



Banbury Cricket Club is committed to ensuring all adults at risk participating in cricket have a safe and positive experience. We all have a responsibility to safeguard adults who are experiencing, or are at risk of, abuse and neglect. This policy outlines what adult safeguarding is and what to do if you have a concern.

Policy statement

Banbury Cricket Club is committed to creating and maintaining a safe and positive environment for all people involved in the sport/activity. It accepts its responsibility to assist in the welfare of all people and to safeguard them from poor practice, abuse and bullying.

All individuals within the organisation - players/members/volunteers/coaches/support staff - have a role and responsibility to help ensure the safety and welfare of adults at risk.

Banbury Cricket Club accepts that we are required to fulfil our duty of care, which means that we must do everything that can be reasonably expected of us to help safeguard and protect people from harm, and to act when we suspect that someone is being harmed or is at risk of harm.

What is adult safeguarding?

The official definition of "adult safeguarding" is working with adults with care and support needs to keep them safe from abuse or neglect. It is an important part of what many public services do, and a key responsibility of local authorities (Care Act 2014).

The safeguarding duties apply to an adult who:

- has needs for care and support (whether or not the local authority is meeting any of those needs).
- is experiencing, or is at risk of, abuse or neglect.
- is unable to protect themselves from either the risk of, or the experience of, abuse or neglect, as a result of those care and support needs.

Adults who fulfil these criteria are 'adults at risk'.

People can have a need for care and support for a variety of reasons – for example they may have a learning disability, a physical disability, a chronic health condition or have a mental health issue. Such conditions may bring with them additional vulnerabilities, however having care and support needs does not mean that people are automatically adults at risk and need safeguarding. Safeguarding adults is underpinned by:

- The Care Act 2014
- Mental Capacity Act (MCA) 2005

Types of abuse suffered by adults identified in the Care Act 2014 are:

- Discriminatory
- Domestic Violence
- Financial and material