

Cambridge University Yacht Club (CUYC) Adult Safeguarding Policy and Procedures

Policy Statement

Cambridge University Yacht Club (CUYC) is committed to safeguarding adults at risk taking part in its activities from physical, sexual, psychological, emotional or financial harm or neglect. As the club anticipates that members identified as at risk may be small in number, cases will be dealt with on an individual basis such that if a member is identified as at risk, the Welfare Officer, RYA Principal and Commodore shall liaise with the member within 28 days of their identification to agree a bespoke plan to support and safeguard them during their activities with the club.

We recognise that everyone, irrespective of age, disability, gender reassignment, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation, pregnancy and maternity, marriage or civil partnership or social status, has a right to protection from discrimination and abuse. Everyone will be treated with dignity and respect.

Instructors

All Club instructors will be asked to complete a self-declaration when completing their annual instructor registration form on-line. If this form highlights any potential issue, the volunteer will be asked to supply an Enhanced Criminal Records Disclosure. External professional instructors will be asked to supply their own in date Enhanced Criminal Records Disclosure before providing training to members of the club. If an Enhanced Criminal Records Disclosure report highlights that an individual poses a risk to vulnerable adults, then they will not be able to volunteer with the club.

Members

Any Member can self-identify as at risk on their crew register via the CUYC website. During crew registration, members will also be informed and asked to acknowledge that if a club officer or instructor identifies them as being at risk during CUYC activities, they will report this to the Welfare Officer, RYA Principal and Commodore (see RYA Flowchart 2 below). As long as a member has capacity, their consent will be sought before any further action is taken.

Good Practice

Instructors working with adults at risk should be aware of this policy and the guidance provided at the end of this document on good practice and how to recognising abuse. This policy will be available on-line with a link from the self-declaration section of the instructor register. It will also be openly available on the website for any member to view.

Concerns

Anyone who is concerned about the welfare of an adult should inform the Club Welfare Officer, RYA Principal or Commodore immediately, in strict confidence. If the concern relates to something that has/ is occurring outside of the club, then (where the member has capacity), their consent should be gained first (see RYA Flowchart 1 below). The Club Welfare Officer, RYA Principal and/or Commodore can discuss the case together (as necessary) and will follow the attached procedures (see RYA Flowcharts 1 and 2 below).

Any member of the Club failing to comply with the Safeguarding Adults policy and any relevant Codes of Conduct may be subject to disciplinary action.

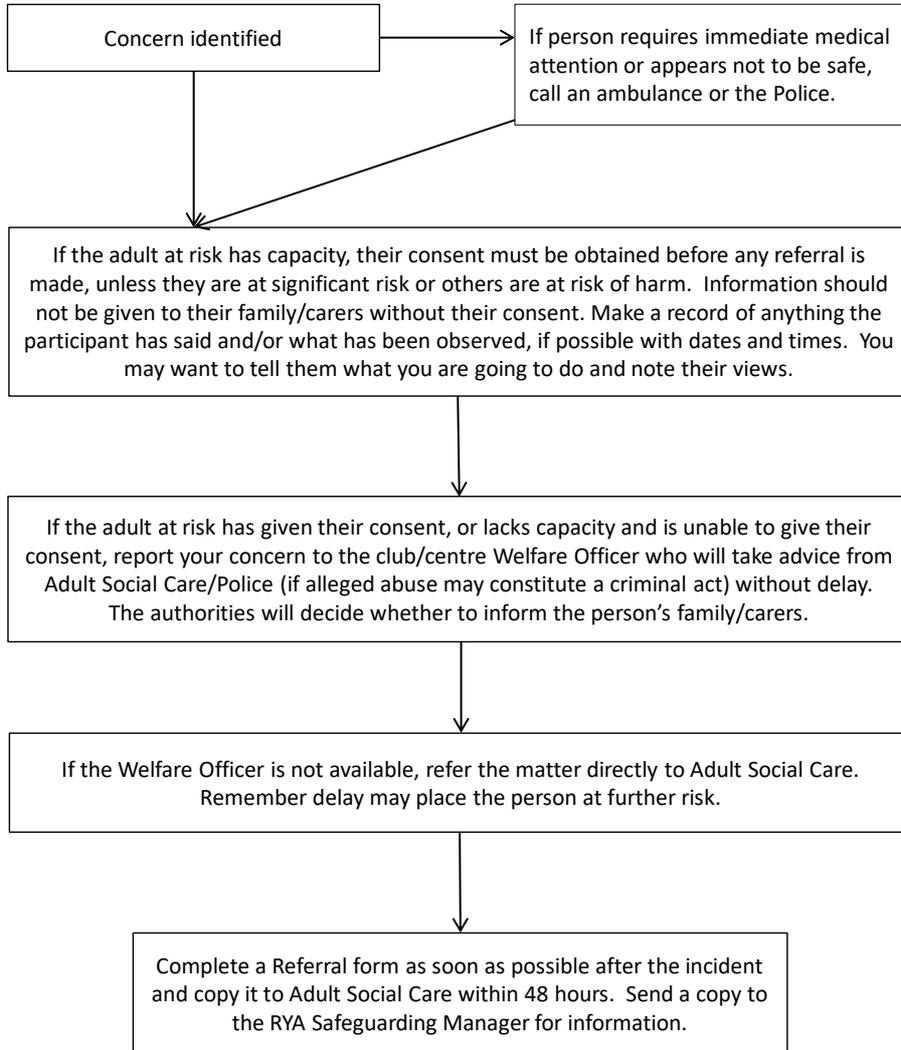
Reporting Procedures

If you are uncertain what to do at any stage, contact the RYA's Safeguarding Manager on 023 8060 4104 or your local authority Adult Social Care department.

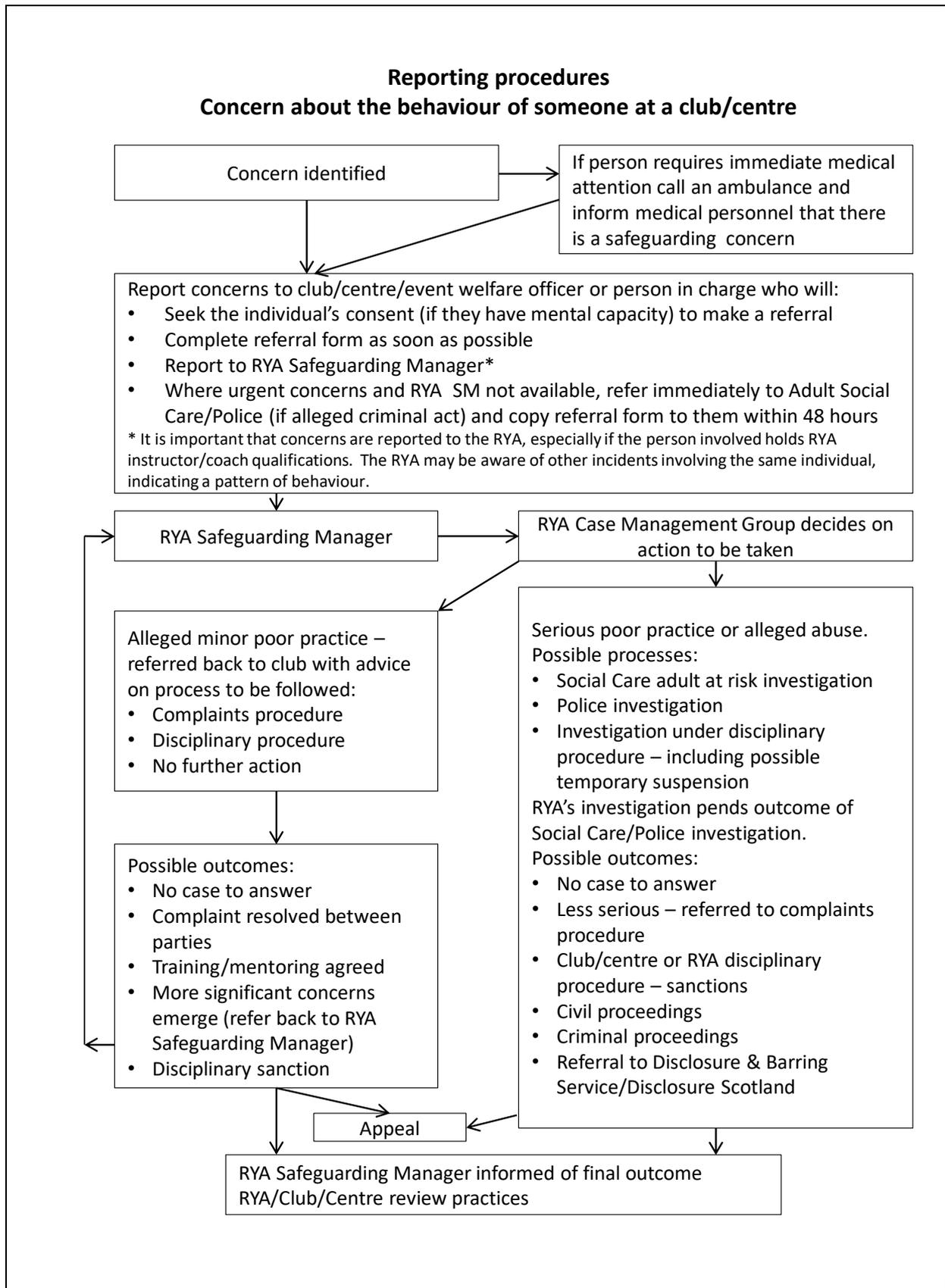
Details of Adult Social Care departments and emergency duty teams are listed on local authority websites and in local phone books. If you are unable to find the appropriate contact number, call the RYA's Safeguarding Manager or, if the person is at immediate risk, the Police.

RYA Flowchart 1:

Reporting procedures
Concern about an adult at risk outside the sport environment



RYA Flowchart 2:



Guidance for Volunteers on Safeguarding Adults at Risk

This guide only covers the essential points of good practice when working with adults at risk. You should also read the organisation's Safeguarding Policy and Procedures above.

- Always communicate clearly, in whatever way best suits the individual, and check their understanding and expectations
- Always try to work in an open environment in view of others
- Avoid spending any significant time working with adults at risk in isolation
- Do not take an adult at risk alone in a car, however short the journey, unless you are certain that the individual has the capacity to decide to accept a lift
- Do not take an adult at risk to your home as part of your organisation's activity
- Where any of these is unavoidable, ensure that it only occurs with the full knowledge and consent of someone in charge of the organisation or the person's carers
- Design training programmes that are within the ability of the individual
- If you need to help someone with a wetsuit or buoyancy aid or provide physical assistance or support, make sure you are in full view of others
- Take great care with communications via mobile phone, e-mail or social media that might be misunderstood or shared inappropriately. In general, only send group communications about organisational matters using these methods. If it's essential to send an individual message to a person who has a learning disability or other impairment that might affect their understanding, copy it to their carer.

You should never:

- engage in rough, physical or sexually provocative games or activities
- allow or engage in inappropriate touching of any form
- use inappropriate language
- make sexually suggestive comments, even in fun
- fail to respond to an allegation made by an adult at risk; always act
- do things of a personal nature that the person can do for themselves.

It may sometimes be necessary to do things of a personal nature to help someone with a physical or learning disability. These tasks should only be carried out with the full understanding and consent of both the individual (where possible) and their carers. In an emergency situation which requires this type of help, if the individual lacks the capacity to give consent, carers should be fully informed. In such situations it is important to ensure that anyone present is sensitive to the individual and undertakes personal care tasks with the utmost discretion.

Examples of adults at risk:

- people who have a physical disability, whether from birth or acquired through injury, illness or advancing age, ranging from those who can sail independently but need some assistance getting afloat, to those who depend on others for physical care and support
- people who are blind or visually impaired, who may need to be guided around the site and when getting on board, and sail with sighted crew
- people who are deaf or hearing impaired, whose needs are largely connected to communication and inclusion
- people who have learning disabilities or who for some other reason (eg. brain injury, dementia) may not have the capacity) to make independent decisions or to assess risk
- people who are on the autism/Asperger spectrum
- people who are experiencing mental illness.

If you are concerned in anyway about a person at risk, you should inform your organisation's Welfare Officer or the person in charge of the activity.

Advice on Identifying Abuse

(Based on the statutory guidance supporting the implementation of the Care Act 2014)

Abuse is a violation of an individual's human and civil rights by another person or persons.

Adults at risk may be abused by a wide range of people including family members, professional staff, care workers, volunteers, other service users, neighbours, friends, and individuals who deliberately exploit vulnerable people. Abuse may occur when an adult at risk lives alone or with a relative, within nursing, residential or day care settings, hospitals and other places assumed to be safe, or in public places.

The following is not intended to be an exhaustive list of types of abuse or exploitation but an illustrative guide as to the sort of behaviour which could give rise to a safeguarding concern:

Physical abuse - including assault, hitting, slapping, pushing, misuse of medication, restraint, or inappropriate physical sanctions.

Domestic violence – including psychological, physical, sexual, financial, emotional abuse; so called 'honour' based violence. This won't happen at a club/centre, but there could be concerns about a participant's home situation.

Sexual abuse - including rape, indecent exposure, sexual harassment, inappropriate looking or touching, sexual teasing or innuendo, sexual photography, subjections to pornography or witnessing sexual acts, indecent exposure and sexual assault or sexual acts to which the adult has not consented or was pressured into consenting.

Psychological abuse - including emotional abuse, threats of harm or abandonment, deprivation of contact, humiliation, blaming, controlling, intimidation, coercion, harassment, verbal abuse, isolation or unreasonable and unjustified withdrawal from services or supportive networks. In a club context this might include excluding a member from social activities.

Financial or material abuse - including theft, fraud, internet scamming, coercion in relation to an adult's financial affairs or arrangements, including in connection with wills, property, inheritance or financial transactions, or the misuse or misappropriation of property, possessions or benefits. People with learning disabilities or dementia are particularly vulnerable to this type of abuse. An example might be encouraging someone to book and pay for training courses that are inappropriate for their level of ability, or to purchase sailing clothing or equipment they don't need.

Discriminatory abuse - including forms of harassment, slurs or similar treatment; because of race, gender and gender identity, age, disability, sexual orientation or religion.

Neglect and acts of omission - including ignoring medical, emotional or physical care needs, failure to provide access to appropriate health, care and support or educational services, the withholding of the necessities of life, such as medication, adequate nutrition and heating; or in a watersports context, failing to ensure that the person is adequately protected from the cold or sun or properly hydrated while on the water.

Self-neglect – this covers a wide range of behaviour neglecting to care for one's personal hygiene, health or surroundings and includes behaviour such as hoarding. Self-neglect might indicate that the person is not receiving adequate support or care, or could be an indication of a mental health issue such as depression.

Organisational abuse – including neglect and poor care practice within an institution or specific care setting such as a hospital or care home, for example, or in relation to care provided in one's own home. This may range from one-off incidents to on-going ill-treatment. It can be through neglect or poor professional practice as a result of the structure, policies, processes and practices within an organisation.

Modern slavery – encompasses slavery, human trafficking, forced labour and domestic servitude. Traffickers and slave masters use whatever means they have at their disposal to coerce, deceive and force individuals into a life of abuse, servitude and inhumane treatment.

Not included in the Care Act 2014 but also relevant:

Bullying (including 'cyber bullying' by text, e-mail, social media etc) - may be seen as deliberately hurtful behaviour, usually repeated or sustained over a period of time, where it is difficult for those being bullied to defend themselves. The bully may be another vulnerable person. Although anyone can be the target of bullying, victims are typically shy, sensitive and perhaps anxious or insecure. Sometimes they are singled out for physical reasons – being overweight, physically small, having a disability - or for belonging to a different race, faith or culture.

Mate Crime – a 'mate crime' as defined by the Safety Net Project is 'when vulnerable people are befriended by members of the community who go on to exploit and take advantage of them. It may not be an illegal act but still has a negative effect on the individual'. Mate Crime is carried out by someone the adult knows. There have been a number of serious cases relating to people with a learning disability who were seriously harmed by people who purported to be their friends.

Radicalisation

The aim of radicalisation is to inspire new recruits, embed extreme views and persuade vulnerable individuals to the legitimacy of a cause. This may be direct through a relationship, or through social media.

Patterns of abuse vary and include:

- Serial abusing in which the perpetrator seeks out and 'grooms' individuals. Sexual abuse sometimes falls into this pattern as do some forms of financial abuse
- Long-term abuse in the context of an ongoing family relationship such as domestic violence between spouses or generations or persistent psychological abuse; or
- Opportunistic abuse such as theft occurring because money or valuable items have been left lying around.

Signs and indicators that may suggest someone is being abused or neglected include:

- Unexplained bruises or injuries – or lack of medical attention when an injury has occurred
- Someone losing or gaining weight, or an unkempt appearance
- A change in behaviour or confidence
- Self-harming
- A person's belongings or money go missing
- The person is not attending, or no longer enjoying, their sessions
- A person has a fear of a particular group or individual
- A disclosure – someone tells you or another person that they are being abused.

If you are concerned

If there are concerns about abuse taking place in the person's home, talking to their carers might put them at greater risk. If you cannot talk to the carers, consult your organisation's designated Welfare Officer or the person in charge. It is this person's responsibility to make the decision to contact Adult Social Care Services. It is NOT their responsibility to decide if abuse is taking place, BUT it is their responsibility to act on your concerns.

Social care professionals involved in taking decisions about adults at risk must take all of the circumstances into account and act in the individual's best interests. You are not expected to be able to take such decisions.

The following six principles inform the way in which professionals and other staff in care and support services and other public services work with adults:

- **Empowerment** – People being supported and encouraged to make their own decisions and informed consent
- **Prevention** – It is better to take action 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.

Some instances of abuse will constitute a criminal offence, for example assault, sexual assault and rape, fraud or other forms of financial exploitation and certain forms of discrimination. This type of abuse should be reported to the Police.