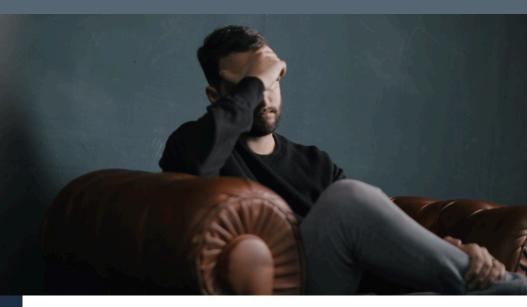


SAFEGUARDING

See it Hear it Report it



Safeguarding is a term which is broader than child or adult protection.

Safeguarding children and promoting their welfare includes:

- Protecting them from maltreatment or things that are bad for their health or development.
- Making sure they grow up in circumstances that allow safe and effective care.

Safeguarding adults includes:

- Protecting people's rights to live in safety, free from abuse and neglect.
- It is about promoting well being, providing protection from harm and taking views, wishes, feelings and beliefs into account.

Abuse continues if secrecy surrounds it

Responding to a concern

- Ensure the immediate health and safety of the person dial **999** if necessary.
- Listen, reassure, don't pass judgement or make promises about what will happen next.
- Do not put words into the person's mouth.
- Take into account the person's age and level of understanding, their culture and use of language.
- Do not interrogate the person but be calm and reassuring.
- Try not to be alone with the person.
- Be clear about what you are going to do next and when.
- Do not promise total confidentiality but explain that the information will be treated with great care and shared with specific professionals who need to know.

- Tell them who you will need to contact i.e. the **Safeguarding Representative** or **Safeguarding Coordinator.**
- Make careful notes including dates and times of the incident.
 Sign them and keep them securely.
- Consult the Safeguarding Representative or Safeguarding Coordinator as soon as possible.
- If none of the above is available, consult Social Care Services or the Police directly.
- Provide the person with some means to contact you and be clear about arrangements for any further contact with you.
- Do not contact the person about whom the allegation or concerns are being raised to tell them about the information - you could be putting a child or other adult in serious danger.

Safeguarding is everyones's responsibility, **but it is not for you to investigate** or decide whether or not abuse has taken place.

If you are concerned about the welfare of a child or adult talk to your **Safeguarding Representative** or **Coordinator.**



Abuse is a form of maltreatment

Someone may abuse or neglect a child or adult by inflicting harm, or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children and adults may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others (including via the internet).

They may be abused by an adult or adults, or another child or children.

Abuse is the violation of an individual's human and civil rights and is always harmful.

Types of Abuse:

Adults

- Physical
- Sexual
- Psychological (including emotional)
- Financial or material
- Neglect and acts of omission
- Discriminatory
- Organisational
- Self neglect
- Domestic violence
- Modern slavery

Children

- Physical
- Sexual
- Emotional
- Neglect

Your
Safeguarding
Coordinator can
advise you on
different types
of abuse.



Useful Contacts

The Diocesan Safeguarding Coordinator Angela McGrory
T: 01293 651148
E: safeguarding@abdiocese.org.uk

Emergency: 999

Police Enquiries (non-urgent): 101

For more detailed guidance visit: www.csas.uk.net

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