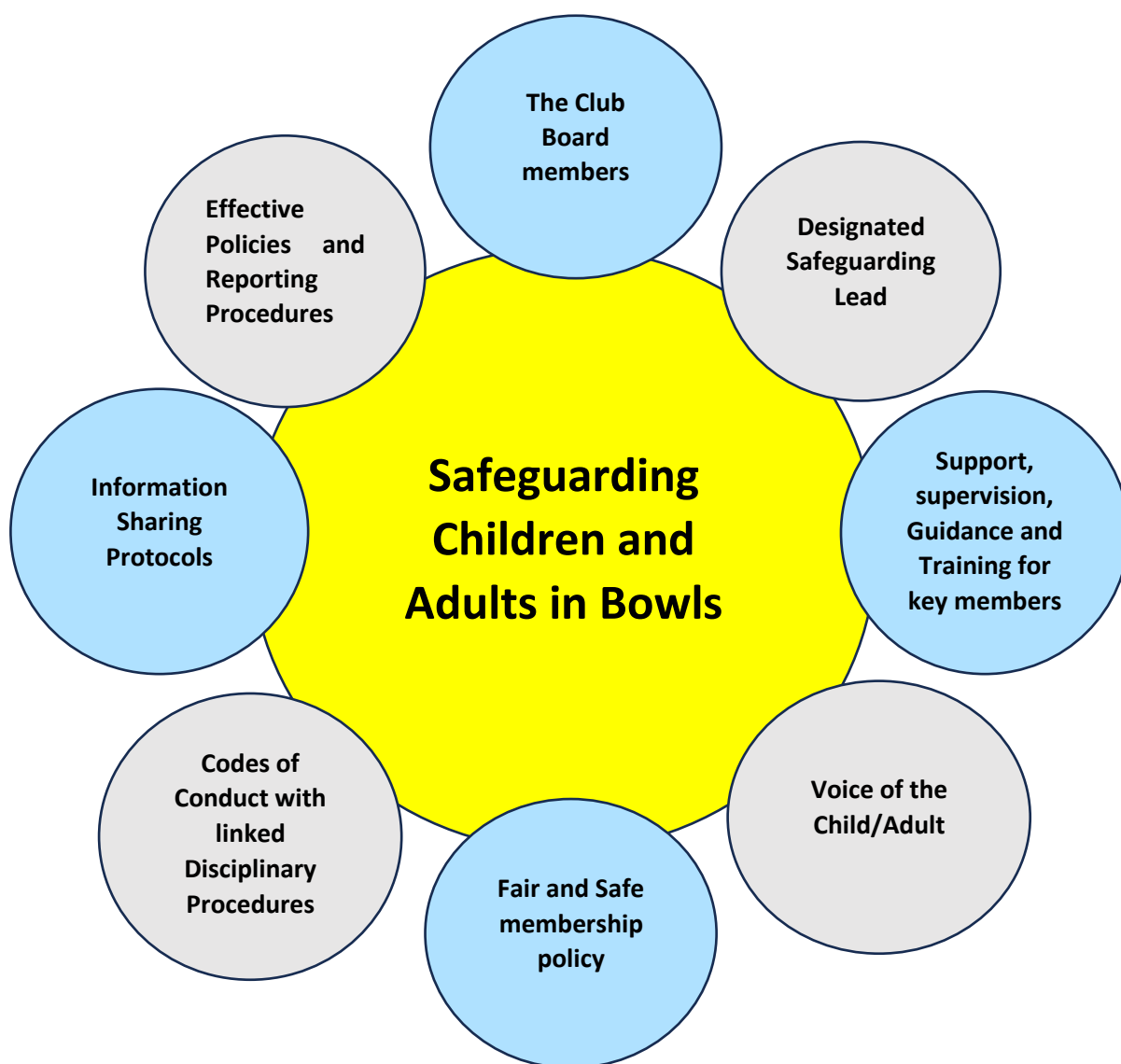




Cambridge Park Bowling and Sports Club Ltd

Safeguarding Policy



CONTENTS

Safeguarding Policy	3
Safeguarding Children in Bowls Policy	3
Legislation and Government Guidance applicable to safeguarding children.....	3
Definitions	3
Key Principles	4
Good Coaching Practice	4
Responsibilities and Communication.....	5
Safeguarding Adults in Bowls Policy	6
Legislation and Government Guidance applicable to safeguarding Adults.....	6
Definitions	6
Key Principles	6
Mental Capacity and Safeguarding	6
Responsibilities and Communication.....	7

SAFEGUARDING POLICY

Cambridge Park Bowling and Sports Club Ltd (herein referred to as The Club) acknowledges its duty of care to safeguard the welfare of all its members involved in bowls and events within the club.

The Club affiliates to the National Governing Bodies and The Club agrees to adopt the Bowls Development Alliances safeguarding policies and procedures. Links below to full policies.

Children: <https://bowlsdevelopmentalliance.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/BDA-Safeguarding-Children-Policy-V10-Feb-2022-Header-switch.pdf>

Adults: <https://bowlsdevelopmentalliance.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/BDA-Safeguarding-Adults-Policy-V2-header-switch.pdf>

To adopt safe practice in the recruitment, training and supervision of staff, coaches, and volunteers.

To nominate and advertise to members the existence of a Club Safeguarding Officer.

Promote safeguarding training opportunities to the Club Safeguarding Officer and other club members.

Have a safe and fair membership policy.

To report all safeguarding concerns to the NGB Safeguarding Officer

SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN IN BOWLS POLICY

Legislation and Government Guidance applicable to safeguarding children.

The Children Acts 1989 and 2004

Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 (updated 2020)

Information sharing advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents and carers.

Keeping Children Safe in Education

The Prevent Duty

The Sexual Offences Act 2003

Definitions

In England, a child is defined in **The Childrens Act 1989** as anyone who has not yet reached their 18th birthday,

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined within statutory guidance **Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018** as “protecting children from maltreatment; preventing impairment of children’s health or development; ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care; and taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes”.

Key Principles

The safety and welfare of children is paramount.

Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility.

All children regardless of age, disability, gender reassignment, race (including ethnic origin, nationality, and colour), religion or belief, sex (gender) and sexual orientation have the right to enjoy their sport free from abuse and poor practice.

It is recognised that some children have additional vulnerability, which may be due to disability, language, sexual orientation, culture, the impact of previous experiences or the act that they perform in an elite environment.

All concerns and allegations of abuse and poor practice will be taken seriously and responded to swiftly and appropriately.

The view of children will be listened to, valued and respected.

For a definition of types and signs of abuse see the full BDA full policy linked above.

Good Coaching Practice

Coaches must read this policy and be aware of the process to follow, to deal with any concerns. All coaches **must** be DBS cleared and are recommended to attend a Coach Bowls Safeguarding Course.

The Child Protection in Sport Unit (CPSU) outlines best practice guidelines for coaches.

The need for ratios for coaches to participants to be linked to the age of the children involved.

Coaches should never be left alone with an individual or group and it is recommended that at least one adult present is the same gender as the bowler or group of bowlers.

Physical contact should always be intended to meet the child's needs not the adults. Adults should never touch a child inappropriately. A responsible adult should only use physical contact if it's aim is to: develop sports skills or techniques, treat an injury, prevent an injury or accident from occurring or meet the requirements of the sport. The adult should explain the reason for the physical contact to the child, reinforcing the teaching or coaching skill. Unless the situation is an emergency, the adult should ask the child for permission.

A coach must not have a sexual relationship with anyone that they are coaching who is below the age of 18 years.

The coach should hold an appropriate qualification, comply with minimum age requirements, have relevant insurance cover, have completed a criminal records disclosure that is acceptable to the NGB (if they are coaching children unsupervised on a regular basis) and have read and understood the Safeguarding Children Policy, The Safeguarding Adults at Risk Policy plus the following policies of their NGB.

Code of conduct for coaches:

<https://www.ukcoaching.org/resources/topics/guides/code-of-practice-for-sports-coaches>

Equality Policy

<https://www.bowlsengland.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Equality-Policy-June-Final-2019.pdf>

Health and Safety Policy

Tbc

Responsibilities and Communication

The Club Safeguarding Policy will be available to all members, parents, staff, volunteers, and participants.

The Club Safeguarding Officer has responsibility for responding to any allegations, concerns, or child protection incidents, passing information to the appropriate Local Authorities and the NGB Safeguarding Officer and informing the appropriate Club members where relevant.

The Club has responsibility for ensuring that the policy and procedures are implemented, including referring any appropriate disciplinary action to the relevant bowls governing bodies.

Parents have a responsibility to work together with the Club in implementing procedures and providing their children with the necessary information to keep themselves safe.

The policy will be reviewed annually by the Board, monitored regularly, and amended as appropriate, drawing on updated legislation and guidance as appropriate from Bowls National Governing Bodies as necessary.

SAFEGUARDING ADULTS IN BOWLS POLICY

Legislation and Government Guidance applicable to safeguarding Adults

The Care Act 2014

Care and Support Statutory Guidance 2014

Mental Capacity Act 2005

Definitions

An adult at risk is defined in **The Care Act 2014** as an individual aged 18 years and over who has needs for care and support (whether or not the local authority is meeting any of those needs) AND; is experiencing, or at risk of, abuse or neglect, AND as a result of those care and support needs is unable to protect themselves from either the risk of, or the experience of abuse or neglect.

Safeguarding adults is defined in **Care and Support Statutory Guidance** as; protecting and adult's right to live safely, free from abuse and neglect. It is about people and organisations working together to prevent and stop both the risks and experience of abuse or neglect, while at the same time making sure that the adult's wellbeing is promoted including, where appropriate, having regard to their views, wishes, feelings and beliefs in deciding on any action. This must recognise that adults sometimes have complex interpersonal relationships and may be ambivalent, unclear, or unrealistic about their personal circumstances.

Key Principles

Empowerment - People being supported and encouraged to make their own decisions and informed consent.

Prevention - It is better to act before harm occurs.

Proportionality -The least intrusive response appropriate to the risk presented.

Protection - Support and representation for those in greatest need.

Partnership – Local solutions through services working with their communities. Communities have a part to play in preventing, detecting, and reporting neglect and abuse.

Accountability – Accountability and transparency in delivering safeguarding.

Mental Capacity and Safeguarding

If a person who has a lot of difficulty making their own decisions is thought to be being abused or neglected the situation should be referred to the Local Authority, and this should result in health or social care professionals assessing mental capacity and/or getting the person the support, they need to make decisions.

There may be times when a bowls club 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.

Responsibilities and Communication

The Club Safeguarding Policy will be available to all members, parents, staff, volunteers, and participants.

The Club Safeguarding Officer has responsibility for responding to any allegations, concerns, passing information to the appropriate Local Authorities and the NGB Safeguarding Officer and informing the appropriate Club members where relevant.

The policy will be reviewed annually by the Board, monitored regularly, and amended as appropriate, drawing on updated legislation and guidance as appropriate from Bowls National Governing Bodies as necessary.

Dealing with Concerns, Disclosures or Allegations

Please follow the links above to the full policies for advice.