

Yoga Fellowship of Northern Ireland

Safeguarding Adults at Risk Policy & Procedure

December 2017

Yoga Fellowship of NI Safeguarding Adults at Risk Policy & Procedure

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1. Introduction

The Yoga Fellowship of NI (YFNI) is committed to creating and maintaining a safe and positive environment for Adults at Risk* and accepts its responsibility to ensure YFNI trained teachers are fully aware of the need to safeguard the welfare of all adults involved in yoga in their classes, in accordance with the Adult Safeguarding Operational Procedures (September 2016). (<http://www.hscboard.hscni.net/download/PUBLICATIONS/safeguard-vulnerable-adults/niasp-publications/Adult-Safeguarding-Operational-Procedures.pdf>)

YFNI's Safeguarding Adults at Risk Policy and Procedures apply to all individuals over the age of 18 at *potential* risk of harm in yoga classes provided by YFNI trained teachers.

**Please note the change of term previously used within adult safeguarding policies from "Vulnerable Adults" to the term "Adults at Risk" (see page 6 for definition).*

2. Policy Aims

This policy aims to:

- promote zero-tolerance of harm to all adults at risk from abuse, exploitation or neglect;
- influence the way YFNI thinks about harm to adults resulting from abuse, exploitation or neglect by embedding a culture which recognises every adult's right to respect and dignity, honesty, humanity and compassion in every aspect of their life;
- prevent and reduce the risk of harm to adults, while supporting people's right to maintain control over their lives and make informed choices free from coercion;
- establish clear guidance for reporting concerns that an adult is, or may be, at risk of being harmed or in need of protection and how these will be responded to; and
- promote a continuous learning approach to adult safeguarding.

3. Principles

The guidance given in the policy and procedures is based on the following principles:

A Rights-Based Approach: To promote and respect an adult's right to be safe and secure; to freedom from harm and coercion; to equity of treatment; to the protection of the law; to privacy; to confidentiality; and freedom from discrimination.

An Empowering Approach: To empower adults to make informed choices about their lives, to maximise their opportunities to participate in wider society, to keep themselves safe and free from harm and enabled to manage their own decisions in respect of exposure to risk.

Person-Centred Approach: To promote and facilitate participation of adults in decisions affecting their lives taking appropriate account of their views, wishes and feelings and, where appropriate, the views of others who have an interest in his or her safety and well-being.

A Consent-Driven Approach: To make a presumption that the adult has the ability to give or withhold consent; to make informed choices; to help inform choice through the provision of information, and the identification of options and alternatives; to have particular regard to the needs of individuals who require support with communication, advocacy or who lack the

capacity to consent; and intervening in the life of an adult against his or her wishes only in particular circumstances, for very specific purposes and always in accordance with the law.

A Collaborative Approach: To acknowledge that adult safeguarding will be most effective when it has the full support of the wider public and of safeguarding partners across all sectors working together and is delivered in a way where roles, responsibilities and lines of accountability are clearly defined and understood.

All adults, regardless of age, ability or disability, gender, race, religious belief, ethnic origin, sexual orientation, marital or gender status have the right to be protected from abuse and poor practice and to participate in an enjoyable and safe environment.

YFNI will seek to ensure that yoga is inclusive and will endeavour to make reasonable adjustments¹ for any ability, disability or impairment in all YFNI events and training days; we will also commit to continuous development, monitoring and review for our YFNI committee and teaching members where appropriate and practicable.

The rights, dignity, and worth of all adults will always be respected.

We recognise that ability and disability can change over time, such that some adults may be additionally vulnerable to abuse, i.e., those who have a dependency on others or have different communication needs.

We recognise that an adult with a disability may or may not identify themselves or be identified as an adult 'at risk' or vulnerable.

As yoga teachers we all have a shared responsibility to ensure the safety and well-being of all adults and will act appropriately and report concerns where these concerns arise within a yoga environment, for example through the inappropriate behaviour of a YFNI-trained teacher or a YFNI committee member.

All allegations will be taken seriously and responded to quickly in line with YFNI's Safeguarding Adults at Risk Policy and Procedures.

YFNI recognises the role and responsibilities of the statutory agencies in safeguarding Adults at Risk and would encourage all committee and teaching members to familiarise themselves with and comply with the procedures of their Local Health and Social Care Boards.

4. Guidance and Legislation

The practices and procedures within this policy are based on the principles contained within UK legislation and Government Guidance and have been developed to complement the Safeguarding Adults Boards policy and procedures

(<http://www.hscboard.hscni.net/download/PUBLICATIONS/safeguard-vulnerable-adults/niasp-publications/Adult-Safeguarding-Operational-Procedures.pdf>), and take the following into consideration:

- Adult Safeguarding: Prevention and Protection in Partnership (July 2015)
- Adult Safeguarding Operational Procedures (Sept 2016)
- The Protection of Freedoms Act 2012

¹ The Disability Discrimination Act 1995 www.equalityni.org

- Family Homes and Domestic Violence (NI) Order 1998
- The Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups (NI) Order 2007
- The Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
- The Human Rights Act 1998
- The Data Protection Act 1994 and 1998
- The Disability Discrimination Act 1995
- Justice Act (Northern Ireland) 2015

5. Definitions

In recent years there has been a marked shift away from using the term 'vulnerable' to describe adults potentially at risk from harm or abuse. To assist working through and understanding this policy a number of key definitions need to be explained:

Adult at risk of harm: is a person aged 18 or over, whose exposure to harm through abuse, exploitation or neglect may be increased by their:

- a) **Personal characteristics** which may include, but are not limited to, age, disability, special educational needs, illness, mental or physical frailty or impairment of, or disturbance in, the functioning of the mind or brain.

AND/OR

- b) **Life circumstances** which may include, but are not limited to, isolation, socio-economic factors and environmental living conditions.

Adult in need of protection: is a person aged 18 or over, whose exposure to harm through abuse, exploitation or neglect may be increased by their:

- a) Personal characteristics **AND/OR**

- b) Life circumstances **AND**

- c) Who is unable to protect their own well-being, property, assets, rights or other interests; **AND**

- d) Where the action or inaction of another person or persons is harming, or is likely to cause, him/her to be harmed

Abuse is a violation of an individual's human and civil rights by another person or persons. (See page 7 for further explanations on the types of abuse).

Adult is anyone aged 18 or over.

Adult Safeguarding is protecting a person's right to live in safety, free from abuse and neglect.

Capacity refers to the ability to make a decision at a particular time, for example when under considerable stress. The starting assumption must always be that a person has the capacity to make a decision unless it can be established that they lack capacity.

Consent is a clear indication of a willingness to participate in an activity or to accept a service. An adult at risk may signal consent verbally, by gesture, by willing participation or in writing. Decisions with more serious consequences will require more formal consideration of consent and appropriate steps should be taken to ensure consent is valid. No one can give, or withhold, consent on behalf of another adult unless special provision for particular purposes has been made for this, usually in law.

Local Adult Safeguarding Partnerships (LASPs) the five LASPs are located within, and accountable to, their respective Health and Social Care Trusts. Their role is to implement the Northern Ireland Adult Safeguarding Partnership (NIASP)* Strategic Plan, policy and operational procedures locally. Each LASP has responsibility to promote all aspects of safeguarding activity in its area and to promote multi-disciplinary, multi-agency and interagency cooperation, including the sharing of learning and best practice.

* Northern Ireland Adult Safeguarding Partnership (NIASP) is a regional collaborative body led by the Health and Social Care Trust (HSCT). It is supported in its work by all its constituent members, who have made a commitment to adult safeguarding.

Self-Neglect is when a concern has arisen due to the person seriously neglecting his/her own care and welfare and putting himself/herself and/or others at serious risk. Responding to cases of self-neglect poses many challenges.

6. Types of Abuse and Neglect

Definitions from the Adult Safeguarding Operational Procedures 2016

Physical abuse: Physical abuse is the use of physical force or mistreatment of one person by another which may or may not result in actual physical injury. This may include hitting, pushing, rough handling, exposure to heat or cold, force feeding, improper administration of medication, denial of treatment, misuse or illegal use of restraint and deprivation of liberty.

Sexual violence and abuse: Sexual abuse is any behaviour perceived to be of a sexual nature which is unwanted or takes place without consent or understanding. Sexual violence and abuse can take many forms and may include non-contact sexual activities, such as indecent exposure, stalking, grooming, being made to look at or be involved in the production of sexually abusive material, or being made to watch sexual activities. It may/may not involve physical contact. Sexual violence can be found across all sections of society, irrelevant of gender, age, ability, religion, race, ethnicity, personal circumstances, socio-economic status or sexual orientation.

Psychological/emotional abuse: Psychological/emotional abuse is behaviour that is psychologically harmful or inflicts mental distress by threat, humiliation or other verbal/non-verbal conduct. This may include bullying, harassment, threats, humiliation or ridicule, provoking fear of violence, shouting, yelling and swearing, blaming, controlling, intimidation and coercion.

Financial abuse: Financial abuse/material abuse is actual or attempted theft, fraud or burglary. It is the misappropriation or misuse of money, property, benefits, material goods or other asset transactions which the person did not or could not consent to, or which were invalidated by intimidation, coercion or deception. This may include exploitation, embezzlement, withholding pension or benefits or pressure exerted around wills, property or inheritance.

Institutional abuse: Institutional abuse is the mistreatment or neglect of an adult by a regime or individuals in settings which adults who may be at risk reside in or use. This can occur in any organisation, within and outside the HSC sector. Institutional abuse may occur when the routines, systems and regimes result in poor standards of care, poor practice and behaviours, inflexible regimes and rigid routines which violate the dignity and human rights of the adults and place them at risk of harm. Institutional abuse may occur within a culture that denies, restricts or curtails privacy, dignity, choice and independence. It involves the collective failure of a service provider or an organisation to provide safe and appropriate services, and includes a failure to ensure that the necessary preventative and/or protective measures are in place.

Neglect occurs when a person deliberately withholds, or fails to provide, appropriate and adequate care and support which is required by another adult. It may be through a lack of knowledge or awareness, or through a failure to take reasonable action given the information and facts available to them at the time. It may include physical neglect to the extent that health or well-being is impaired, administering too much or too little

medication, failure to provide access to appropriate health or social care, withholding the necessities of life, such as adequate nutrition, heating or clothing, or failure to intervene in situations that are dangerous to the person concerned or to others particularly when the person lacks the capacity to assess risk.

This policy does not include self-harm or self-neglect² within the definition of an 'adult in need of protection'. Each case will require a professional Health and Social Care assessment (HSC Assessment) to determine the appropriate response and consider if any underlying factors require a protection response. For example self-harm may be the manifestation of harm which has been perpetrated by a third party and which the adult feels unable to disclose.

Exploitation is the deliberate maltreatment, manipulation or abuse of power and control over another person; to take advantage of another person or situation usually, but not always, for personal gain from using them as a commodity. It may manifest itself in many forms including slavery, servitude, forced or compulsory labour, domestic violence and abuse, sexual violence and abuse, or human trafficking.

This list of types of harmful conduct is not exhaustive or listed here in any order of priority. There are other indicators which should not be ignored. It is also possible that if a person is being harmed in one way, he/ she may very well be experiencing harm in other ways.

Not included in the Adult Safeguarding Operational Procedures but also relevant:

Domestic violence and abuse: Domestic violence and abuse is threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, verbal, sexual, financial or emotional) inflicted on one person by another where they are or have been intimate partners or family members, irrespective of gender or sexual orientation. Domestic violence and abuse is essentially a pattern of behaviour which is characterised by the exercise of control and the misuse of power by one person over another. It is usually frequent and persistent. It can include violence by a son, daughter, mother, father, husband, wife, life partner or any other person who has a close relationship with the victim. It occurs right across society, regardless of age, gender, race, ethnic or religious group, sexual orientation, wealth, disability or geography.

Human trafficking: Human trafficking involves the acquisition and movement of people by improper means, such as force, threat or deception, for the purposes of exploiting them. It can take many forms, such as domestic servitude, forced criminality, forced labour, sexual exploitation and organ harvesting. Victims of human trafficking can come from all walks of life; they can be male or female, children or adults, and they may come from migrant or indigenous communities.

Hate crime: Hate crime is any incident which constitutes a criminal offence perceived by the victim or any other person as being motivated by prejudice, discrimination or hate towards a person's actual or perceived race, religious belief, sexual orientation, disability, political opinion or gender identity.

Cyber Bullying: Cyber bullying occurs when someone repeatedly makes fun of another person online or repeatedly picks on another person through emails or text messages, or

² self-neglect is defined as an inability or unwillingness to provide for oneself

uses online forums with the intention of harming, damaging, humiliating or isolating another person. It can be used to carry out many different types of bullying (such as racist bullying, homophobic bullying, or bullying related to special educational needs and disabilities) but instead of the perpetrator carrying out the bullying face-to-face, they use technology as a means to do it.

Victims of domestic violence and abuse, sexual violence and abuse, human trafficking and hate crime are regarded as adults in need of protection. There are specific strategies and mechanisms in place designed to meet the particular care and protection needs of these adults and to promote access to justice through the criminal justice system.

7. Signs and Indicators of Abuse and Neglect

Abuse can take place in any context and by all manner of perpetrator. Abuse may be inflicted by anyone in a sporting/physical activity setting that an adult at risk comes into contact with, or outside of that setting. 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.
- 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.
- Evidence of self-harm.
- Fear or anxiety of a particular group or individual.
- Person telling you / another person that they are being abused – i.e. a disclosure.

Self-Neglect

Self-neglect is when a person seriously neglects his/her own care and welfare and putting him/herself and/or others at serious risk. The seriousness of this issue lies in the recognition that self-neglect in vulnerable persons is often not just a personal preference or a behavioural idiosyncrasy but a spectrum of behaviours associated with increased morbidity, mortality and impairments in activities of daily living. Therefore, self-neglect referrals should be viewed as alerts to potentially serious underlying problems requiring evaluation and treatment (Naik et al, 2007).

People wish to respect autonomy and may not wish to be intrusive. However, if concerned or aware of a significant negative change in behaviour, anyone with a concern should consider making contact or alerting statutory services.

8. What to do if you have a concern or someone raises concerns with you

You may become aware that abuse or poor practice is taking place, suspect abuse or poor practice may be occurring or be told about something that may be abuse or poor practice. If so, you can get advice from the YFNI Safeguarding Officer, or, if the Safeguarding Officer is unavailable then report to the YFNI Chairperson or Vice Chairperson.

(Note: poor practice is defined as a slapdash approach which in itself can be an early indicator of abuse).

If you are concerned someone is in immediate danger, contact the police immediately.

It is important when considering your concern that you also consider the needs and wishes of the person at risk, taking into account the nature of the concern.

9. How to Record a Disclosure

Make a note of what the person has said using his or her own words as soon as practicable. Contact YFNI's Safeguarding Officer.

As long as it does not increase the risk to the individual, you should explain to them that it is your duty to share your concern with the Safeguarding Officer.

Describe the circumstances in which the disclosure came about. Take care to distinguish between fact, observation, allegation and opinion. It is important that the information you have is accurate.

Be mindful of the need to be confidential at all times, this information must only be shared with the Safeguarding Officer and other committee members on a 'need to know' basis.

Again, if the matter is urgent and relates to the immediate safety of an adult at risk then **contact the police immediately.**

10. Responding to Non-Recent Allegations of Abuse

It is possible that non-recent allegations of abuse can be made a number of years after the actual incident. This may be because of a change in circumstances for either the survivor or the alleged perpetrator. Any non-recent allegations must follow current YFNI procedures. If there are grounds for concern then statutory authorities must be informed (PSNI or HSCT Adult Safeguarding Team). The following points should also be considered;

- Clearly establish with the adult complainant if there may be any others currently at risk of harm from the person they are saying abused them.
- Advise the person making the complaint that they should inform the PSNI. Encourage them to do so while acknowledging the brave steps they have already taken in beginning to talk about their experience. It is important that the person knows that there is a likelihood that an abuser will not have stopped abusing after their individual abuse ended and if the person harmed them they could be continuing to cause harm to others. This needs to be done without reinforcing the inappropriate guilt the survivor may already have for not coming forward earlier.
- If the complainant refuses to talk to the statutory authorities but has provided you with enough identifying factors then this information **MUST** be shared with the police. This breach of the complainants' confidence is only appropriate if there is any potential that the alleged perpetrator is still a risk to other or could face prosecution (i.e. they are alive). Remember, the welfare of any person currently at risk needs to be considered in response to any request of confidentiality from the person

providing you with the information/complaint. This should be explained to them at the earliest possible stage

- Offer support to the complainant when making a formal complaint to the police.
- Signpost the complainant to support agencies that can provide counselling.

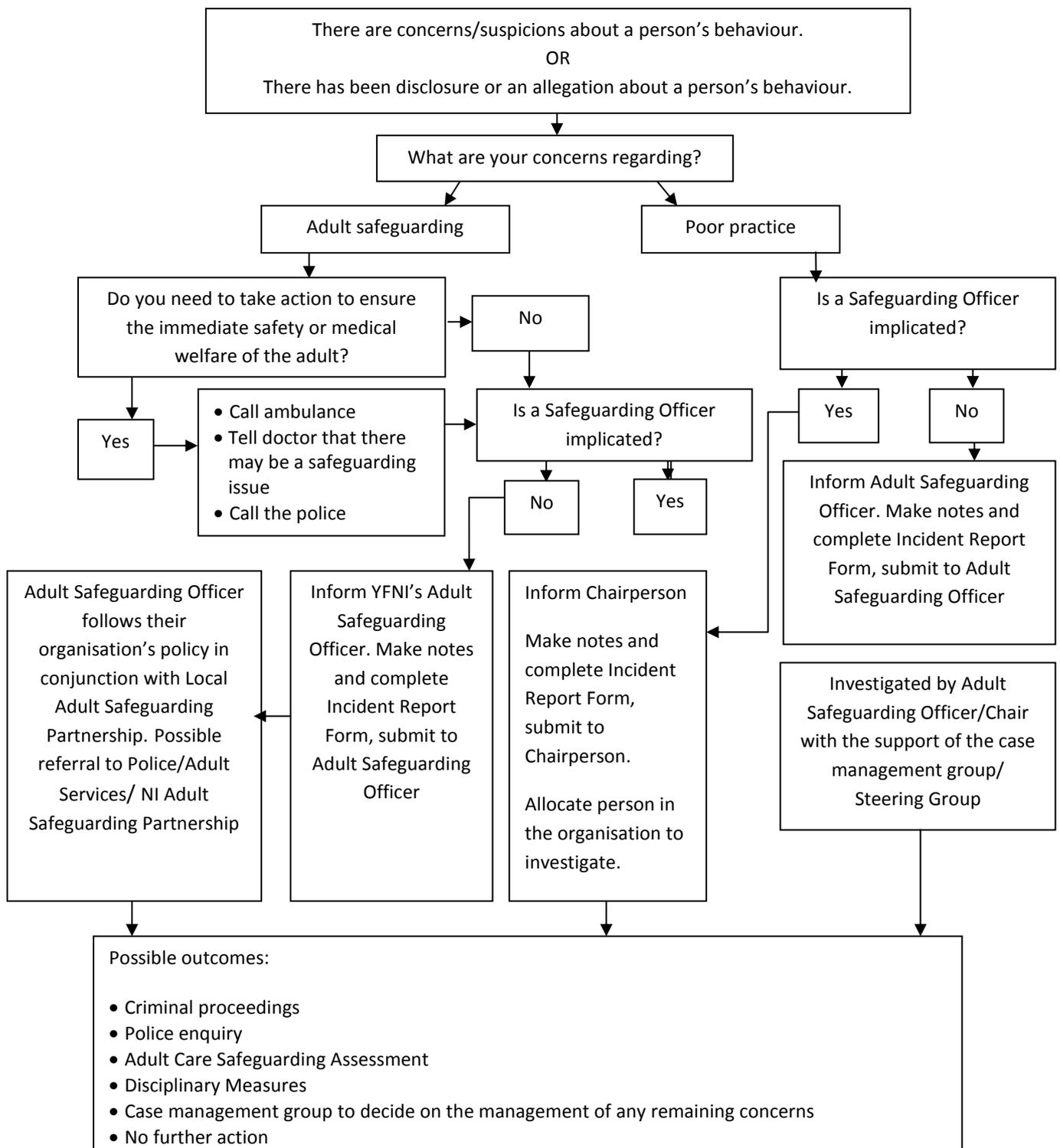
When an adult making a complaint chooses not to report the matter to the police and you have already discussed the possibility of any other person still being at risk you MUST follow the YFNI reporting procedures and inform the PSNI or Gateway Team immediately of any identifying features of the allegation including the name of the alleged abuser. The person making the complaint should be informed that this is the organisation's moral and legal responsibility (under the Criminal Law Act 1967). If the individual wishes to remain anonymous this should be respected but again explaining that without any further co-operation there may be little action the Police can take to protect others. Encourage them to talk directly to the HSCT Adult Safeguarding Team, if not the Police, in order to enable Social Services to consider if there is any action they can take to protect others at risk, as their threshold for intervention is lower than the evidence required for any criminal justice prosecution.

11. Barriers to reporting abuse

There can be many barriers to prevent an adult at risk reporting abuse including;

- simply not accepting that abuse could be occurring;
- isolation and having fewer contacts to disclose to;
- a dependency on others for practical assistance in daily living, including intimate care;
- an impaired capacity to resist, avoid or understand abuse;
- having speech and language communication needs which may make it difficult to tell others what is happening;
- having learnt to be compliant;
- others may be reluctant to challenge those who may often be viewed as valiantly coping with the burden of caring for an adult at risk and therefore not considered to be displaying abusive behaviour.

Safeguarding Adults Flowchart Dealing with Concerns, Suspicions, or Disclosure



Remember to involve the adult at risk throughout the process wherever possible. It is important to gain consent for any referrals to Adult Services if the person has capacity. The starting assumption must always be that a person has the capacity to make a decision unless it can be established via a functional assessment that they lack capacity.

12. Roles and responsibilities

YFNI is committed to having the following in place:

- An adult safeguarding officer to provide guidance to support the policy and procedures;
- A clear line of accountability within the organisation for work on promoting the welfare of all adults;
- Procedures for dealing with allegations of abuse or poor practice against teaching members where those teachers are YFNI-trained teachers;
- Arrangements to work effectively with other organisations to safeguard and promote the welfare of adults at risk, including arrangements for sharing information;
- Appropriate whistle blowing procedures and an open and inclusive culture that enables safeguarding and equality and diversity issues to be addressed.

13. Good Practice, Poor Practice, and Abuse

It can be difficult to distinguish poor practice from abuse, whether intentional or accidental.

It is not the responsibility of any individual teacher or member of YFNI to make judgements regarding whether or not abuse is taking place, however, all YFNI members and committee members have the responsibility to recognise and identify poor practice and potential abuse, and act on this if they have concerns.

Good Practice

YFNI expects that all YFNI-trained teachers:

- Adopt and endorse the YFNI Teaching Code of Conduct.
- Complete a course in [basic awareness](#) in working with Adults at Risk.

See Volunteer Now: <http://www.volunteernow.co.uk/training-and-standards/keeping-adults-safe>

Everyone involved in yoga should:

- Aim to make the experience of yoga fun and enjoyable.
- Promote fairness and playing by the rules.
- Not tolerate the use of prohibited or illegal substances.
- Treat all adults equally and preserve their dignity; this includes giving more and less talented members of a group similar attention, time and respect.

Yoga teachers and those working directly with adults at risk should:

- Respect the developmental stage of each person and ensure that the yoga training intensity is appropriate to the physical, social and emotional stage of the development of the person(s);
- Work with adults at risk, and their carers (where appropriate) to develop realistic training/classes which are suited to the needs and lifestyle of the individual, not the ambitions of others such as teachers and other yoga coaches;
- Build relationships based on mutual trust and respect, encouraging adults at risk to take responsibility for their own development and decision-making;
- Always be publicly open when working with adults at risk;

- Avoid facilitating directly or indirectly yoga teaching sessions where a teacher and an individual adult at risk are completely unobserved;
- Avoid unnecessary physical contact with people. Physical contact (touching) can be appropriate so long as:
 - It is neither intrusive nor disturbing
 - The adult's permission has been openly given
 - It is delivered in an open environment
 - It is needed to demonstrate during a yoga session
- Maintain a safe and appropriate relationship with everyone and avoid forming intimate relationships with students you are working with as this may threaten the position of trust and respect present between student and teacher;
- Be an excellent role model by maintaining appropriate standards of behaviour;
- Gain the consent of the adult at risk and, where appropriate, the consent of relevant carers, in writing, to administer emergency first aid or other medical treatment if the need arises;
- Be aware of medical conditions, disabilities, existing injuries and medicines being taken and keep written records of any injury or accident that occurs, together with details of treatments provided;
- Teachers should ensure that their current knowledge of emergency first aid is up to date and valid at all times – **note that YFNI's policy on this is that all YFNI-trained teachers should have their first aid certificate renewed every three years;**
- Gain written consent as and when necessary from the adult at risk, or their carer or guardian(s). This must be the adult themselves if they have capacity to do so (see definition page 6).

Poor Practice

The following are regarded as poor practice and should be avoided:

- Unnecessarily spending excessive amounts of time alone with an individual adult;
- Engaging in rough, physical or sexually provocative games, including horseplay;
- Allowing or engaging in inappropriate touching of any form;
- Using language that might be regarded as inappropriate by the adult and which may be hurtful or disrespectful;
- Making sexually suggestive comments, even in jest;
- Reducing an adult to tears as a form of control;
- Letting allegations made by an adult go un-investigated, unrecorded, or not acted upon;
- Taking an adult at risk alone in a car on journeys, however short;
- Inviting or taking an adult at risk to your home or office where they will be alone with you;
- Sharing a room with an adult at risk;
- Doing things of a personal nature that adults at risk can do for themselves (e.g. dressing).

Note: *At times it may be acceptable to do some of the above. In these cases, to protect both the adult at risk and yourself, seek written consent from the adult at risk and, where appropriate, their carers or guardian.*

If, during your care, an adult at risk suffers any injury, seems distressed in any manner, appears to be sexually aroused by your actions, or misunderstands/misinterprets something you have done, report these incidents as soon as possible to another adult in the organisation and make a brief written note of it.

14. Further Information

Policies, procedures and supporting information are available on the YFNI website: www.yfni.co.uk

Review date

This policy will be reviewed every three years or sooner in the event of legislative changes or revised policies and best practice.

Appendix 1 -Incident Report Form

INCIDENT RECORD FORM : ADULT SAFEGUARDING	
<i>Name of Yoga teacher/ group/club/venture</i>	
Record completed by:	
Position:	Date:
Adult at Risks Name:	
Adult at Risks Address:	
Adult at Risks Date of Birth:	
Parents/Carer's Names and Address:	

Date and time of any incident:	Date:	Time:
Your Observations:		

<p>Detail <u>exactly</u> what the adult at risk said and what you said :</p> <p>(Remember do not lead the adult at risk – record actual details. Continue on a separate sheet if necessary)</p>	
<p>Action taken so far:</p>	
<p>YFNI Adult Safeguarding Officer informed? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	
<p>External Agencies contacted</p>	
<p>Police <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Station contacted: <hr/> Name: <hr/> Contact no:</p>	<p>Details of advice received:</p>
<p>Adult Protection Gateway Services <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Office contacted: <hr/> Name: <hr/> Contact number:</p>	<p>Details of advice received:</p>
<p>Local Council or Education Department (if appropriate) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Org name: <hr/> Name: <hr/> Contact number:</p>	<p>Details of advice received:</p>
<p>LASPs <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <hr/> Name: <hr/> Contact number:</p>	<p>Details of advice received:</p>

Appendix 2 - Legislation and Government Initiatives

Adult Safeguarding: Prevention and Protection in Partnership (2015)

<https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/dhssps/adult-safeguarding-policy.pdf>

The Disability Discrimination Act 1995 www.equalityni.org

The European Convention on Human Rights can be accessed at:

www.echr.coe.int/Documents/Convention_ENG.pdf

The Human Rights Act 1998 can be accessed at:

www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1998/42/contents

The UN Principles for Older Person's (1991) can be accessed at:

<http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/46/a46r091.htm>

The UN Convention on the Rights of a Person with a Disability:

<https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities.html>

Stopping Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse in Northern Ireland: A Seven Year Strategy:

<https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/dhssps/stopping-domestic-sexual-violence-ni.pdf>

Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups (Northern Ireland) Order 2007:

<https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/articles/safeguarding-vulnerable-groups-disclosure-and-barring-service>

Sexual Offences (NI) Order 2008

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisi/2008/1769>

The Sexual Offences Act introduced a number of new offences concerning vulnerable adults and children.

Keeping Adults Safe: A Shared Responsibility - Standards and Guidance for Good Practice in Adult Safeguarding Volunteer Now: <http://volunteernow.co.uk/training-and-standards/keeping-adults-safe-a-shared-responsibility>

This publication contains the new standards and guidance for good practice in working with adults at risk. All organisations have a responsibility to ensure that adults are protected and this new publication will help your organisation to do this. The publication contains 8 sections each containing a standard and supporting guidance.

Young people with learning disabilities who sexually abuse: understanding, identifying and responding from within generic education and welfare services

<https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/97893.pdf>

Appendix 3 - Useful Contacts

Chairperson: Margaret O'Neill (2017/18 Committee) info@yfni.co.uk

Safeguarding Officer: Lisa Copeland (2017/18 Committee) info@yfni.co.uk

HSC Trust Adult Safeguarding Team contact

The Adult Safeguarding Gateway teams can be contacted at the following numbers:

Northern Trust	028 256 35512
Western Trust	028 716 11366
South Eastern Trust	028 925 01227
Belfast Trust	028 950 41744
Southern Trust	028 374 12015 or 028 374 12354.
Emergency (Out of Hours) Social Work	028 9504 9999

Keeping Adults Safe: A Shared Responsibility - Standards and Guidance for Good Practice in Adult Safeguarding Volunteer Now:

<http://volunteernow.co.uk/training-and-standards/keeping-adults-safe-a-shared-responsibility>

Contact: Ruth Mulholland 07871 174853 or email ruth.mulholland@volunteernow.co.uk

Ann Craft Trust - Safeguarding Adults in Sport and Activity:

Website: www.anncrafttrust.org

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

Telephone: 0115 951 5400

Helpline numbers

24-hour Domestic Violence helpline – 0800 917 1414

Action on Elder Abuse helpline – 0808 808 8141

Other sources of advice

The Commissioner for Older People for Northern Ireland 028 90890892

Note: This policy is based on one developed by the Anne Craft Trust

(Edited and revised by YFNI February 2018)