



Isle of Wight Cricket Board – Safeguarding Adults at Risk Policy Statement

The Isle of Wight Cricket Boards (IWCB) Safeguarding Policy encompasses all aspects of IOW Cricket, including Talent Pathway, IOW Women's and Girls' Cricket, CAG Cricket and Community Programmes.

The IWCB believes cricket should provide a welcoming environment to all members of the community for whom it is an interest. Cricket can provide an important part in the lives of adults, including adults who are considered 'at risk'.

The ECB is currently finalising their Adult Safeguarding Policy and the IWCB is committed to abide by it and adopt the principles within it.

Definition of an Adult at Risk (Care Act 2014):

An adult aged 18 or over who:

- Has needs for care and support* (whether or not the local authority is meeting any of those needs) and
- Is experiencing, or at risk of, abuse or neglect, and
- 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

*These needs may relate to a physical condition, a disability, a mental health issue, or may relate to the specific circumstances the person is in. eg someone living with domestic violence or abuse, someone experiencing or at risk of sexual or commercial exploitation, someone at risk of, or in a forced marriage. (This is not an exhaustive list). There are 10 types of abuse relating to adults at risk.

Types of Abuse – including examples

- Physical Abuse - includes hitting, slapping, pushing, misuse of medication, restraint or inappropriate physical sanctions
- Domestic Violence and coercive control – includes all forms of abuse in the domestic setting and 'honour based' violence.
- Sexual Abuse – includes rape, indecent exposure, sexual harassment, inappropriate looking or touching, sexual teasing or innuendo, sexual photography, subjection 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
- Emotional or Psychological Abuse – includes threats of harm or abandonment, deprivation of contact, humiliation, blaming, controlling, intimidation, coercion, harassment, verbal abuse, isolation or unreasonable and unjustified withdrawal of services or support networks
- Financial or material abuse – includes theft, fraud, coercion in relation to an adult's financial affairs or arrangements, misuse or misappropriation of property, possessions or benefits
- Modern slavery - encompasses slavery, human trafficking, forced labour and domestic servitude
- Discriminatory abuse – includes all forms of harassment, slurs or similar treatment; due to race, gender identity or disability or any of the protected characteristics of the Equality Act 2010.



- Organisational abuse – including neglect and poor care practice within a hospital or care home
- Neglect and acts of omission – including ignoring medical, emotional or physical care needs, failure to provide access to appropriate health, care and support, or adequate nutrition or heating
- Self-neglect – covers a wide range of behaviour neglecting to care for one's personal hygiene, health or surroundings

Not included in the Care Act 2014 but also relevant:

- Cyber bullying – when someone repeatedly makes fun of another person online, or repeatedly picks on another person through e mails, text messages etc, or 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, homophobic, 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
- Forced Marriage – a term used to describe a marriage in which one or both of the parties are married without their consent or against their will. This differs from an Arranged marriage, in which both parties consent to the assistance of a 3rd party in identifying a spouse.
- Mate Crime – when vulnerable people are befriended by members of the community who go on to exploit and take advantage of them. It may not be illegal but it has a negative impact on the individual.
- Radicalisation – the aim of radicalisation is to attract people to their reasoning, inspire new recruits and embed their extreme views and persuade vulnerable individuals of the legitimacy of their cause. This may be direct through a relationship or through social media.

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

- It is not your responsibility to decide whether an adult has been abused. It is however everyone's responsibility to respond to and report concerns.
- **If you are concerned someone is in immediate danger, contact the police on 999 straight away. Where you suspect that a crime is being committed, you must involve the police.**
- If you have concerns or you are told about possible or alleged abuse, poor practice or wider welfare issues you must report this to the Club Safeguarding Officer or County Safeguarding Officer.
- When raising your concern with the Club Safeguarding Officer or to the County Safeguarding Officer, remember Making Safeguarding Personal. It is good practice to seek the adult's views on what they would like to happen next and to inform the adult you will be passing on your concern and
- It is important when considering your concern that you also ensure you keep the person informed about any decisions and action taken about them and always consider their needs and wishes.
- Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility.



Having the Right People in Place:

- The IWCB have an appointed County Safeguarding Officer. They will be required to attend all current and future training modules required by the ECB, so they have the necessary skills to undertake their role effectively.
- The IWCB will provide all Safeguarding Officers, including those working at Clubs and within Areas with the training required by the ECB, so they have the necessary skills to undertake their roles effectively.
- The IWCB will ensure all people who work in cricket at, or for, IWCB (such as staff, officials, volunteers, team managers, coaches etc) understand the “Safe Hands Policy” applies to them according to their level of contact with children in cricket.
- The IWCB will ensure all individuals working within cricket at, or for, IWCB are recruited and appointed in accordance with IWCB Safer Recruitment Policy and relevant legislation
- The IWCB will ensure all individuals working within cricket at, or for, IWCB are provided with support, through education and training, so they are aware of, and can adhere to, good practice and code of conduct guidelines defined by the ECB, and IWCB

The County Safeguarding Officer acts as:

- The first point of contact for the IWCB staff and volunteers
- The first point of contact for parents and children of IOW squad members
- The first point of contact for IWCB staff and volunteers
- The first point of contact for IOW CAG parents and players
- The first point of contact for all Club Safeguarding Officers and Safeguarding Officers working in the areas
- A local source of procedural advice for the IWCB, its committee and members and affiliated Clubs and Areas
- The main point of contact within the IWCB for the ECB Child Protection Team, and
- The main point of contact within the IWCB for relevant external agencies in connection with child protection and safeguarding

The County Safeguarding Officer can be contacted by email cso@isleofwightcricket.co.uk

The ECB Safeguarding Team can be contacted on 0207 432 1200 or e mail safeguarding@ecb.co.uk

IWCB Contact Details

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Version: 2

Date completed: 3/3/2023

Review- 3/3/2026

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