



saving the lives  
of people with  
blood cancer

# ANTHONY NOLAN

# SAFEGUARDING

# LEARNING

**Safeguarding is the responsibility of everyone at Anthony Nolan, whether they are a member of staff, trustee or a volunteer.**

If you have any questions about the information in this booklet, or any concerns about safeguarding, please speak to your volunteer lead or email **[safeguarding@anthohnolan.org](mailto:safeguarding@anthohnolan.org)**

# INTRODUCTION



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Anthony Nolan is the charity that works to save the lives of people with blood cancer, with the help of our staff, volunteers and supporters.

The activities carried out by Anthony Nolan mean that there are a range of employees, volunteers and trustees who may come into contact with people who are at risk of harm. All employees and volunteers have a duty to prevent the abuse of children, young people and vulnerable adults, and report any safeguarding concerns to the relevant person. It is not your responsibility to investigate concerns.

Anthony Nolan have a responsibility to safeguard the welfare of all children, young people and vulnerable adults who are involved in, or affected by, our work.

This booklet is designed to help you begin to understand what safeguarding means and what you need to do if you have a concern about a

child or vulnerable adult. You need to read this booklet and then discuss safeguarding with your Anthony Nolan manager or volunteer lead, who will support you with any questions you might have.

You will also need to read the Anthony Nolan safeguarding policy and procedures, which include our Safeguarding Code of Conduct. These can be found on our website [www.anthonynolan.org/volunteeringpolicies](http://www.anthonynolan.org/volunteeringpolicies)

## **This booklet will:**

- Provide an overview as to why safeguarding is important to Anthony Nolan.
- Give the basic facts about safeguarding of children and vulnerable adults.
- Be an introduction about what to do if you have a safeguarding concern.

**It is the responsibility of everyone at Anthony Nolan, whether they are a member of staff, trustee or a volunteer, to report any safeguarding concerns they might have to the appropriate person at Anthony Nolan.**

# WHY DO YOU NEED TO UNDERSTAND SAFEGUARDING?



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Safeguarding is an emotive subject that may affect us on both a personal or professional level. You may have had safeguarding training before or worked somewhere with safeguarding procedures. It is still essential you understand Anthony Nolan's procedures and complete all of our training that your role requires.

## Anthony Nolan has safeguarding procedures to:

- abide by law and regulations
- uphold our professional and personal responsibility
- promote a child or adults wellbeing and safety
- prevent abuse occurring
- protect the organisation's reputation
- protect staff, trustees and volunteers from false allegations.

## As a charity, Anthony Nolan has a responsibility to follow and abide by:

- Criminal and civil legislation
- Government statutory and best practice guidance
- Regulatory bodies standards and regulations e.g. the Charity Commission, the Human Tissue Authority

## Some of the laws that shape our safeguarding responsibilities include:

Children Act 1989	Human Rights Act 1998
Children Act 2004	Care Act 2014
Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Children and families Act 2014	No Secrets 2000
Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018	Mental Health Act 1983/2007
Equality Act 2010	Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998

## Basic human rights include people's right:

- To survival
- To develop to the fullest
- To protection from harmful influences, abuse & exploitation
- And to participate fully in family, cultural and social life

(UN Convention of the Rights of the Child 1989 (Unicef) and The Human Rights Act 1998)

## Anthony Nolan also has a responsibility to donors, patients, staff, volunteers, trustees and the general public:

- **Public awareness** – increasingly the public expects charities like ours to take our safeguarding responsibilities seriously, have integrity within all our activities and know that any interaction with us will not place them at risk of abuse.
- **Values of humanity** – we believe that we have a moral duty to promote people's safety and right to not be abused.

**Safeguarding is the responsibility of everyone at Anthony Nolan, whether they are a member of staff, trustee or a volunteer.**

## THE DEFINITION OF A CHILD

In England, Northern Ireland and Wales, a child is someone who has not yet reached their 18th birthday. In Scotland the definition of a child for safeguarding purposes is someone who has not yet reached their 16th birthday.

## WHO HAS RESPONSIBILITY?

Local authorities have the overarching responsibility for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of all children and young people in their area. They have a number of statutory functions under the 1989 and 2004 Children Acts which sets these out in detail. This includes specific duties in relation to children in need and children suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm, regardless of where they are found, under sections 17 and 47 of the Children Act 1989. The Director of Children's Services and Lead Member for Children's Services in local authorities are the key points of professional and political accountability, with responsibility for the effective delivery of these functions.

Whilst local authorities play a lead role, safeguarding children and protecting them from harm is everyone's responsibility. Everyone who comes into contact with children and families has a role to play.

Local agencies, including the police and health services, also have a duty under section 11 of the Children Act 2004 to ensure that they consider the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children when carrying out their functions. Under section 10 of the same Act, a similar range of agencies are required to cooperate with local authorities to promote the well-being of children in each local authority area. This cooperation should exist and be effective at all levels of the organisation, from strategic level through to operational delivery.

Professionals working in agencies with these duties are responsible for ensuring that they fulfil their role and responsibilities in a manner consistent with the statutory duties of their employer.

Getting it right for every child (GIRFEC) (Scotland 2017) and Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014 provides the guidance for agencies working in Scotland. There are also national guidelines for Wales and Northern Ireland. The principles for safeguarding are the same, but if you are working in these areas ask your manager for more information on any legal differences you should be aware of.

## THE DEFINITION OF SAFEGUARDING FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

The Children Act 2004 and the Department for Education (DfE) guidance document: Working Together to Safeguard Children 2015 defines safeguarding and promoting children and young people's welfare as:

- Protecting children from maltreatment
- Preventing impairment of children's health or development
- Ensuring that children are growing up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care
- Taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes

The above statutory guidance defines child protection as part of safeguarding and promoting welfare. Child protection is the activity undertaken to protect specific children who are suffering, or are likely to suffer, significant harm.

**Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 also includes the following definitions:**

**YOUNG CARERS**

If a local authority considers that a young carer may have support needs, it must carry out an assessment under section 17ZA of the Children Act 1989. The local authority must also carry out such an assessment if a young carer, or the parent of a young carer, requests one. Such an assessment must consider whether it is appropriate or excessive for the young carer to provide care for the person in question, in light of the young carer’s needs and wishes. The Young Carers’ (Needs Assessment) Regulations 2015 require local authorities to look at the needs of the whole family when carrying out a young carer’s needs assessment. Young carers assessments can be combined with assessments of adults in the household, with the agreement of the young carer and adults concerned.

**QUESTION**

Can you think of a situation where Anthony Nolan might come into contact with a young carer?

**ANSWER**

When a parent has blood cancer and a child looks after them during their illness.

**CONTEXTUAL SAFEGUARDING**

As well as threats to the welfare of children from within their families, children may be vulnerable to abuse or exploitation from outside their families. These extra-familial threats might arise at school and other educational establishments, from within peer groups, or more widely from within the wider community and/or online. These threats can take a variety of different forms and children can be vulnerable to multiple threats, including: exploitation by criminal gangs and organised crime groups such as county lines; trafficking, online abuse; sexual exploitation and the influences of extremism leading to radicalisation. Extremist groups make use of the internet to radicalise and recruit and to promote extremist materials. Any potential harmful effects to individuals identified as vulnerable to extremist ideologies or being drawn into terrorism should also be considered.

**QUESTION**

If a young person has blood cancer they might become socially isolated from their friends. Think about how this will make a child feel? Would a young person use the internet to help with those feelings?

**ANSWER**

A child with blood cancer might feel lonely, sad, responsible, different, guilty, angry, resentful etc... Young people who might be vulnerable due to blood cancer need to be aware of the help and benefits of the internet, and also be aware of the risks and abuse on websites and social media.

# WHAT IS ABUSE?



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We generally talk about these main types of abuse:

**Physical abuse** is purposely causing injuries to a child – bruises, broken bones, burns or cuts

**Emotional abuse** is ongoing emotional ill-treatment or neglect of a child

**Sexual abuse** is forcing or persuading a child to take part in sexual activities

**Neglect** is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic needs

**All of these types of abuse are serious and children can suffer long-term harm.**

## PHYSICAL ABUSE

- This can involve hitting, shaking, cutting, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating, breaking bones.
- It's intentional - whether it's a violent act or not doing something to stop a child getting injured.
- Shaking or hitting babies can cause non-accidental head injuries (NAHI).
- Sometimes parents or carers make up or cause the symptoms of illness in their child, perhaps giving them medicine they don't need and making the child unwell.
- Witnessing or hearing violence in the home.

### Signs of physical abuse can include:

- Bruising - in places that are not usually injured (i.e. ears, under arms, inner thighs)
- Object marks - hair brush, belt/buckle, slipper
- Bite marks, burns, scalds - particularly with outline i.e. cooker, cigarettes
- Bald patches
- Unexplained injuries; refusal to discuss injury; story changes
- Arms and legs covered in hot weather
- Withdrawn/flinching when approached/fear of returning home or particular adults
- Hurting or lashing out at others

## EMOTIONAL ABUSE

**Children who are emotionally abused are usually suffering another type of abuse or neglect as well. Examples of emotional abuse include:**

- Telling a child that they are worthless or unloved, or inadequate
- Deliberately silencing a child
- 'Making fun' of what they say or how they communicate
- Having inappropriate expectations
- Overprotection and limitation
- Preventing normal social interaction
- Ill-treating someone else in their presence
- Serious bullying (including cyber bullying)
- Frequently frightening a child
- Exploitation or corruption of children

You may hear emotional abuse called psychological abuse. It can seriously damage a child's emotional health and development.

### Signs of emotional abuse can include:

- Becoming anxious, depressed, destructive or demanding of attention or clingy
- Unable to trust others or form relationships
- Becomes withdrawn, low self-confidence/self-worth

- Self-injury/harm; head banging; suicidal thoughts or behaviour
- Aggression or bullying of others
- Fear of someone in particular
- Self-injury
- Inappropriate emotional response to painful situations
- Compulsive stealing or scavenging

## SEXUAL ABUSE

### Sexual abuse might include physical contact, including:

- Assault by penetration (for example rape or oral sex)
- Non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside clothing

### Or non-contact activities, such as:

- Involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images
- Watching sexual activities
- Encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways
- Grooming a child in preparation for abuse (including via the Internet)

### Signs of sexual abuse can include:

#### Physical signs:

- Unusual difficulty walking or sitting
- Pain, itching, bruises or bleeding to genital area
- Soreness or bleeding to mouth or anus
- Infections–vaginal, urinary tract or sexually transmitted disease
- Bruises or bites to the neck
- Pregnancy
- Bruises to thighs or upper arms

#### Disturbed behaviour:

- Poor concentration

## FACTS

- Both men and women can commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children.
- Sexual abuse can happen online as well as physically.
- Sometimes the child won't understand that what's happening to them is abuse. They may not even understand that it's wrong.
- Sexual abuse happens across culture, class, age, religion, sexuality, gender, race. It can happen in the family and in other settings where adults come into contact with children.

## NEGLECT

Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse (including drugs and alcohol).

### Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to:

- Provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment)
- Protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger
- Ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers)
- Ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment

It may also include unresponsiveness to, or neglect of, a child's basic emotional needs.

### Signs of neglect can include:

Health and development:

- Poor muscle tone/prominent joints
- Poor skin: sores, rashes, flea bites; persistent head lice
- Extreme weight loss or swollen tummy due to malnutrition
- Poor hygiene, like being dirty or smelly

- Untreated health problems, such as bad teeth
- Delayed development
- Regularly presenting with bruises or injuries

Emotional and behavioural:

- Difficulties with school work; inability to concentrate

## SUMMARY

We generally talk about these main types of abuse of children:

- **Physical abuse** is purposely causing injuries to a child – bruises, broken bones, burns or cuts
- **Emotional abuse** is ongoing emotional ill-treatment or neglect of a child
- **Sexual abuse** is forcing or persuading a child to take part in sexual activities
- **Neglect** is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic needs



Every Local Authority also has procedures and teams who are responsible for acting on concerns about a vulnerable adult being at risk of harm or being abused.

## DEFINITION OF SAFEGUARDING VULNERABLE ADULTS

Safeguarding means protecting a vulnerable adults' right to live in safety, free from abuse and neglect.

A vulnerable adult is a person aged 18 years or over, who is or may be in need of community care services by reason of mental or other disability, age or illness; and who is or may be unable to take care of him or herself, or unable to protect him or herself against significant harm or exploitation. (No Secrets: guidance on protecting vulnerable adults in care Department of Health (2000).

There are some differences for the procedures in the UK nations. This includes in Scotland adult protection starts at 16 years old (Adult Support and Protection (Scotland) Act 2007 those over 16 years and Safeguarding Policy Office of the Public Guardian 2015).

### The aim of safeguarding adults is to:

- Stop abuse or neglect wherever possible
- Prevent harm and reduce the risk of abuse or neglect to adults with care and support needs
- Safeguard adults in a way that supports them in making choices and having control about how they want to live
- Promote an approach that concentrates on improving life for the adults concerned
- Raise public awareness so that communities as a whole, alongside professionals, play their part in preventing, identifying and responding to abuse and neglect
- Provide information and support in accessible ways to help people understand the different types of abuse, how to stay safe and what to do to raise a concern about the safety or well-being of an adult
- Address what has caused the abuse or neglect

# WHAT IS ABUSE?



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## The definitions for abuse in Safeguarding Adults are as follows:

### PHYSICAL ABUSE

Including assault, hitting, slapping, pushing, misuse of medication, restraint or inappropriate physical sanctions

### DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Including psychological, physical, sexual, financial, emotional abuse, and what is known as 'honour based' violence.

It includes female genital mutilation (FGM) also known as female genital cutting and female circumcision, it is the ritual removal of some or all of the external female genitalia.

It also includes forced marriage where one or both people do not consent to the marriage and pressure or abuse is used. Recognised in the UK as a form of violence against women and men, domestic/child abuse and a serious abuse of human rights. The pressure put on people to marry against their will can be physical (including threats, actual physical violence and sexual violence including honour based violence) or emotional and psychological. Financial abuse can also be a factor.

### SEXUAL ABUSE

Including 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.

### PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE

Includes emotional abuse, threats of harm or abandonment, deprivation of contact, humiliation, blaming, controlling, intimidation, coercion, harassment, verbal abuse, cyber bullying, isolation or unreasonable and unjustified withdrawal of services or supportive networks.

### FINANCIAL OR MATERIAL ABUSE

Including, theft, fraud, internet scamming, coercion in relation to an adult's financial affairs or arrangements, including in connection with wills, property, inheritance or financial transactions, or the misuse or misappropriation of, property, possessions or benefits.

### MODERN SLAVERY

Encompasses slavery, human trafficking, forced labour and domestic servitude. Traffickers and slave masters use whatever means they have at their disposal to coerce, deceive and force individuals into a life of abuse, servitude and inhumane treatment.

Read more about Anthony Nolan's commitment to ensuring its operations as free from slavery and trafficking on our website [www.anthonynolan.org/policies-and-procedures](http://www.anthonynolan.org/policies-and-procedures)

## DISCRIMINATORY ABUSE

Including forms of harassment, slurs or similar treatment because of race, gender and gender identity, age, disability, sexual orientation or religion.

## ORGANISATIONAL ABUSE

Including neglect and poor care practice within an institution or specific care setting such as a hospital or care home, for example, or in relation to care provided in one's own home. This may range from one off incidents to on-going ill-treatment. It can be through neglect or poor professional practice as a result of a structure, policies, processes and practices within an organisation.

## NEGLECT AND ACTS OF OMISSION

Including ignoring medical, emotional, physical care needs, failure to provide access to appropriate health, care and support or educational services, the withholding of the necessities of life, such as medication, adequate nutrition and heating.

## SELF NEGLECT

This covers a wide range of behaviour: neglecting to care for one's own personal hygiene, health or surroundings and includes behaviour such as hoarding.

## SUMMARY

We generally talk about these main types of abuse of adults:

- Physical abuse
- Domestic violence
- Sexual abuse
- Psychological abuse
- Financial or material abuse
- Modern Slavery
- Discriminatory abuse
- Organisational abuse
- Neglect and acts of omission
- Self neglect

# WHAT TO DO IF YOU HAVE A CONCERN?



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## RECORDING AND REPORTING CONCERNS

Safeguarding is the responsibility of everyone at Anthony Nolan, whether they are a volunteer, trustee or a member of staff. It is essential that employees, trustees and volunteers report any concerns about the welfare of people they come into contact with no matter how insignificant you feel it may be. This could be a small part of a much bigger story of abuse. These may be about people affected by blood cancer, or may relate to the behaviour of other staff, trustees or volunteers, or working practices in place.

Don't assume someone else has seen and reported what you have seen. It is not the responsibility of individual employees, trustees or volunteers to investigate an allegation of abuse. The responsibility of employees, trustees and volunteers is to report and record their concerns. Anthony Nolan has a dedicated team of Safeguarding Leads who will listen to your concern and decide on the next steps.

It is not the responsibility of individual employees, trustees or volunteers to investigate an allegation of abuse. The responsibility of employees, trustees and volunteers is to report and record their concerns to **[safeguarding@anthonymolan.org](mailto:safeguarding@anthonymolan.org)**

### **In all circumstances, employees, trustees and volunteers should take the following action:**

- A. Ensure their own safety – leave the situation if they are at risk of harm
- B. Where there is clear evidence of harm or an imminent danger call the emergency services immediately
- C. Treat all allegations of abuse seriously
- D. Report concerns to a Line manager/ Volunteer Lead/Safeguarding Lead by emailing **[safeguarding@anthonymolan.org](mailto:safeguarding@anthonymolan.org)** as soon as possible

## RESPONDING TO A CHILD/ADULT AT RISK

### **Safeguarding concerns may come to your attention by:**

- A child, young person or adult discloses information to you verbally, in person, or via phone about abuse or harm that they are experiencing/at risk of experiencing
- You witness an incident that raises a child or adult at risk concern
- A written disclosure or allegation is received by Anthony Nolan
- A press or media report discloses or alleges abuse or concern
- Via the use of other corporate procedures including: disciplinary, grievance, whistleblowing, serious incident reporting procedure

### **What you need to do:**

1. If you receive information in person that raises a concern, always offer reassurance, listen to and take seriously what is being said. Never promise to keep secrets or be persuaded by the individual or the family not to take action if you are worried that the individual is being harmed, or is at risk of harm.

## WHAT TO DO IF YOU HAVE A CONCERN?



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2. Complete the safeguarding record form including date, time, words spoken, injuries noticed/disclosed, and a brief outline of what happened to them. It may be necessary to undertake some enquiries, including; full name, age, mobile number, email address, and any involvement with Anthony Nolan's work. The Safeguarding record form can be found in the Anthony Nolan safeguarding policy and procedures, which can be found on our website **www.anthonynolan.org/volunteeringpolicies**. Alternatively you can obtain a copy from your Anthony Nolan staff contact.

It is not your job to investigate, or to verify what is being said or examine the child/young person/adult; this is the statutory responsibility of the local authority/child protection services and/or the Police.

3. If the child/young person/adult is at immediate risk of harm, unless doing so would put you or others at risk.
  - 1) Refer immediately to the Police **999**, or NSPCC **0800 800 5000** (24 hour telephone helpline).
  - 2) Contact your Line Manager/Volunteer Lead, to inform them that you are making a safeguarding report.
4. Explain the process (where possible) to the child/young person/adult: that you will need to pass this information on, to whom, the reasons why, and possible actions.
5. Report the concern to a Safeguarding Lead by emailing **safeguarding@anthonynolan.org**. The Safeguarding Lead will assess all details of the case and make a clear assessment of whether the information received is deemed to be a child/adult protection referral and/or a situation in which further action must be taken as outlined above.
6. The Safeguarding Lead will be responsible for agreeing any necessary further action with the Safeguarding lead director. If a referral is needed to a child/adult protection agency this will be completed within 24 hours.

## SUMMARY

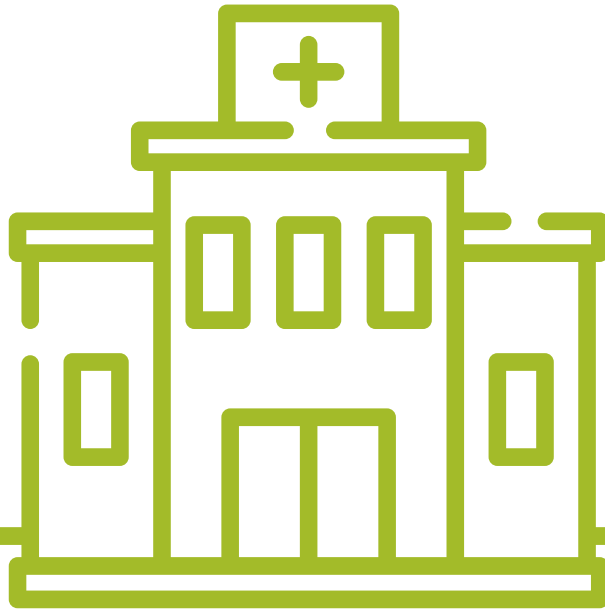
- Safeguarding is the responsibility of everyone at Anthony Nolan, whether they are a member of staff, trustee or a volunteer
- Ensure you have read the Anthony Nolan Safeguarding Code of Conduct, and policy and procedure
- Ensure you understand how to recognise signs of abuse in children and vulnerable adults
- Report any concerns you have, not matter how small: don't assume someone else has
- Do not investigate yourself: once you have we will let you know if we need anything else from you
- If someone is in immediate danger, call **999** or NSPCC on **0800 800 5000**.
- Do worry, if you have any questions, please speak to your volunteer lead/manager or email **safeguarding@anthonynolan.org**

## WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

Think about these scenarios and what you would do in the situation.



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### Visiting a donor in hospital

While you are visiting a 21-year-old donor, you notice they have some cuts on one of their arms. You don't mention it, but they generally seem a bit upset and embarrassed. While talking with them they mention that they have been feeling really down recently, and that the call about being a match came at the right time, as they've been feeling really hopeless lately and thought about killing themselves. They mention it's a huge relief to finally have something worthwhile happen in their life. What would you do in this situation?

**Answer:** As a 21-year-old the donor is an adult. The concern is that they have said they might be suicidal and might therefore be experiencing mental health difficulties. The volunteer should listen and advise the donor that there are people who can help. Reassure the donor and encourage them to speak to a member of the hospital staff about how they have been feeling. As an Anthony Nolan volunteer you need to record your concerns and email [safeguarding@anthonymolan.org](mailto:safeguarding@anthonymolan.org) your concerns, and they will follow the appropriate procedure.

## WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

Think about these scenarios and what you would do in the situation.



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### Giving at talk at a school

You have just finished giving a talk at a school in England and are packing up, when one of the male 17-year-old students comes to ask if they can still donate stem cells, because they are gay, and they'd heard you can't give blood if you are gay. They said they didn't want to ask in front of everyone as they are being bullied for being gay and last night had been beaten up by a group of other kids. What would you do in this situation?

**Answer:** As a 17-year-old man the safeguarding concerns would fall under child protection. There is no knowledge about the seriousness of the bullying or being "beaten up". The young man should be asked if he is injured and needs medical attention. Explain to the young person that being bullied and physically assaulted is not ok and does he feel able to talk to the school staff? As an Anthony Nolan volunteer you have to record the concerns and report them and email [safeguarding@anthonymolan.org](mailto:safeguarding@anthonymolan.org), and they will follow the appropriate procedure. You should also advise the young man that they can donate whatever their sexual orientation.

## WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

Think about these scenarios and what you would do in the situation.



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### At an event

You are at an event with a volunteer who is 68, who you have volunteered with for the last three years. You have noticed that the last few events they arrived late, and they explained they had been confused about the details of the event. Today you have noticed they have a burn on their hand, and they told you they did it this morning making a cup of tea. You are also concerned as they are more frequently struggling to find the right words, and they are getting frustrated. You know they live alone, as their partner died from blood cancer 10 years ago (which is why they started volunteering), and their family do not live nearby.

**Answer:** As a 68-year-old the volunteer is an adult. The concern is that they might be showing early signs of dementia. As an Anthony Nolan volunteer you need to record your concerns and email [safeguarding@anthonymolan.org](mailto:safeguarding@anthonymolan.org) your concerns, and they will follow the appropriate procedure.



# CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING



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These questions are not a test, rather another opportunity to test your understanding of safeguarding.

1

**Why is safeguarding important to your role as an Anthony Nolan volunteer?**

- A** It's not important for my role.
- B** It's an organisational rule.
- C** Everyone at Anthony Nolan has the responsibility to safeguarding and promote the welfare of children and vulnerable adults.

2

**What would you do if someone you met while working/volunteering for Anthony Nolan asked you to keep a secret about alleged abuse?**

- A** Respect their wishes because of their right to confidentiality.
- B** Explain that you need to share this in confidence with the appropriate person at Anthony Nolan.
- C** Agree to keep it a secret and then share it without telling them.

3

**What would you do if you suspect someone you meet while working/volunteering for Anthony Nolan may be being abused?**

- A** Tell your manager/volunteer lead as soon as possible, or email [safeguarding@anthonymolan.org](mailto:safeguarding@anthonymolan.org)
- B** Investigate the situation and report back to your volunteer lead as soon as you know more
- C** Do nothing, after all that person would expect some privacy.

# CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING



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1

## Why is safeguarding important to your role as an Anthony Nolan volunteer?

- A** It's not important for my role.
- B** It's an organisational rule.
- C** Everyone at Anthony Nolan has the responsibility to safeguarding and promote the welfare of children and vulnerable adults.

Safeguarding is the responsibility of everyone at Anthony Nolan, whether they are a volunteer or a member of staff. This training will help you to think about signs of abuse, and know how to report any concerns you might have.

2

## What would you do if someone you met while working/volunteering for Anthony Nolan asked you to keep a secret about alleged abuse?

- A** Respect their wishes because of their right to confidentiality.
- B** Explain that you need to share this in confidence with the appropriate person at Anthony Nolan.
- C** Agree to keep it a secret and then share it without telling them.

You should never keep a secret about abuse. If you are asked to keep a secret about abuse you should let the person know that you have to tell the safeguarding lead at Anthony Nolan about it. If you think telling the person this will put you at risk of harm you do not have to tell them you are reporting the concerns. You should always report all the concerns and the issues.

3

## What would you do if you suspect someone you meet while working/volunteering for Anthony Nolan may be being abused?

- A** Tell your manager/volunteer lead as soon as possible, or email [safeguarding@anthonymolan.org](mailto:safeguarding@anthonymolan.org)
- B** Investigate the situation and report back to your volunteer lead as soon as you know more
- C** Do nothing, after all that person would expect some privacy.

If you have concerns that someone you meet while working/volunteering for Anthony Nolan is being abused, you should always let your manager/volunteer lead know, or email [safeguarding@anthonymolan.org](mailto:safeguarding@anthonymolan.org) so that inquiries can be made, and safeguards or protective action taken. You should not investigate this yourself. You will be asked to complete a Safeguarding Record Form with the details of your concerns.

If you think someone is in immediate danger you should call **999** or NSPCC on **0800 800 5000**.



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