

ADULT SAFEGUARDING POLICY



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ADULT SAFEGUARDING POLICY



This Policy must be used in partnership with the Safeguarding Statement document which outlines the role and responsibility and commitment of the BMC to safeguarding everyone.

This Policy will be reviewed on 1 September 2024 to ensure that it is in line with current legislation and with insight of its effectiveness from all areas of the organisation.

BMC Participation Statement

Climbing, hill walking and mountaineering can provide life-long physical, social and mental health benefits through exercise and adventure in amazing environments. The BMC recognises that these activities involve a risk of personal injury or death. Participants should be aware of and accept these risks and be responsible for their own actions and impacts on others.

Important

Preface

In an activity, environment, or a sport such as ours, the majority of adults are healthy, autonomous individuals who are managing their own safety without issue, and sometimes that of those who they may be coaching, guiding or instructing.

Many people may be concerned that they are involved with the BMC to take part in climbing, hill walking and mountaineering, not to act as social workers, police, or carers. This Policy expects none of these things. It simply expects that if, or when, you become aware that an adult may be at risk you don't decide to do or say nothing because you feel it's not your place to interfere.

What is expected is that if you do become aware of a situation, you should offer support and, if the adult accepts that offer, then follow the Policy outlined below. The exception to this of course is when a crime is being committed or the person is in immediate danger, in which case you should call 999.

1. Definitions

- 1.1. BMC means the British Mountaineering Council (company number 0287417)
- 1.2. For the sole purpose of this document the word Mountaineering used within this Policy relates to indoor and outdoor climbing, ice-climbing, dry tooling, scrambling, hill walking, ski-mountaineering and mountaineering.
- 1.3. Policy means this document, the BMC's Safeguarding Adult Policy.

2. Purpose

- 2.1. The purpose of this Policy is to demonstrate the commitment of the BMC to safeguarding adults and to ensure that everyone involved in the BMC is aware of:
- 2.2. The legislation, policy and procedures for safeguarding adults.
- 2.3. Their role and responsibility for safeguarding adults.
- 2.4. What to do or who to speak to if they have a concern relating to the welfare or wellbeing of an adult within the organisation.

3. Scope

- 3.1. This Policy and associated procedures apply to all BMC staff, volunteers and members. Everyone participating, officiating, spectating or volunteering at a BMC event or a BMC sanctioned event and any activity undertaken under the BMC clubs and/or third-party liability Insurance cover.
- 3.2. This Policy and associated procedures apply to all concerns about the safety of adults whilst taking part in the BMC, its activities and in the wider community.
- 3.3. We expect our partner organisations, including for example, BMC-affiliated clubs, suppliers and sponsors to adopt and demonstrate their commitment to the principles and practice as set out in this Policy and associated guidelines and procedures.

4. Commitments

- 4.1. The BMC is committed to ensuring, and believes, that adults have the right to be, and feel, safe in an enjoyable environment free from abuse when involved in any aspect of Mountaineering. The BMC accepts that we have a responsibility to protect and promote the welfare of all adults but in particular adults at risk, keeping them free from harm with the help and support of the whole of the climbing community.
- 4.2. It is mandatory for all BMC staff and volunteers working with adults to comply with this Policy, Codes of Conduct and all associated guidelines and procedures.
- 4.3. The BMC will support anyone who, in good faith, reports their concerns that an adult, may be, or actually is being abused and will make every effort to ensure that confidentiality is maintained for all concerned.

5. Policy Purpose

- 5.1. The purpose of this Policy is to:
 - 5.1.1. Promote and actively support the welfare and physical and mental well-being of adults and adults at risk and protect them from harm or the risk of harm;
 - 5.1.2. Ensure that safeguarding is paramount across Mountaineering.
- 5.2. The Policy supports and outlines the BMC's commitment to safeguarding adults and adults at risk,

with general principles and guidance to be followed by those involved in Mountaineering.

- 5.3. Everyone involved in Mountaineering must ensure that they understand and follow this Policy along with all related policies and supporting guidance including, but not exclusively, to the Safeguarding Statement, reporting concerns procedure, safe recruitment processes and the Codes of Conduct.
- 5.4. The BMC is an organisation that is funded by Sport England and UK Sport and is audited annually, and works collaboratively with, the Ann Craft Trust to meet The Safeguarding Adults in Sport Framework [which can be found here](#).

6. The BMC's role and responsibility

- 6.1. The BMC's role and responsibility is to:
 - 6.1.1. Promote this Policy throughout Mountaineering.
 - 6.1.2. Comply with this Policy and associated guidance and procedures, for example, but not limited to, the Safeguarding Statement, Code of Conduct, safe recruitment processes.
 - 6.1.3. Provide appropriate advice and support and ensure safeguarding is made personal. All safeguarding concerns reported will be acted on in timely manner and reported to the relevant authorities when required. provide safeguarding education and training with Mountaineering.

7. Responsibility when Mountaineering

- 7.1. It is the responsibility of those involved in Mountaineering to:
 - 7.1.1. Comply with this Policy and associated guidance and procedures, for example, but not limited to, the Safeguarding Statement, Code of Conduct, safe recruitment processes.
 - 7.1.2. Ensure all safeguarding concerns are acted upon and reported to the relevant authorities/organisations.

8. Club Responsibilities where club is specifically for adults at risk

- 8.1. It is the responsibility of BMC-affiliated clubs specifically for adults at risk to:
 - 8.1.1. Have a suitably trained Safeguarding Officer – who has completed Ann Craft Trust Adult Safeguarding Welfare Officer Training.
 - 8.1.2. Comply with this Policy and associated guidance and procedures, for example, but not limited to, Safeguarding Statement, Code of Conduct, safe recruitment processes.
 - 8.1.3. Ensure all coaches instructors have an adult DBS [click here to see the guidance](#).
 - 8.1.4. Ensure that reporting safeguarding concerns flowchart and procedures are followed and publicised to all within the club.
 - 8.1.5. Provide an environment that is positive and inclusive for all.

9. General Principles

These principles are outlined in the Safeguarding Statement and must be applied when Mountaineering.

- 9.1. Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility, and all safeguarding concerns must be reported in a timely manner. Remember it is not your responsibility to decide if poor practice or abuse has taken place, it is your responsibility to report the concern. It is the responsibility of safeguarding experts to determine whether or not abuse has taken place.
- 9.2. A safety culture is embedded where safeguarding of all is paramount.
- 9.3. Everyone must ensure a culture where everyone is listened to and respected as individuals.

- 9.4. All safeguarding concerns will be taken seriously and responded to appropriately and in a timely manner.
- 9.5. Give guidance and support, when required, to all within Mountaineering and all involved in the delivery of activities.
- 9.6. Ensure all everyone, regardless their age, ability or disability, gender reassignment, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation, socio-economic background, have a positive and enjoyable experience and are protected from abuse.
- 9.7. Within Mountaineering this Policy is mandatory.

10. Additional guidance and procedures

- Reporting concerns – Adults 2023
- Club guidelines
- Good practice
- Safe recruitment
- Code of Conduct
- Social media guidelines
- Anti-bullying policy
- Hearing procedures
- Suspension & internal enquires
- Applying for a DBS check

11. Key Points

- 11.1. There is a **legal duty on Local Authorities** to provide support to ‘adults at risk’.
- 11.2. **Adults at risk** are defined in legislation and the criteria applied differs between each England and Wales (see clause 13.4).
- 11.3. The safeguarding legislation applies **to all forms of abuse** that harm a person’s well-being.
- 11.4. The law provides a framework for good practice in safeguarding that makes the overall **well-being** of the adult at risk a priority of any intervention.
- 11.5. The law in England and Wales emphasises the importance of **person-centred safeguarding**, (referred to as ‘**Making Safeguarding Personal**’ in England).
- 11.6. The law provides a framework for making decisions on behalf of adults who can’t make decisions for themselves (**Mental Capacity**).
- 11.7. The law provides a framework for sports organisations to **share concerns** they have about adults at risk with the local authority.
- 11.8. The law provides a framework for all organisations to **share information and cooperate** to protect adults at risk.

12. Safeguarding Adults Legislation

- 12.1. Safeguarding Adults in England and Wales is compliant with United Nations directives on the rights of disabled people and commitments to the rights of older people. It is covered by:
 - 12.1.1. The Human Rights Act 1998
 - 12.1.2. The Data Protection Act 2018
 - 12.1.3. General Data Protection Regulations 2018
- 12.2. The practices and procedures within this Policy are based on the relevant legislation and government guidance:
 - 12.2.1. England - The Care Act 2014
Care and Support Statutory Guidance (especially chapter 14) 2014
 - 12.2.2. Wales - Social Services and Well Being Act 2014
Wales Safeguarding Procedures 2019
- 12.3. 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, legislation dealing with:

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

- 12.4. England and Wales also have legislation about the circumstances in which decisions can be made on behalf of an adult who is unable to make decisions for themselves:
- 12.5. England and Wales - Mental Capacity Act 2005
- 12.6. Mental Capacity (Northern Ireland) 2016
- 12.7. 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.

13. Definition of an Adult at Risk

- 13.1. The Safeguarding Adults legislation creates specific responsibilities on Local Authorities, Health, and the Police to provide additional protection from abuse and neglect to Adults at Risk.
- 13.2. When a Local Authority has reason to believe there is an adult at risk, they have a responsibility to find out more about the situation and decide what actions need to be taken to support the adult. In Scotland and Wales, the Local Authority can gain access to an adult to find out if they are at risk of harm for example, if that access is being blocked by another person.
- 13.3. The actions that need to be taken might be by the Local Authority (usually social services) and/or by other agencies, for example the Police and Health. A sporting organisation may need to act as part of safeguarding an adult, for example, to use the disciplinary procedures in relation to a member of staff or member who has been reported to be harming a participant. The Local Authority role includes having multi-agency procedures which coordinate the actions taken by different organisations.
- 13.4. An Adult at risk is

England (Care Act 2014)

An **adult at risk** is an individual aged 18 years and over who:

- (a) has needs for care and support (whether or not the local authority is meeting any of those needs) AND;
- (b) is experiencing, or at risk of, abuse or neglect, AND;
- (c) 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.

Wales (Social Services and Well Being Act 2014)

An **adult at risk** is an individual aged 18 years and over who:

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

14. Abuse and Neglect

- 14.1. 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.
- 14.2. There are different types and patterns of abuse and neglect and different circumstances in which they may take place.
- 14.3. Safeguarding legislation in each home nation lists categories of abuse differently however, they all include the following types of abuse:
 - 14.3.1. physical
 - 14.3.2. sexual
 - 14.3.3. psychological
 - 14.3.4. neglect
 - 14.3.5. financial
- 14.4. 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.
- 14.5. 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.
- 14.6. Some examples of abuse within sport include:
 - 14.6.1. harassment of a participant because of their (perceived) disability or other protected characteristics.
 - 14.6.2. not meeting the needs of the participant e.g. training without a necessary break.
 - 14.6.3. a coach intentionally striking an athlete
 - 14.6.4. one elite participant controlling another athlete with threats of withdrawal from their partnership
 - 14.6.5. an official who sends unwanted sexually explicit text messages to a participant with learning disabilities.
 - 14.6.6. a participant threatens another participant with physical harm and persistently blames them for poor performance.
- 14.7. Abuse or neglect outside sport could be carried out by:
 - 14.7.1. a spouse, partner or family member
 - 14.7.2. neighbours or residents
 - 14.7.3. friends, acquaintances or strangers
 - 14.7.4. people who deliberately exploit adults they perceive as vulnerable
 - 14.7.5. paid staff, professionals or volunteers providing care and support
- 14.8. Often the perpetrator is known to the adult and may be in a position of trust and/or power.

The Safeguarding Adults legislation in the home Countries for England and Wales defines categories of adult abuse and harm as follows;

England (Care Act 2014)
Physical Sexual Emotional/Psychological/Mental Neglect and acts of Omission Financial or material abuse Discriminatory Organisational / Institutional Self-neglect Domestic Abuse (including coercive control) Modern slavery
Wales (Social Services and Well Being Act 2014)
Physical Sexual Psychological Neglect Financial

Table 1

15. Signs and Indicators of Abuse and Neglect

- 15.1. An adult may confide to a member of staff, coach, volunteer or another participant that they are experiencing abuse inside or outside of the organisation’s setting. Similarly, others may suspect that this is the case.
- 15.2. There are many signs and indicators that may suggest someone is being abused or neglected. There may be other explanations, but they should not be ignored. The signs and symptoms include but are not limited to:
 - 15.2.1. unexplained bruises or injuries – or lack of medical attention when an injury is present.
 - 15.2.2. person has belongings or money going missing.
 - 15.2.3. person is not attending / no longer enjoying their sessions. You may notice that a participant in a team has been missing from practice sessions and is not responding to reminders from team members or coaches.
 - 15.2.4. someone losing or gaining weight / an unkempt appearance. This could be a player whose appearance becomes unkempt, does not wear suitable sports kit and there is a deterioration in hygiene.
 - 15.2.5. a change in the behaviour or confidence of a person. For example, a participant may be looking quiet and withdrawn when their brother comes to collect them from sessions in contrast to their personal assistant whom they greet with a smile.
 - 15.2.6. self-harm.
 - 15.2.7. a fear of a particular group of people or individual.
 - 15.2.8. a parent/carer always speaks for the person and doesn’t allow them to make their own choices
 - 15.2.9. they may tell you / another person they are being abused – i.e. a disclosure

16. Wellbeing Principle

- 16.1. The success of sport, in terms of helping people achieve their potential, making the most of existing talent, and attracting new people to sport relies on putting people – their safety, wellbeing and welfare – at the centre of what sport does.
Duty of Care in Sport Independent Report to Government Baroness Tanni Grey-Thompson DBE, DL.
- 16.2. The concept of ‘well-being’ is threaded throughout UK legislation and is part of the law about how health and social care is provided. Our well-being includes our mental and physical health, our relationships, our connection with our communities and our contribution to society.
- 16.3. Being able to live free from abuse and neglect is a key element of well-being. Any actions taken to safeguard an adult must take their whole well-being into account and be proportionate to the risk of harm.

17. Person Centred Safeguarding / Making Safeguarding Personal

- 17.1. The legislation also 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.
- 17.2. 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.
- 17.3. The concept of ‘Person Centred 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 considered 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.
- 17.4. 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).

The Principles of Adult Safeguarding in each home nation

England (Care Act 2014)
The Act's principles are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 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.
Wales (Social Services and Well Being Act 2014)
The Act's principles are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Responsibility - Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility.● Well-being - Any actions taken must safeguard the person's well-being.● Person-centred 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 act before harm occurs.

Table 2

18. Mental Capacity and Decision Making

- 18.1. 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.
- 18.2. 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:
 - 18.2.1. understand information
 - 18.2.2. remember it for long enough
 - 18.2.3. think about the information
 - 18.2.4. communicate our decision
- 18.3. 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.
- 18.4. 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.
- 18.5. 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".
- 18.6. 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:

- 18.6.1. A person with epilepsy may not be able to make a decision following a seizure.
- 18.6.2. Someone who is anxious may not be able to make a decision at that point.
- 18.6.3. A person may not be able to respond as quickly if they have just taken some medication that causes fatigue.
- 18.7. Mental Capacity is important for safeguarding for several reasons:
 - 18.7.1. 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.
 - 18.7.2. 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'.
- 18.8. 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.
- 18.9. Each home nation 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.
 - 18.9.1. We can only make decisions for other people if they cannot do that for themselves at the time the decision is needed.
 - 18.9.2. 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.
 - 18.9.3. If we have to make a decision for someone else then we must make the decision in their best interests (for their benefit) and consider what we know about their preferences and wishes.
 - 18.9.4. If the action we are taking to keep people safe will restrict them then we must think of the way to do that which restricts to their freedom and rights as little as possible.
- 18.10. 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.
- 18.11. 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.
- 18.12. 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, 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.
- 18.13. There may be times when a sporting organisation needs to make decisions on behalf of an individual in an emergency. Decisions taken in order to safeguard an adult who cannot make the decision for themselves could include:
 - 18.13.1. Sharing information about safeguarding concerns with people that can help protect them.
 - 18.13.2. Stopping them being in contact with the person causing harm.

19. Recording and Information Sharing

- 19.1. All sports organisations must comply with the Data Protection Act (DPA) and the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR).
- 19.2. 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.
- 19.3. 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.
- 19.4. Sharing information, with the right people, is central to good practice in safeguarding adults. However, information sharing must only ever be with those with a 'need to know'. This does **NOT** automatically include the person's 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.
- 19.5. 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:
 - 19.5.1. Anyone who has a concern about harm can make a report to an appropriate person within the same organisation
 - 19.5.2. Case management meetings can take place to agree to co-ordinate actions by the organisation.
- 19.6. 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.
- 19.7. The circumstances when we need to share information without the adult's consent include those where:
 - 19.7.1. 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.
 - 19.7.2. you believe they or someone else is at risk, including children.
 - 19.7.3. you believe the adult is being coerced or is under duress.
 - 19.7.4. it is necessary to contact the police to prevent a crime, or to report that a serious crime has been committed.
 - 19.7.5. the adult does not have mental capacity to consent to information being shared about them.
 - 19.7.6. the person causing harm has care and support needs.
 - 19.7.7. 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).
- 19.8. 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.
- 19.9. 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.
- 19.10. 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.

20. Multi-Agency Working

- 20.1. 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.
- 20.2. Sports bodies may need to cooperate with the Local Authority and the Police including to:
 - 20.2.1. Provide more information about the concern you have raised.
 - 20.2.2. Provide a safe venue for the adult to meet with other professionals e.g. Police/Social Workers/Advocates.
 - 20.2.3. Attend safeguarding meetings.
 - 20.2.4. Coordinate internal investigations (e.g. complaints, disciplinary) with investigations by the police or other agencies.
 - 20.2.5. Share information about the outcomes of internal investigations.
 - 20.2.6. Provide a safe environment for the adult to continue their sporting activity/ their role in the organisation.

21. Contact Details for Safeguarding Team at the BMC

Safeguarding Team email address safeguarding@thebmc.co.uk

Phone number 0161 438 3305

22. Useful contacts

Ann Craft Trust

<https://www.anncrafttrust.org/> email ann-craft-trust@nottingham.ac.uk phone [0115 951 5400](tel:01159515400)