delay so that they can ensure appropriate measures and support are in place to allow an adult to make a decision about their safety.

As long as it does not increase the risk to the individual, it should be explained to them that it is their duty to share their concern with the safeguarding lead.

Adults may not give their consent to the sharing of safeguarding information for a number of reasons. E.g,

- they may be unduly influenced, coerced or intimidated by another person,
- they may be frightened of reprisals,
- they may fear losing control,
- they may not trust social services or other partners, or,
- they may fear that their relationship with the abuser will be damaged.

However, there are a number of circumstances where those seeking to support the adult can reasonably override such a decision, including but not limited to:

- It appears that the adult lacks the mental capacity to make that decision (this must be properly explored, and further guidance should be sought from the British Cycling Lead Safeguarding Officer).
- Emergency or life-threatening situations may warrant the sharing of relevant information with the emergency services without consent.
- Other people are, or may be, at risk, including children.
- A serious crime has been committed / may be prevented.
- Individuals in a Position of Trust are implicated.

A careful record of the decision-making process must be kept, and guidance should be sought from the British Cycling Lead Safeguarding Officer. If the decision is made to act without the adult's consent, then unless it is unsafe to do so, the adult should be informed that this is being done and of the reasons why.

CLUB CONTACT DETAILS

OUR WELFARE OFFICER

Name: Paul Stevenson

Tel: 07779 121049

Email: paulstevenson1974@outlook.com

OUR DEPUTY WELFARE OFFICER

Name: Lianne Lusty

Tel: 07590 517720

Email: liannejordan1984@gmail.com

BRITISH CYCLING CONTACT DETAILS

LEAD SAFEGUARDING OFFICER

National Cycling Centre
Stuart Street
Manchester
M14 4DQ

Tel: 0161 274 2000

Email: compliance@britishcycling.org.uk (Mark your email subject: FAO the Lead Safeguarding Officer)

EXTERNAL BODIES CONTACT DETAILS

ACTION ON ELDER ABUSE

A national organisation based in London. It aims to prevent the abuse of older people by raising awareness, encouraging education, promoting research and collecting and disseminating information.

Tel: 020 8765 7000

Email: enquiries@elderabuse.org.uk

www.elderabuse.org.uk

ANN CRAFT TRUST (ACT)

A national organisation providing information and advice about adult safeguarding. ACT have a specialist Safeguarding Adults in Sport and Activity team to support the sector

Tel: 0115 951 5400

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

www.anncrafttrust.org

MEN'S ADVICE LINE

For male domestic abuse survivors

Tel: 0808 801 0327

NATIONAL 24 HOUR FREEPHONE DOMESTIC ABUSE HELPLINE

Llinell Gymorth Byw HebOfn/ Live free from fear helpline

Tel: 0808 8010 800

Type Talk: 18001 0808 801 0800

Text: 078600 77 333

RAPE CRISIS FEDERATION OF 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.

Email: info@rapecrisis.co.uk

www.rapecrisis.co.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

www.respond.org.uk

STOP HATE CRIME

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

Web Chat: www.stophateuk.org/talk-to-us/

E mail: talk@stophateuk.org

Text: 07717 989 025

Text relay: 18001 0800 138 1625

By post: PO Box 851, Leeds LS1 9QS

SUSY 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

Fax: 020 8392 1830

Email: info@suzylamplugh.org

www.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

www.victimsupport.com

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.

www.womensaid.org.uk/information-support

LOCAL POLICE

Tel: 101

In an emergency contact 999

THE SAMARITANS

Tel: 08457 90 90

DEFINITIONS

Adult at Risk

An **Adult at Risk** is defined by Wales (Social Services and Well Being Act 2014) as an individual aged 18 years and over who:

- 1) is experiencing or is at risk of abuse or neglect, AND;
- 2) has needs for care and support (whether or not the authority is meeting any of those needs) AND;
- 3) as a result of those needs is unable to protect himself or herself against the abuse or neglect or the risk of it.

Abuse and 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. Any or all of the following types of abuse may be perpetrated as the result of deliberate intent, negligence, omission or ignorance.

There are different types and patterns of abuse and neglect and different circumstances in which they may take place.

Safeguarding legislation in each home nation lists categories of abuse differently however, they all include the following types of abuse:

- Physical
- Sexual
- Psychological
- Neglect
- Financial

Abuse can take place in any relationship and there are many contexts in which abuse might take place; e.g. Institutional abuse, Domestic Abuse, Forced Marriage, Human Trafficking, Modern Slavery, Sexual Exploitation, County Lines, Radicalisation, Hate Crime, Mate Crime, Cyber bullying, Scams. Some of these are named specifically within home nation legislations.

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 fan.

Some examples of abuse within sport include:

- Harassment of a participant because of their (perceived) disability or other protected characteristics.
- Not meeting the needs of the participant e.g. training without a necessary break.
- A coach intentionally striking an athlete.
- One elite participant controlling another athlete with threats of withdrawal from their partnership.
- An official who sends unwanted sexually explicit text messages to a participant with learning disabilities.
- A participant threatens another participant with physical harm and persistently blames them for poor performance.

Abuse or neglect outside sport could be carried out by:

- A spouse, partner or family member.
- Neighbours or residents.
- Friends, acquaintances or strangers.
- People who deliberately exploit adults they perceive as vulnerable.
- Paid staff, professionals or volunteers providing care and support.

Often the perpetrator is known to the adult and may be in a position of trust and/or power.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The safeguarding of adults is complex, and this section aims to shed light on the legislation and other considerations that should be made.

SAFEGUARDING ADULTS LEGISLATION

Safeguarding Adults legislation is compliant with United Nations directives on the rights of disabled people and commitments to the rights of older people. It is covered by:

- The Human Rights Act 1998
- The Data Protection Act 2018
- General Data Protection Regulations 2018

The practices and procedures within this policy are based on the relevant legislation and government guidance.

- England - The Care Act 2014
Care and Support Statutory Guidance (especially chapter 14) 2014
- Wales - Social Services and Well Being Act 2014
Wales Safeguarding Procedures 2019
- Scotland - Adult Support and Protection Act 2007
- Adult Support and Protection (Scotland) Act 2007 Code of Practice 2014
- Northern Ireland - Adult Safeguarding Prevention and Protection in Partnership 2015

Many other pieces of UK and home nation legislation also affect adult safeguarding. These include legislation about different forms of abuse and those that govern information sharing. For example:

- Murder/attempted murder
- Physical Assault
- Sexual Offences
- Domestic Abuse/Coercive control
- Forced Marriage
- Female Genital Mutilation
- Theft and Fraud
- Modern slavery and Human exploitation
- Hate crime
- Harassment
- Listing and Barring of those unsuitable to work with adults with care and support needs

Each home nation also has legislation about the circumstances in which decisions can be made on behalf of an adult who is unable to make decisions for themselves:

- England and Wales - Mental Capacity Act 2005
- Scotland - Adults with Incapacity Act 2000
- Mental Capacity (Northern Ireland) 2016
- There are specific offences applying to the mistreatment of and sexual offences against adults who do not have Mental Capacity and specific offences where mistreatment is carried out by a person who is employed as a carer: e.g. wilful neglect and wilful mistreatment.

PERSON CENTRED SAFEGUARDING/ MAKING SAFEGUARDING PERSONAL

The legislation recognises that adults make choices that may mean that one part of our well-being suffers at the expense of another – for example we move away from friends and family to take a better job. Similarly, adults can choose to risk their personal safety; for example, to provide care to a partner with dementia who becomes abusive when they are disorientated and anxious.

None of us can make these choices for another adult. If 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 from any actions agencies take to help them to protect themselves.

The concept of ‘Person Centered Safeguarding’/‘Making Safeguarding Personal’ means engaging the person 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. Organisations work to support adults to achieve the outcomes they want for themselves. 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. There may be many different ways to prevent further harm. Working with the person will mean that actions taken help them to find the solution that is right for them. Treating people with respect, enhancing their dignity and supporting their ability to make decisions also helps promote people's sense of self-worth and supports recovery from abuse.

If someone has difficulty making their views and wishes known, then they can be supported or represented by an advocate. This might be a safe family member or friend of their choice or a professional advocate (usually from a third sector organisation).

Wales (Social Services and Well Being Act 2014)

The Act’s principles are:

- **Responsibility** - Safeguarding is everyone’s responsibility.
- **Well-being** - Any actions taken must safeguard the person’s well-being.
- **Person-centered approach** - Understand what outcomes the adult wishes to achieve and what matters to them.
- **Voice and control** - Expect people to know what is best for them and support them to be involved in decision making about their lives.
- **Language** - Make an active offer of use of the Welsh language and use professional interpreters where other languages are needed.
- **Prevention** - It is better to take action before harm occurs.

MENTAL CAPACITY AND DECISION MAKING

We make many decisions every day, often without realising. UK Law assumes that all people over the age of 16 have the ability to make their own decisions, unless it has been proved that they can't. It also gives us the right to make any decision that we need to make and gives us the right to make our own decisions even if others consider them to be unwise.

We make so many decisions that it is easy to take this ability for granted. The Law says that to make a decision we need to:

- Understand information,
- Remember it for long enough,
- Think about the information,
- Communicate our decision.

A person's ability to do this may be affected by things such as learning disability, dementia, mental health needs, acquired brain injury and physical ill health.

Most adults have the ability to make their own decisions given the right support however, some adults with care and support needs have the experience of other people making decisions about them and for them.

Some people can only make simple decisions like which colour T-shirt to wear or can only make decisions if a lot of time is spent supporting them to understand the options. If someone has a disability that means they need support to understand or make a decision this must be provided. A small number of people cannot make any decisions. Being unable to make a decision is called "lacking mental capacity".

Mental capacity refers to the ability to make a decision at the time that decision is needed. A person's mental capacity can change. If it is safe/possible to wait until they are able to be involved in decision making or to make the decision themselves.

For example:

- A person with epilepsy may not be able to make a decision following a seizure.
- Someone who is anxious may not be able to make a decision at that point.
- A person may not be able to respond as quickly if they have just taken some medication that causes fatigue.

Mental Capacity is important for safeguarding for several reasons,

Not being allowed to make decisions one is capable of making is abuse. For example, a disabled adult may want to take part in an activity but their parent who is their carer won't allow them to and will not provide the support they would need. Conversely the adult may not seem to be benefiting from an activity other people are insisting they do.

Another situation is where an adult is being abused and they are scared of the consequences of going against the views of the person abusing them. It is recognised in the law as coercion and a person can be seen not to have mental capacity because they cannot make 'free and informed decisions'.

Mental Capacity must also be considered when we believe abuse or neglect might be taking place. It is important to make sure an 'adult at risk' has choices in the actions taken to safeguard them, including whether or not they want other

people informed about what has happened, however, in some situations the adult may not have the mental capacity to understand the choice or to tell you, their views.

Each home nation in the UK has legislation that describes when and how we can make decisions for people who are unable to make decisions for themselves. The principles are the same.

- We can only make decisions for other people if they cannot do that for themselves at the time the decision is needed.
- If the decision can wait, wait – e.g. to get help to help the person make their decision or until they can make it themselves.
- If we have to make a decision for someone else, then we must make the decision in their best interests (for their benefit) and take into account what we know about their preferences and wishes.
- If the action we are taking to keep people safe will restrict them, then we must think of a way to do that which restricts their freedom and rights as little as possible.

Many potential difficulties with making decisions can be overcome with preparation. A person needing support to help them make decisions whilst taking part in a sports organisation will ordinarily be accompanied by someone e.g. a family member or formal carer whose role includes supporting them to make decisions.

It is good practice to get as much information about the person as possible. Some people with care and support needs will have a 'One page profile' or a 'This is me' document that describes important things about them. Some of those things will be about how to support the person, their routines, food and drink choices etc. but will also include things they like and don't like doing. It's also important to have an agreement with the person who has enrolled the adult in the sports activity about how different types of decisions will be made on a day-to-day basis.

If a person who has a lot of difficulty making their own decisions is thought to be being abused or neglected you will need to refer the situation to the Local Authority. This should result in health or social care professionals making an assessment for mental capacity and/or getting the person the support they need to be able to make decisions.

There may be times when a sporting organisation needs to make decisions on behalf of an individual in an emergency. Decisions taken to safeguard an adult who cannot make the decision for themselves could include:

- Sharing information about safeguarding concerns with people that can help protect them.
- Stopping them being in contact with the person causing harm.

RECORDING AND INFORMATION SHARING

All sports organisations must comply with the Data Protection Act (DPA) and the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR).

Information about concerns of abuse includes personal data. It is therefore important to be clear as to the grounds for processing and sharing information about concerns of abuse.

Processing information includes record keeping. Records relating to safeguarding concerns must be accurate and relevant. They must be stored confidentially with access only to those with a need to know.

Sharing information, with the right people, is central to good practice in safeguarding adults. However, information sharing must only ever be with those who 'need to know'.

This does **NOT** automatically include the persons spouse, partner, adult, child, unpaid or paid carer. Information should only be shared with family and friends and/or carers with the consent of the adult or if the adult does not have capacity to make that decision and family/ friends/ carers need to know in order to help keep the person safe.

The purpose of Data Protection legislation is not to prevent information sharing but to ensure personal information is only shared appropriately. Data protection legislation allows information sharing within an organisation. For example:

- Anyone who has a concern about harm can make a report to an appropriate person within the same organisation,
- Case management meetings and discussions can take place to agree to co-ordinate actions by the organisation.

There are also many situations in which it is perfectly legal to share information about adult safeguarding concerns outside the organisation. Importantly, personal information can be shared with the consent of the adult concerned. However, the adult may not always want information to be shared. This may be because they fear repercussions from the person causing harm or are scared that they will lose control of their situation to statutory bodies or because they feel stupid or embarrassed. Their wishes should be respected unless there are over-riding reasons for sharing information.

The circumstances when we need to share information without the adult's consent include those where:

- it is not safe to contact the adult to gain their consent – i.e. it might put them or the person making contact at further risk.
- you believe they or someone else is at risk, including children.
- 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 does not have mental capacity to consent to information being shared about them.
- the person causing harm has care and support needs.
- the concerns are about an adult at risk living in Wales or Northern Ireland (where there is a duty to report to the Local Authority).

When information is shared without the consent of the adult this must be explained to them, when it is safe to do so, and any further actions should still fully include them.

If you are in doubt as to whether to share information seek advice e.g. seek legal advice and/or contact the Local Authority and explain the situation without giving personal details about the person at risk or the person causing harm.

Any decision to share or not to share information with an external person or organisation must be recorded together with the reasons to share or not share information.

MULTI-AGENCY WORKING

Safeguarding adults' legislation gives the lead role for adult safeguarding to the Local Authority. However, it is recognised that safeguarding can involve a wide range of organisations.

Sports bodies may need to cooperate with the Local Authority and the Police including to:

- Provide more information about the concern you have raised.
- Provide a safe venue for the adult to meet with other professionals e.g. Police/Social Workers/Advocates.
- Attend safeguarding meetings.
- Coordinate internal investigations (e.g. complaints, disciplinary) with investigations by the police or other agencies.
- Share information about the outcomes of internal investigations.
- Provide a safe environment for the adult to continue their sporting activity/their role in the organisation.