

AMGUEDDFA CYMRU

Safeguarding Children and Adults Policy

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1. Introduction and Context

- 1.1. Amgueddfa Cymru-National Museum Wales (Amgueddfa Cymru) aims to inspire people and change lives. Our Vision, Commitments and Values include the expectation that we will respect others, act responsibly and safeguard each other's well-being.
- 1.2. We recognise that our customer facing staffing team interface with diverse and varied individuals from across Wales and the world. This includes vulnerable client groups including children and adults.
- 1.3. We are committed to ensure that everyone working for, working with or partnered to Amgueddfa Cymru is safe and protected and that our statutory responsibilities to safeguard and protect children and adults are effectively met. We commit to practice and operate in a way that protects others and keeps them safe.
- 1.4. There is an absolute expectation that everyone working for or with Amgueddfa Cymru will abide by Safeguarding Policy and Procedures. This includes employees, temporary workers and casual staff (failure to do so will be investigated in accordance with our Disciplinary Policy); volunteers (failure to do so will be investigated in accordance with our Volunteer Settling Differences Policy); contractors, community partners and clients (relevant bodies will be notified of any findings). Safeguarding children and adults from abuse is everybody's responsibility.
- 1.5. This policy and its associated procedures apply across all Amgueddfa Cymru sites/premises and online. Additionally, employees and those representing Amgueddfa Cymru are expected to adhere to the Safeguarding Policy and Procedures when representing the organisation elsewhere.
- 1.6. Whilst employees, temporary workers, casual staff, volunteers, contractors, community partners and clients are likely to have varied levels of contact with children and adults, everyone must be aware of the potential indicators of abuse and neglect and be clear about what to do if they have concerns. We commit to ensuring our team recognise their responsibilities to safeguard others and we will support them to take action to safeguard and promote the welfare of others.

- 1.7. Strategically we recognise our duty to safeguard collaboratively and in partnership with others, including (but not limited to) Local Education Authorities, the Police, and Social Care.
- 1.8. When welcoming School/Youth Groups, we will be clear around our duty to work collaboratively with agreed expectations around safeguarding standards.
- 1.9. This document is designed to give a high-level overview of our commitment to safeguarding alongside the legislative processes and procedures underpinning safeguarding activities. Working alongside this policy document there are specific procedures guiding strategic and operational activities in regard to:
- Safeguarding Children Procedures (including Missing Children Guidance)
 - Safeguarding Adult Procedures
 - Safe Recruitment Procedures (DBS Policy)
 - Disciplinary Policy and Procedure
 - Whistleblowing Procedures
 - Online Safeguarding Policy
 - Social Media Policy and Procedures
- 1.10. All employees, temporary workers, casual staff, volunteers, contractors, community partners and clients have a duty to familiarise themselves with this policy and associated responsibilities, all of which are visible and available to all on the intranet and internet. If employees, temporary workers, or casual staff are unsure or unclear about any aspect of this policy or associated policies, they have a responsibility to clarify their understanding with their line manager. Volunteers, contractors, community partners and clients have a responsibility to clarify their understanding with their Amgueddfa Cymru point of contact.
- 1.11. This policy and associated procedures will be reviewed by the Safeguarding Group every Quarter, and by the Senior Executive Team (SET) every 3 years or earlier in the event of change in legislation or best practice.

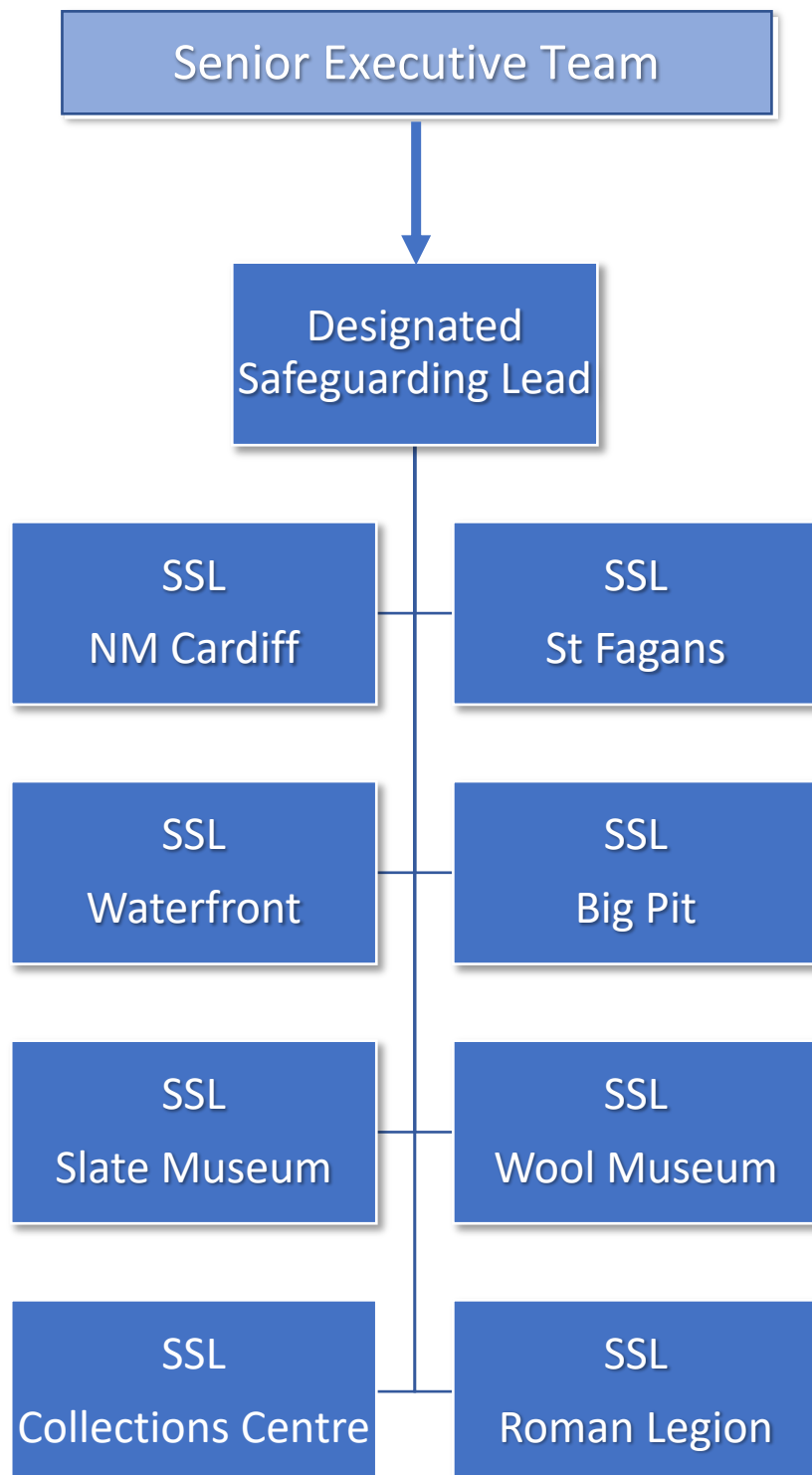
2. Safeguarding Ownership and Responsibility

- 2.1. One of the most important principles of safeguarding is that it is everyone's responsibility'. Each professional and organisation must do everything they can, to ensure that children and adults at risk are protected from abuse.
- 2.2. Amgueddfa Cymru recognises its duty of care in ensuring we protect our staff, our customers and all those who engage with our service. We accept this duty absolutely and unequivocally.
- 2.3. Where possible, we will ensure that two people will supervise activities, either members of staff, teachers, community leader or similar. In addition, any staff likely to have brief lone contact with children or adults at risk for any reason will require enhanced DBS checks.
- 2.4. Risk assessments will be provided for every activity.
- 2.5. We commit to take allegations or concerns seriously, responding swiftly, proportionately and fairly to any allegations of abuse or safeguarding concerns.
- 2.6. Amgueddfa Cymru will identify a central **Designated Safeguarding Lead** (DSL). The DSL shall be the central point of contact for safeguarding disclosures, concerns and referrals, providing expert advice, training and guidance across the organisation. The DSL will report to SET.
- 2.7. Each of the eight Amgueddfa Cymru sites will identify and make visible a local safeguarding point of contact, the **Site Safeguarding Lead (SSL)**, reporting to the central Designated Safeguarding Lead.

2.8. At each site the SSL will be the first point of contact for safeguarding disclosures, concerns and referrals. They will report to the Designated Safeguarding Lead.

2.9. The DSL will be responsible for arranging quarterly meetings of the 'Safeguarding Group' to monitor, review and develop safeguarding practice operationally.

3. Safeguarding Structure



4. Legal Responsibilities

- 4.1. Amgueddfa Cymru recognises it has a legal and moral responsibility to safeguard children and adults. This responsibility not only includes those receiving our services, but also to colleagues and others with whom we work and interact.
- 4.2. We will not shy away from our responsibilities and we recognise our duty of care to others. We will never ‘walk on by’ when we have concerns regarding the wellbeing of an individual or individuals.
- 4.3. Safeguarding children and adults from abuse is everybody’s responsibility and it is our business.
- 4.4. The Wales Safeguarding Procedures 2019 – Introduced in November 2019 for ratification as standard practice from April 2020. These procedures apply to children and adults and are intended to guide safeguarding practice for all those involved in the statutory, third (voluntary) and private sector in health, social care, education, police, justice and other services. They are applicable for all practitioners and managers working in Wales.
- 4.5. The procedures require each practitioner and organisation to play their part and contribute to safeguarding and promoting well-being. One of the most important principles of safeguarding is that it is everyone’s responsibility. Each professional and organisation must do everything they can, to ensure that children and adults at risk are protected from abuse.
- 4.6. “Safeguarding and protecting is everybody’s responsibility”.¹ Every person in contact with or working with children or adults at risk of harm, abuse and neglect, their carers, and their families; or with adults who may pose a safeguarding risk; or are responsible for arranging services for children and/or adults, should:

¹ Wales Safeguarding Procedures 2019

- understand their role and responsibilities to safeguard and promote the welfare of children at risk of harm, abuse and neglect;
- be familiar with and follow their organisation's procedures and protocols for safeguarding;
- know who to contact in their organisation to discuss concerns about a child at risk of abuse and neglect and their duty to report;
- be alert to indicators of abuse and neglect both within and outside the family;

4.7. The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 (SSWBA) – Created new procedures and expectations for safeguarding and managing concerns in regard to both children and adults. The Act created the term and defines 'Adults at Risk' in law, including the duty to safeguard others. The Act introduces a strengthened, robust and effective partnership approach to safeguarding.

4.8. The SSWBA is clear that one of the most important principles of safeguarding is that it is everyone's responsibility. Each professional and organisation must do everything they can, to ensure that children and adults at risk are protected from abuse.

4.9. A person exercising functions under the SSWBA must seek to promote the well-being of:

- people who need care and support, and
- carers who need support.
- must have regard to the individual's views, wishes and feelings, in so far as doing so is reasonably practicable (in relation to an individual of any age).
- in relation to an adult must have regard to the importance of beginning with the assumption that the adult is best placed to judge the adult's well-being.

4.10. In regard to the Children Act 1989², it is recognised that the Welfare of the Child shall be paramount.

² Children Act 1989 Section 1(1) – <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1989/41/section/1>

4.11. In regard to safeguarding adults at risk, recognising that it should be assumed that all adults have the capacity to make their own decisions³.

³ Mental Capacity Act 2005 Section 1 Principles – <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2005/9/section/1>

5. Safeguarding Children and Adults

- 5.1. Anyone under the age of 18 years is a child in law.⁴
- 5.2. Amgueddfa Cymru recognises that there are different structures and laws relating to how we safeguard children and adults. In order to manage these differences effectively, Amgueddfa Cymru has defined separate procedures for safeguarding children and adults. These policies are available and should be followed whenever there is a concern.

Child at Risk

- 5.3. Recognising a Child at Risk. The Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014 defines a Child at Risk⁵ as an individual under the age of 18 years who:

Is experiencing or is at risk of abuse, neglect or other kinds of harm

AND

has needs for care and support

(whether or not the authority is meeting any of those needs)

- 5.4. Where a child is at risk, the SSWBA requires the Local Authority to make, or cause to be made, such enquiries as they consider necessary to enable them to decide whether they should take any action to safeguard or promote the child's welfare.
- 5.5. This links to the Children Act of 1989 which mandates that the welfare of the child should be the paramount consideration.

⁴ Children Act 1989/2004, Article 1 UN Human Rights Act and Section 3 of the SSWBA 2014

⁵ s130 of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014

Adult at Risk

5.6. Recognising an Adult at Risk. The Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014 defines an Adult at Risk⁶ as an individual over the age of 18 years who:

Is experiencing or is at risk of abuse or neglect

AND

Has needs for care and support

(whether or not the authority is meeting any of those needs)

AND

as a result of those needs is unable to protect himself or herself against the abuse or neglect or the risk of it

⁶ s126 of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014

6. Partnership Responsibilities

- 6.1. Amgueddfa Cymru recognises its duty to work in partnership with others in order to safeguard the welfare and well-being of others.

- 6.2. We recognise our statutory responsibilities in regard to The Social Services and Well-Being (Wales) Act, The Children Act, The Wales Safeguarding Procedures and other relevant legislation where appropriate. We further recognise the need to work collaboratively and to share information with other agencies in specific areas in regard to public safety and the maintenance of law and order.

- 6.3. Where necessary, we will share information in accordance with legislative frameworks for the purposes of safeguarding children or adults. We also recognise that on occasions and in order to safeguard others, agencies may share confidential information with us.

- 6.4. We take confidentiality very seriously. We will only share information where necessary for the purpose at hand and where authorised to do so by legislation. Where it is necessary to share information, we will document our decision making and reasons for doing so.

- 6.5. Any information we receive will be treated in strict confidence and retained securely in accordance with current data protection legislation requirements. We will only use information that we receive for the purpose it was shared with us and we will store confidential information received no longer than necessary for the purpose to which it was intended.

7. Training

- 7.1. Amgueddfa Cymru has an expectation that all employees, temporary workers, casual staff, volunteers, contractors, community partners and clients understand their responsibilities in regard to safeguarding.
- 7.2. In order to ensure knowledge and understanding of the need to respond, record and report safeguarding concerns, training will be provided to all employees, temporary workers, casual staff, volunteers, contractors, community partners and clients. Training provided will be dependent upon roles and responsibilities with front facing teams receiving more in-depth deliveries in line with the National Learning and Development Standards: <https://socialcare.wales/resources-guidance/safeguarding-list/national-safeguarding-training-learning-and-development-standards>.
- 7.3. Training records for employees, temporary workers, and casual staff will be kept on CIPHR and maintained by the HR Department and will identify learning requirements to the Designated Safeguarding Lead.

Basic Safeguarding Training

- 7.4. Owned and delivered by the Designated Safeguarding Lead or appropriate provider and delivered to all Amgueddfa Cymru team members.
- 7.5. Basic three-hour overview of safeguarding expectations in relation to adults and children for all staff, to include (as minimum):
- 7.5.1. Signs, symptoms and categories of abuse
 - 7.5.2. Organisational and individual safeguarding responsibilities
 - 7.5.3. Amgueddfa Cymru Safeguarding Policy
 - 7.5.4. Internal support and guidance availability
- 7.6. To be delivered as soon as possible following commencement, and within two months of appointment for all new starters (including contractors engaged for two months or more).

7.7. Face to face training to be renewed every three years.

Intermediate Safeguarding Training

7.8. Designed for forward facing staff who have face to face contact with children, young people and adults (including every role requiring DBS Vetting).

7.9. Owned and delivered by the Designated Safeguarding Lead or appropriate provider.

7.10. More in-depth four-hour overview of safeguarding expectations in relation to adults and children, to include (as minimum):

7.10.1. Signs, symptoms and categories of abuse

7.10.2. Responding to concerns

7.10.3. Amgueddfa Cymru Safeguarding Policy

7.10.4. Organisational and individual safeguarding responsibilities

7.10.5. Internal support and guidance availability

7.11. To be attended within one month of appointment for all new starters (including contractors engaged for one month or more).

7.12. Face to face training to be renewed every three years.

Advanced Safeguarding Training

7.13. Designed for the Designated Safeguarding Lead, Site Safeguarding Leads and others as determined appropriate by the SET.

7.14. Training to be frequent, to upskill individuals to allow them to become 'Safeguarding Champions' able to offer operational and strategic safeguarding advice for Amgueddfa Cymru colleagues, including (but not limited to):

- Knowledge and expertise on referrals to agencies
- Responsibilities within the Social Services and Well Being Act
- Responsibilities within the Welsh Safeguarding Procedures
- Multi-agency information sharing

7.15. Training to include attendance at Gwent Safeguarding Board Safeguarding Children Training – Recognition, Referral and the Child Protection Process – 1 Day Course (or equivalent).

7.16. Receive Adult at Risk Training with external facilitator (such as Ann Craft Trust or specialist consultant) – half day course.

7.17. Attend other safeguarding training opportunities as available.

8. What to do if you have a concern

8.1. It is not the responsibility of any Amgueddfa Cymru employees, temporary workers, casual staff, volunteers, contractors, community partners and clients to determine whether abuse or neglect is actually taking place.

8.2. It is the responsibility of any Amgueddfa Cymru employees, temporary workers, casual staff, volunteers, contractors, community partners and clients to respond and report concerns in accordance with associated procedures:

- Safeguarding Children Procedures
- Safeguarding Adult Procedures

8.2.1. For employees, temporary workers and casual staff, failure to do so will be investigated in accordance with our Disciplinary Policy.

8.2.2. For volunteers, failure to do so will be investigated in accordance with our Volunteer Settling Differences Policy.

8.2.3. For contractors, community partners and clients, relevant bodies will be notified of any findings.

8.3. Amgueddfa Cymru will support all employees, temporary workers, casual staff, volunteers, contractors, community partners and clients raising safeguarding concerns.

9. Glossary and Definitions

Abuse	Abuse means physical, sexual, psychological, emotional or financial abuse (and includes abuse taking place in any setting, whether in a private dwelling, an institution or any other place), and financial abuse (SSWBA).
ACE	Adverse Childhood Experiences refer to some of the most intensive and frequently occurring sources of stress that children may suffer early in life. It has been shown that considerable and prolonged stress in childhood has life-long consequences for a person's health and well-being. It can disrupt early brain development and compromise functioning of the nervous and immune systems. In addition, because of the behaviours adopted by some people who have faced ACEs, such stress can lead to serious problems such as alcoholism, depression, eating disorders [and other significant issues]. (World Health Organisation).
Adult	Anyone over the age of 18 years is an adult in law.
Adult at Risk	An individual over the age of 18 years who: Is experiencing or is at risk of abuse or neglect AND Has needs for care and support (whether or not the authority is meeting any of those needs) AND as a result of those needs is unable to protect himself or herself against the abuse or neglect or the risk of it
ASB	Meaning of anti-social behaviour: (a)conduct that has caused, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to any person, (b)conduct capable of causing nuisance or annoyance to a person in relation to that person's occupation of residential premises, or (c)conduct capable of causing housing-related nuisance or annoyance to any person. Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014
Assault	There are three basic types of assault offence set out in law – common assault, actual bodily harm (ABH) and wounding / grievous bodily harm (GBH). They are primarily defined by the harm caused to the victim – with common assault at the lower end of harm and GBH at the upper end.

	They cover everything from threatening words to a severe physical attack that leaves the victim permanently disabled.
Bullying	<p>There is no legal definition of bullying. However, it's usually defined as behaviour that is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • repeated • intended to hurt someone either physically or emotionally • often aimed at certain groups, for example because of race, religion, gender or sexual orientation <p>It takes many forms and can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical assault • teasing • making threats • name calling • cyberbullying - bullying via mobile phone or online (for example email, social networks and instant messenger)
Child	Anyone under the age of 18 years is a child in law.
Child at Risk	<p>An individual under the age of 18 years who:</p> <p>Is experiencing or is at risk of abuse, neglect or other kinds of harm AND has needs for care and support (whether or not the authority is meeting any of those needs)</p>
Children Act 1989	Arguably the most important piece of safeguarding legislation for safeguarding children. Mandates that the welfare of children should be the paramount consideration.
Children Act 2004	Builds upon but does not replace the 1989 Act. Includes the duty for all organisations to promote and safeguard the welfare of children.
Emotional Abuse	<p>Emotional abuse is the ongoing emotional maltreatment of a child. It's sometimes called psychological abuse and can seriously damage a child's emotional health and development. Emotional abuse can involve deliberately trying to scare or humiliate a child or isolating or ignoring them. Children who are emotionally abused are often suffering another type of abuse or neglect at the same time.</p> <p>Emotional abuse includes: humiliating or constantly criticising a child threatening, shouting at a child or calling them names, making the child the subject of jokes, or using sarcasm to hurt a child blaming, scapegoating, making a child perform degrading acts, not recognising a child's own individuality, trying to control their lives, pushing a child too hard or not recognising their limitations, exposing a child to distressing events or interactions such as domestic abuse or drug taking, failing to promote a child's social development, not allowing</p>

	<p>them to have friends, persistently ignoring them, being absent, manipulating a child, never saying anything kind, expressing positive feelings or congratulating a child on successes, never showing any emotions in interactions with a child, also known as emotional neglect. (Wales Safeguarding Procedures).</p>
Equality Act 2010	<p>Specific legislation that protects people from discrimination in the workplace and wider society. Specifically protects individuals in regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Age - Disability - Gender Reassignment - Marriage and Civil Partnership - Pregnancy and Maternity - Race - Religion or Belief - Sex - Sexual Orientation
Financial Abuse	<p>Includes:</p> <p>(a) having money or other property stolen;</p> <p>(b) being defrauded;</p> <p>(c) being put under pressure in relation to money or other property;</p> <p>(d) having money or other property misused;</p> <p>(SSWBA)</p>
FGM	<p>Female Genital Mutilation comprises all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons. The FGM mandatory reporting duty is a legal duty provided for in the FGM Act 2003 (as amended by the Serious Crime Act 2015). The legislation requires regulated health and social care professionals and teachers in England and Wales to make a report to the police if they have reason to believe a girl under the age of 18 years has been subject to FGM. (Wales Safeguarding Procedures).</p>
Forced Marriage	<p>You have the right to choose who you marry, when you marry or if you marry at all.</p>

	<p>Forced marriage is when you face physical pressure to marry (for example, threats, physical violence or sexual violence) or emotional and psychological pressure (eg if you're made to feel like you're bringing shame on your family).</p> <p>Forced marriage is illegal in England and Wales. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • taking someone overseas to force them to marry (whether or not the forced marriage takes place) • marrying someone who lacks the mental capacity to consent to the marriage (whether they're pressured to or not)
Harm	Harm means abuse or the impairment of (a) physical or mental health, or (b) physical, intellectual, emotional, social or behavioural development. (SSWBA).
Hate Crime	<p>Crimes committed against someone because of their disability, transgender-identity, race, religion or belief, or sexual orientation are hate crimes and should be reported to the police.</p> <p>Hate crimes can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • threatening behaviour • assault • robbery • damage to property • inciting others to commit hate crimes • harassment
LAC	A 'Looked After Child' is a child who has been in the care of their local authority for more than 24 hours. Looked after children are also often referred to as children in care, a term which many children and young people prefer. (NSPCC).
LADO	A Local Authority Designated Officer is the nominated person within a Local Authority responsible for managing and monitoring safeguarding allegations in relation to paid and unpaid social care workers. Providing advice, information and guidance to employers and voluntary organisations around safeguarding allegations and concerns.
MAPPA	<p>Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements</p> <p>MAPPA stands for Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements. It is the process through which the Police, Probation and Prison Services work together with other agencies to manage the risks posed by</p>

	violent and sexual offenders living in the community in order to protect the public.
Mental Capacity Act 2005	<p>Critically important legislation that defines the ability for anyone 16 years or over to make their own decisions. The importance of this Act should not be underestimated. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That each individual has the right to make their own decisions even if others perceive it to be an unwise decision • That an adult must be assumed to have consent <p>This is particularly important in regard to recognising that adults have the right to make their own decisions. When working with adults, individuals should be placed at the centre of the decision-making process and involved in outcomes.</p>
Modern Day Slavery	<p>Modern slavery encompasses human trafficking and slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour.</p> <p>(Modern Slavery Act 2015).</p>
National Safeguarding Learning and Development Standards	Standards developed by Social Care Wales in collaboration with practitioners across Wales.
Neglect	Neglect means a failure to meet a person’s basic physical, emotional, social or psychological needs, which is likely to result in an impairment of the person’s well-being (for example, an impairment of the person’s health or, in the case of a child, an impairment of the child’s development); (SSWBA).
Physical Abuse	<p>Adult – This includes hitting, slapping, over or misuse of medication, undue restraint or inappropriate sanctions.</p> <p>Child – Physical abuse means deliberately hurting a child or young person. It includes physical restraint; such as being tied to a bed, locked in a room, inflicting burns, cutting, slapping, punching, kicking, biting or choking, stabbing or shooting, withholding food or medical attention, drugging, denying sleep, inflicting pain, shaking or hitting babies, fabricating or inducing illness.</p> <p>(Wales Safeguarding Procedures).</p>
Psychological Abuse	See Emotional Abuse (above)
Radicalisation	Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups. (Government Prevent Strategy).

Safeguarding	Safeguarding means protecting individual's health, well-being and human rights and enabling them to live free from harm, abuse and neglect (Care Quality Commission, 2014).
Sexual Abuse	<p>Adult – This includes rape and sexual assault or sexual acts to which the adult has not or could not consent and / or was pressured into consenting.</p> <p>Child – There are 2 different types of child sexual abuse. These are called contact abuse and non-contact abuse.</p> <p>Contact abuse involves: touching activities where an abuser makes physical contact with a child, including penetration, sexual touching of any part of the body whether the child's wearing clothes or not, rape or penetration by putting an object or body part inside a child's mouth, vagina or anus, forcing or encouraging a child to take part in sexual activity, making a child take their clothes off, touch someone else's genitals or masturbate.</p> <p>Non-contact abuse involves: non-touching activities, such as grooming, exploitation, persuading children to perform sexual acts over the internet and flashing. It includes encouraging a child to watch or hear sexual acts, not taking proper measures to prevent a child being exposed to sexual activities by others, meeting a child following sexual grooming with the intent of abusing them online. Abuse including making, viewing or distributing child abuse images, allowing someone else to make, view or distribute child abuse images, showing pornography to a child sexually exploiting a child for money, power or status. (Wales Safeguarding Procedures).</p>
SSWBA	<p>Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014</p> <p>An Act of the Welsh Parliament to reform social services law; to make provision about improving the well-being outcomes for people who need care and support and carers who need support; to make provision about co-operation and partnership by public authorities with a view to improving the well-being of people; to make provision about complaints relating to social care and palliative care; and for connected purposes.</p> <p>The SSWBA came into force on the 6 of April 2016.</p>
Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse	<p>The purpose of this Act</p> <p>(1) The purpose of this Act is to improve—</p>

and Sexual Violence (Wales) 2015 Act	<p>(a) arrangements for the prevention of gender-based violence, domestic abuse and sexual violence;</p> <p>(b) arrangements for the protection of victims of gender-based violence, domestic abuse and sexual violence;</p> <p>(c) support for people affected by gender-based violence, domestic abuse and sexual violence.</p>
Vulnerable Adult	Terminology created by the Welsh Assembly Guidance document Safe Hands in the year 2000. The term 'Vulnerable Adult' should no longer be used as it has been replaced by 'Adult at Risk' as defined in the Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014.
Well-being	<p>Well-being is defined in the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014. It applies equally to children and adults in relation to any of the following:</p> <p>(a) physical and mental health and emotional well-being;</p> <p>(b) protection from abuse and neglect;</p> <p>(c) education, training and recreation;</p> <p>(d) domestic, family and personal relationships;</p> <p>(e) contribution made to society;</p> <p>(f) securing rights and entitlements;</p> <p>(g) social and economic well-being;</p> <p>(h) suitability of living accommodation;</p> <p>(i) physical, intellectual, emotional, social and behavioural development.</p>
Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015	Requires public bodies in Wales to think about the long-term impact of their decisions, to work better with people, communities and each other, and to prevent persistent problems such as poverty, health inequalities and climate change. To ensure everyone has the opportunity to fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances.
Welsh Language Act 1993	Legally protects people from discrimination in the workplace and wider society in regard to the Welsh Language.

Reviews			
Next Review	October 2022	Date of last review	3 July 2020
Comments	Added link to National Safeguarding Learning and Development Standards to 7.2		
Next Review	July 2024	Date of Review	