

Northern Ireland Judo Federation Safeguarding, Adults at Risk Policy & Procedures

Introduction

The Northern Ireland Judo Federation is committed to creating and maintaining a safe and positive environment and accepts our responsibility to safeguard the welfare of all adults involved in Judo following the Adult Safeguarding Operational Procedures (Sept 2016). {Please note the change of term (previously used within an adult safeguarding policy) from “vulnerable adults” to the term “adults at risk” (see page 5 for definition)}.

The Northern Ireland Judo Federation Safeguarding Adult’s At-Risk Policy and Procedures apply to all individuals over the age of 18 at risk of harm in our Federation.

The Northern Ireland Judo Federation will encourage and support partner organisations, including clubs, counties, suppliers, and sponsors to adopt and demonstrate their commitment to the principles and practice of equality as set out in this safeguarding adult’s at-risk policy and procedures.

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Policy Aims

This policy aims to:

- o promote zero-tolerance of harm to all adults from abuse, exploitation or neglect; o influence the way our organisation thinks about damage 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;
- o 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;
- o encourage our organisation to work collaboratively across sectors and on an inter-agency and multi-disciplinary basis, to introduce a range of preventative measures to promote an individual’s capacity to keep themselves safe and to prevent harm occurring; establish specific guidance for reporting concerns that an adult is, or maybe, at risk of being harmed or in need of protection and how these will be responded to; promote access to justice for adults at risk who have been harmed as a result of abuse, exploitation or neglect; promote a continuous learning approach to adult safeguarding.

Principles

The guidance given in the policy and procedures is based on the following principles: All adult safeguarding activity must be guided by five underpinning 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 broader 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 the participation of adults in decisions affecting their lives taking appropriate account of their views, wishes and feelings and, where applicable, the opinions 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 can 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 cannot consent; and intervening in the life of an adult against his or her wishes only in particular circumstances, for specific purposes and always following 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 the statutory, voluntary, community, independent and faith sectors working together and is delivered in a way where roles, responsibilities and lines of accountability are clearly defined and understood. Working in partnership and a person-centred approach will work hand-in-hand.

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. The Northern Ireland Judo Federation will seek to ensure that our sport is inclusive and make reasonable adjustments for any ability, disability or impairment, we will also commit to continuous development, monitoring and review. 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.

We all have a shared responsibility to ensure the safety and well-being of all adults and will act appropriately and report concerns whether these concerns arise within our Federation for example; inappropriate behaviour of a coach/volunteer, athlete, or on the broader community.

All allegations will be taken seriously and responded to quickly in line with the Northern Ireland Judo Federation's Safeguarding Adults Policy and Procedures.

The Northern Ireland Judo Federation recognises the role and responsibilities of the statutory agencies in safeguarding adults and is committed to complying with the procedures of the Local Health and Social Care Trust.

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, and consider the following:

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

The Disability Discrimination Act 1995 www.equalityni.org

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, several critical 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 well-being, property, assets, rights or other interests; AND
- d) Where the action or inaction of another person or persons is causing 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 6 for further explanations of the types of abuse.

An adult is anyone aged 18 or over.

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

Adult Safeguarding Champion (ASC) this is a requirement for targeted services – i.e. all organisations or groups that have volunteers or staff who are required to be vetted at any level under the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups (Northern Ireland) Order 2007. If an organisation or group does not have staff or volunteers who are required to be vetted, then it is not compulsory to have an ASC. However, having an ASC is identified as good practice for every group or organisation. All providers of targeted services are required to have an ASC and an adult safeguarding policy which demonstrates a zero-tolerance of harm to adults.

Members of the public, voluntary and community groups NOT required to have an Adult Safeguarding Champion (ASC) should report all adults at risk or in need of protection safeguarding concerns directly to the Health and Social Care (HSC) Trust Adult Protection Gateway Service. They can do so by phoning the Trust's single point of contact telephone number.

Capacity refers to the ability to decide at a particular time, for example, when under considerable stress. The starting assumption must always be that a person can determine 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 service. An adult at risk may signal approval verbally, by a gesture, by willing participation or in writing. Decisions with more severe 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 HSC Trusts. Their role is to implement the Northern Ireland Adult Safeguarding Partnership (NIASP) Strategic Plan, policy and operational procedures locally. Each LASP has a 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 Board (HSCB). It is supported in its work by all its constituent members, who have committed to adult safeguarding.

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

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 bodily 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 involve physical contact, including but not limited to, non-consensual penetrative sexual activities or non-penetrative sexual activities, such as intentional touching (known as groping). 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.

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 wellbeing 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 inability to intervene in situations that are dangerous to the person concerned or others notably when the person cannot assess risk.

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, nor 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.

Signs and indicators of abuse and neglect

Abuse can take place in any context and by all manner of the perpetrator. Abuse may be inflicted by anyone in the club who an athlete comes into contact with, or club members, workers, volunteers or coaches may suspect that an athlete is being abused or neglected outside of the club 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.
- ☒☒ A person has belongings or money going missing.
- ☒☒ A person is not attending / no longer enjoying their sessions.
- ☒☒ Someone is 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.
- ☒☒ A person is telling you / another person that they are being abused – i.e. a disclosure.

Self-Neglect

Is when a person seriously neglects his/her 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 underlying severe problems requiring evaluation and treatment (Naik et al., 2007).

People wish to respect autonomy and may not want to be intrusive. However, if concerned or aware of a significant adverse change in behaviour, clubs must consider making contact or alerting statutory services.

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

Reviewed 20/02/2023

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 must report this to the Club Designated Liaison Person for Safeguarding, or, if the Club DLPS is implicated, then report to the Federation's Lead Designated Liaison Person for Safeguarding – Russell Brown – safeguarding@nijudo.com or 077515748971.

If you are at an international event and have a concern, then speak to the coach/team official and follow your organisation's procedures. If you are concerned, someone is in immediate danger, contact the Police straight away.

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

How to Record a Disclosure

Make a note of what the person has said using his or her own words as soon as practicable. Complete an Incident Form and submit to the Federation's Lead Designated Liaison Person for Safeguarding.

As long as it does not increase the risk to the individual, you should explain to them that you have to share your concern with your Lead DLPS.

Describe the circumstances in which the disclosure came about. Take care to distinguish between fact, observation, allegation and opinion. The information you have must be accurate.

Be mindful of the need to be confidential at all times, this information must only be shared with your Lead DLPS and others on a 'need to know' basis.

If the matter is urgent and relates to the immediate safety of an adult at risk, then contact the Police immediately.

Who can abuse?

Within sport and physical activity, there may be indicators that adults are experiencing harm from people within the organisation, for example, other club members, volunteers or coaches. Or they may be experiencing harm from those connected to outside sport, and this is why those volunteering within sport must be able to recognise abuse. Abuse can be from: ☒☒ Spouses, friends, family, peers and neighbours

- ☒☒ People employed to provide care
- ☒☒ Volunteers
- ☒☒ Strangers

Responding to Non-Recent Allegations of Abuse

It is possible that non-recent allegations of abuse can be made several 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 the current NIJF's procedures. If there are grounds for concern, then statutory authorities must be informed (Police or HSCT Adult Safeguarding Team). The following points should also be considered;

- ☒☒ 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 Police. Encourage them to do so while acknowledging the brave steps they have already taken in the beginning to talk about their experience. The person must know that there is a likelihood that an abuser will not have stopped abusing after their 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 others 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 NIJF's 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 advised that this is the organisation's moral and legal responsibility (Criminal Law Act 1967).

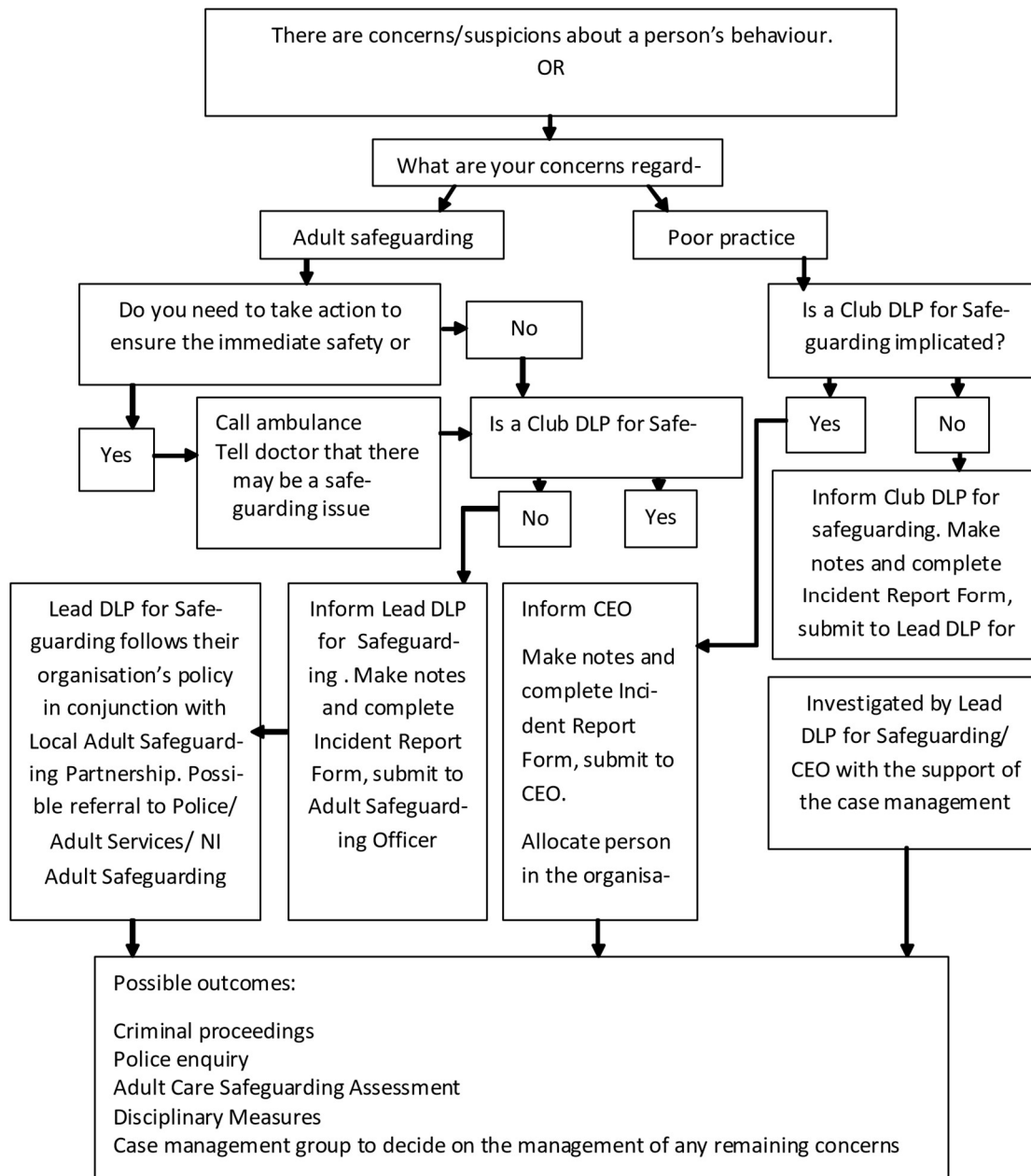
If the individual wishes to remain anonymous, this should be respected but again explaining that without any further cooperation, there may be little action the Police can take to protect others. Encourage them to talk directly to the HSCT Adult Safeguarding Team, if not the Police, to enable social 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.

Barriers to reporting abuse

There can be many barriers to prevent a person from reporting abuse including;

- only 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
- speech and language communication needs may make it difficult to tell others what is happening
- many adults at risk have learnt to be compliant
- others may be a reluctance to challenge those who may often be viewed as bravely coping with the burden of caring for an adult at risk and therefore not considered behaviour abusive

Safeguarding Adults Flowchart Dealing with Concerns, Suspicions, or Disclosure



Roles and responsibilities

The Northern Ireland Judo Federation is committed to having the following in place:

- ☒☒ A Lead Designated Liaison Person for Safeguarding to produce and disseminate guidance and resources to support the policy and procedures.
- ☒☒ A clear line of accountability within the Federation for work on promoting the welfare of all adults.
- ☒☒ Procedures for dealing with allegations of abuse or poor practice against members of staff and volunteers.
- ☒☒ A Case Management or Case Referral Group that effectively deals with issues manages concerns. It refers to a disciplinary panel where necessary (i.e. where problems arise about the behaviour of someone within the Federation).
- ☒☒ A Disciplinary Panel will be formed as required for a given incident, if appropriate and should a threshold be met.
- ☒☒ Arrangements are in place to work effectively with other organisations to safeguard and promote the welfare of adults, including arrangements for sharing information.
- ☒☒ Appropriate whistleblowing procedures and an open and inclusive culture that enables safeguarding and equality and diversity issues to be addressed.

Good Practice, Poor Practice, and Abuse

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

It is not the responsibility of any individual involved in the Northern Ireland Judo Federation to make judgements regarding whether or not abuse is taking place; however, everyone has the responsibility to recognise and identify poor practice and potential abuse and act on this if they have concerns.

Good Practice

The Northern Ireland Judo Federation expects that staff/coaches/volunteers of adult athletes:

Adopt, endorse and be conversant with all applicable NIJF Codes of Conduct, Policies and Procedures

Attend the certified NIJF Adaptive Needs Training course, and as supplementary training, they may choose to attend a course in [basic awareness](http://www.volunteernow.co.uk/training-andstandards/keeping-adults-safe) in working with Adults at Risk. See Volunteer Now: <http://www.volunteernow.co.uk/training-andstandards/keeping-adults-safe>

Everyone should:

- ☒☒ Aim to make the experience of Judo and the Federation 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 equal attention, time and respect.

Coaches and those working directly with adults at risk should:

- ☒☒ Respect the developmental stage of each athlete and not risk sacrificing their welfare in a desire for the team or personal achievement.
- ☒☒ Ensure that the training intensity is appropriate to the physical, social and emotional stage of the development of the athlete.

- ☒☒ Work with adults at risk, medical adviser and their carers (where applicable) to develop realistic training and competition schedules which are suited to the needs and lifestyle of the athlete, not the ambitions of others such as coaches, team members, parents or carers.
 - ☒☒ Build relationships based on mutual trust and respect, encouraging adults at risk to take responsibility for their development and decision-making.
 - ☒☒ Always be publicly open when working with adults at risk:
 - ☒☒ Avoid coaching sessions or meetings where a coach and an individual athlete are entirely unobserved.
 - ☒☒ Avoid unnecessary physical contact with people. Physical contact (touching) can be appropriate so long as:
 - o It is neither intrusive nor disturbing.
 - o The athlete's permission has been openly given.
 - o It is delivered in an open environment.
 - o It is needed to demonstrate during a coaching session.
 - Maintain a safe and appropriate relationship with athletes and avoid forming intimate relationships with athletes you are working with as this may threaten the position of trust and respect present between athlete and coach.
 - Be an excellent role model by maintaining appropriate standards of behaviour.
 - Gain the consent of the adult at risk and, where applicable, the approval of appropriate 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.
- Arrange that someone with current knowledge of emergency first aid is available at all times.
 - Gain written consent from the correct people and fill out relevant checklists and information forms for travel arrangements and trips. This must be the adult themselves if they can do so (see definition page 5).

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 unacceptable 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.

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 and ensure that the Lead Designated Liaison Person for Safeguarding of the NIJF, is aware of the situation and gives their approval.

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.

Further Information

Policies, procedures and supporting information are available on the NIJF's website: nijudo.com

Lead Designated Liaison Person for Safeguarding: Russell Brown 07751748971 and/or
cpo@nijudo.com – safeguarding@nijudo.com

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	
Name of Club	
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:	
Detail <u>exactly</u> what the adult at risk said and what you said: (Remember do not lead the adult at risk – record exact information. Continue on a separate sheet if necessary)	

Action was taken so far:	
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Club Designated Liaison person for Safeguarding informed?	Yes	No
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External Agencies contacted

Police Yes No Station contacted: <hr/> Name: <hr/> Contact no:	Details of advice received:
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Adult Protection Gateway Services Yes No Office contacted: <hr/> Name: <hr/> Contact number:	Details of advice received:
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Northern Ireland Judo Federation. Yes No	Details of advice received:
Name:	
Contact number:	
Local Council or Education Department (if appropriate) Yes No No Org name:	Details of advice received:
Name:	
Contact number:	
LASP's Yes No	Details of advice received:
Name:	
Contact number:	

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 several 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 guidelines 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 eight 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

Northern Ireland Judo Federation

House of Sport, 2a Upper Malone Road Belfast Tel: 028 9038 3814

Lead Designated Liaison Person for Safeguarding

Russell Brown – 07751748971 cpo@nijudo.com or safeguarding@nijudo.com

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

Police contact

101 or 999

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

Reviewed 20/02/2023

Action on Elder Abuse helpline – 0808 808 8141

Other sources of advice

The Commissioner for Older People for Northern Ireland 028 90890892