

Governors of the Armagh Observatory and Planetarium: Safeguarding Children and Vulnerable Adults Policy and Procedures

Owner Board of Governors
 Last update 2015 November 2
 Date Approved ... 2015 November 12
 Next Review **2016 December 31**

15.1 Introduction

This policy has been drafted by considering law and government policies and procedures on safeguarding. A list has been included in Section 15.11 (p. 59).

The policy describes the procedures in place in the Armagh Observatory and Planetarium in order to ensure that vulnerable groups visiting, enjoy the learning experiences as well as being safe and protected from harm.

For the purposes of this Safeguarding policy the terms ‘child’ or ‘children’ include young people under 18 years of age, including those with disabilities, special needs or other vulnerabilities, as well as adults with disabilities, special needs or other vulnerabilities and others with identified special needs or potential greater exposure to risk of harm.

This policy applies to all Armagh Observatory and Planetarium staff. For the purposes of this policy, this includes staff employed by the organization, senior management and members of committees, students, volunteers, and visiting academic staff, as well as students whose work at the Observatory or the Planetarium is likely to involve working with vulnerable groups. The policy is reviewed periodically and is approved and endorsed by the senior management team, the Management Committee and the Board of Governors.

15.2 Policy

The Governors of the Armagh Observatory and Planetarium recognizes that the welfare of a child is the paramount consideration in any decision made about them and that all children without exception have the right to protection from abuse and bullying regardless of gender, ethnicity, religion, disability, sexuality or beliefs. The Corporation is committed to promoting an atmosphere of inclusion, transparency and openness, and will not tolerate any form of abuse wherever it occurs or whoever is responsible. In order to achieve this, the Observatory and Planetarium will:

1. ensure that staff are aware of the Safeguarding policy;
2. provide a code of behaviour for staff on their conduct towards children;
3. provide clear step-by-step guidance on what to do should an allegation of abuse be made and clarify the roles and responsibilities of the Designated Officers and staff for recording and reporting any such allegation;
4. provide Safeguarding training within six months of appointment and to all staff every two years;
5. ensure that safe recruitment, selection and vetting procedures are in place;
6. provide parents, group leaders and any other interested parties with information on the Safeguarding policy when visiting the premises and/or when children are undertaking guided tours of the Observatory Grounds and Astropark;
7. make the Redress and Complaints Policy and procedures (see Section 7, p.21) available on the web-site and accessible to all visitors; and
8. review the Safeguarding policy at regular intervals, at least once every two years to ensure that it remains effective and modify the provisions where necessary.

15.3 Definition of Abuse and Bullying

Abuse has been defined in ‘Co-operating to Safeguard Children’ (http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/co-operating_to_safeguard_children_may_2003.pdf) as:

1. physical abuse — deliberate physical injury to a child or the wilful or neglected failure to prevent physical injury or suffering;
2. emotional abuse — where children are persistently or severely neglected or rejected;
3. sexual abuse — where children are encouraged or forced to observe or take part in any form of sexual activity;
4. neglect — where children’s physical and/or psychological needs are persistently or severely neglected or the failure to protect a child from exposure to any kind of danger.

Forms of adult abuse are:

1. physical abuse — including hitting, slapping, pushing, kicking, burning, misuse of medication, inappropriate restraint or disciplining a person in an inappropriate way;
2. psychological abuse — including emotional abuse, verbal abuse, humiliation, bullying, or the use of threats;
3. financial or material abuse — including theft, fraud, exploitation, pressure in connection with wills, property or inheritance or financial transactions, or the misuse or misappropriation of property, possessions or benefits;
4. sexual abuse — direct or indirect sexual activity where the vulnerable adult cannot or does not give his or her consent;
5. neglect or acts of omission — withdrawing or not giving the help that a vulnerable adult needs, so causing them to suffer;
6. discriminatory abuse — abusing a person because of their ethnic origin, religion, language, age, sexuality, gender or disability;
7. institutional abuse — abuse or mistreatment by a regime or by any individual within any building where care is provided.

Bullying has been defined by the Northern Ireland Anti-Bullying Forum (NIABF; see <http://niabf.org.uk/>) as “the repeated use of power by one or more persons intentionally to harm, hurt or adversely affect the rights and needs of another or others”. Whilst not defined as abuse, in its more extreme form it would be regarded as a form of abuse. Kidscape (<http://www.kidscape.org.uk>) identifies the main types as:

1. emotional — e.g. excluding, being unfriendly;
2. physical — e.g. hitting, kicking, theft;
3. racist — e.g. racial taunts, graffiti, gestures;
4. sexual — e.g. unwanted physical contact or sexually abusive comments;
5. homophobic — e.g. focusing on the issue of sexuality;
6. verbal — e.g. name calling, sarcasm, spreading rumours, teasing;
7. cyber — e.g. text messages, picture/video and phone calls, e-mail, web-sites.

15.4 Code of Behaviour

This Code of Behaviour has been drafted to provide staff with confidence to carry out their role and develop positive working relationships with vulnerable groups. It is impossible to lay down hard and fast rules to cover all circumstances in which staff interrelate with children or where opportunities for their conduct to be misconstrued might occur. In all circumstances, the professional judgement of staff has to be exercised.

All actions concerning children must uphold the best interest of the child as a primary consideration. Staff must always be mindful of the fact that they hold a position of trust and that their behaviour towards children in their charge must be above reproach. The Code of Behaviour and advice to staff in this Policy are not intended to detract from the enriching experiences that children gain from a positive interaction with staff, but rather to assist staff in respect of the complex issue of child abuse by drawing attention to the areas of risk for staff and providing guidance on prudent conduct.

Physical Contact with Children Staff are advised not to make unnecessary physical contact with children. This may be misconstrued. The following general principles should be considered:

1. Physical contact or touch should always be in response to the child's need.
2. Touch should always be appropriate to the age and stage of development of the child.
3. Staff should not physically restrain a child unless in exceptional circumstances, and in all such cases any physical constraint must be appropriate and reasonable, otherwise your action could be defined as assault. Examples where physical constraint is appropriate would include:
 - the prevention of physical injury to the child, other children, visitors or staff;
 - the prevention of damage to any property; and
 - the prevention or stopping of the commission of an offence.
4. Staff who administer first-aid to a child should ensure wherever possible that this is done in the presence of other children or another adult. However, no member of staff should hesitate to provide first-aid in an emergency simply because another person is not present.
5. Staff should not engage in rough, physical games including horseplay with children, make sexually suggestive comments to or within earshot of a child, or do things of a personal nature for children that they can do for themselves or that their parent or group leader can do for them.

Relationships and Attitudes Staff should ensure that their relationships with children are appropriate to the age, maturity and gender of the children, taking care that their conduct does not give rise to comment or speculation. Attitudes, demeanour and language all require care and thought.

Time Alone with Children Staff should seek to avoid the following situations:

1. Spending time alone with children unless he or she can be clearly seen by others.
2. Having children on their own in a vehicle unless in an emergency. In such circumstances you should ensure that another member of staff or other adult is aware of the circumstances and knows where you are going.
3. Going into a toilet with children unless another adult is present or gives permission.

Work-Experience and Other Educational Programmes In certain circumstances children between 15 and 18 years of age attend the Observatory to engage in work experience and other educational programmes. This will usually entail the use of a computer, with an internet connection, which is located in a public area. Some staff will be required to work on a one-to-one basis with the children. Staff should always ensure that:

1. The child is given the appropriate level of supervision and does not undertake activities that are contrary to the Young Persons Health and Safety Risk Assessment.
2. Parents and the child's school are aware of the activities being undertaken and have given their permission;

3. Application forms are completed by the child and a copy of the Safeguarding Policy is sent to the child's parents; and
4. Wherever possible, the child works in an open area freely accessible and in the view of others.

Observatory House Rooms in the Observatory House are reserved for adult students and visitors. Children and young people under the age of 18 are not allowed to stay in the Observatory House unless accompanied by a responsible person (i.e. a parent or guardian, or someone approved by the young person's parent or guardian), and then only if the arrangements have been approved by the Observatory Director. Staff should ensure that they are accompanied by another member of staff if any such student has to be visited in the Observatory House at any time.

Review It is prudent for all staff to reappraise their working styles, relationships with children and their manner and approach to individual children to ensure that they give no grounds for doubt about their intentions, in the minds of their colleagues, children, parents or educational supervisors.

Allegations Where an allegation against a member of staff over his or her conduct has occurred, an investigation will be carried out in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the Governors of the Armagh Observatory and Planetarium (see Section 16, p. 71). The organization's whistle-blowing policy is currently included in the Code of Conduct (see Section 16.3.1, p. 72). If the investigation finds that the member of staff has acted inappropriately, or not acted in the best interests of the child, the disciplinary procedure (see Section 26, p. 141) will be invoked.

15.5 Reporting Procedures

The procedures in place for reporting suspected or alleged abuse are included in Section 15.12 (p. 61).

15.6 Selection, Training and Supervision

Selection The Armagh Observatory and Planetarium has developed clearly defined recruitment and selection procedures for staff and students employed by the organization (see Section 10, p. 31). The procedures contain the following main elements:

1. the role, duties, key skills and experience of any new staff member are clearly defined and set out in job information sheets supplied with application forms;
2. posts are advertised as widely as possible;
3. application forms have to be completed by all applicants for posts. The application form is designed to allow applicants to provide all relevant details including personal information, education, work experience, suitability for the post and referees. All applicants are required to declare any past criminal convictions, as well as declaring if they have ever been the subject of an adult or child abuse investigation;
4. a selection committee, comprising of at least three members and selected from different community backgrounds and genders, wherever practicable, is appointed to short-list and interview candidates for posts. Short-listing and interview criteria are drawn up and candidates ranked accordingly;
5. reference forms have to be completed by referees for short-listed candidates. This is followed up orally if necessary;
6. forms of identification are obtained;
7. all new staff undergo the induction process, which includes initial training in Safeguarding and receiving a copy of the Safeguarding Policy;
8. all successful candidates for 'regulated' posts will initially have to undergo an enhanced disclosure check through AccessNI as a condition of their employment.
 - Regulated posts for the purposes of this policy are the posts of Director, Research Astronomer, Research Fellow, Outreach PDRA and related outreach positions (e.g. UNAWÉ Project Manager), Librarian, Education Support Officer.

Training The Armagh Observatory and Planetarium will provide a copy of this policy to all members of staff when they first join the organization and new staff will undergo training on Safeguarding issues during induction.

Training to enable effective implementation of the policy and to ensure awareness of the issues will be provided to staff every two years. A record of those who have attended the training is kept on file.

Supervision The Director of each side of the organization is responsible for ensuring that their staff are aware of and adhere to the provisions of this policy and that sufficient supervision is provided for children.

15.7 Lost and Found Children

A complete written record, including the actions taken must be made, whenever a child, as defined in this Policy, is lost or found. The report should be submitted as soon as possible to the Designated Officers.

Lost

1. Obtain as full details as possible of the child's name, age, name of parent or person responsible for the child, name and address of school, or other contact address, contact telephone number and physical description of the child.
2. On receipt of this information ask another member of staff to conduct a search of the premises and grounds. Ask the Planetarium staff to announce over the Planetarium's public address system that a child appears to be missing.
3. Reassure the person who reported the missing child that action is being taken to locate the child.
4. Where the search does not locate the child inform the person who reported the matter and contact the local police at 084-5600-8000.

Found

1. Reassure the child.
2. If anyone else is with the child ask them to remain with you or ask another member of staff to stay with you. If this is not practicable ensure that you are in a public area where you can be seen or heard.
3. Obtain all relevant details of the child.
4. Ask another member of staff to conduct a search of the premises and grounds for the parents or other adult in charge. Ask the Planetarium staff to announce over the Planetarium's public address system that a missing person has been found.
5. If you cannot contact the parents or person in charge, telephone the home or school or other contact address.
6. In the event that the parent or person in charge of the child cannot be contacted telephone the local police at 084-5600-8000.

15.8 Health and Safety

As part of the overall duty to protect children from all harm, staff must be fully aware of the procedures to be followed in the event of an emergency evacuation, outbreak of fire or an accident. These procedures are included in the Armagh Observatory Health and Safety Policy (see Section 40, p.217) and the Armagh Planetarium Health and Safety Policy.

In addition, the following arrangements are in place to ensure the health and safety of young people working in the Observatory:

Arrival The supervisor will ensure that, on arrival, a copy of the Health and Safety Policy and Procedures is provided. As well as demonstrating the main health and safety procedures, the Health and Safety Officer will draw particular attention to the obligations of staff towards health and safety in the workplace.

Supervision The supervisor will ensure that the appropriate level of supervision is provided, taking into account the young person's lack of experience in the working environment.

General Children must only undertake activities that involve negligible risk of harm to the individual or where adequate safety supervision is in place to ensure that the child is not exposed to an unacceptable risk. In some cases the activity must not occur at all, for example any children in the Observatory are not permitted under any circumstances to operate power tools or to assist in electrical work requiring technical knowledge and experience.

Responsibilities of Parents/Leaders in Charge of Children Whilst the Armagh Observatory and Planetarium will make every effort to ensure that children visiting the premises and grounds are protected from harm, the primary responsibility for the welfare of children rests with parents/group leaders in charge.

In particular parents and group leaders should ensure:

1. They have adequate supervision in accordance with current requirements, namely 0–2 Years, 1 adult to 3 children; 2–3 Years, 1 adult to 4 children; 3–7 Years, 1 adult to 8 children; 7 Years and older, 2 adults (preferably one of each gender) for up to 20 children and one additional staff member for every additional 10 children.
2. They supervise children at all times.
3. In case of an accident, contact a member of staff who will follow accident procedures.
4. They refrain from possessing or consuming alcoholic beverages, smoking or using proscribed drugs on the premises and grounds.
5. They refrain from verbally or physically abusing a child or another adult.
6. There is no vandalism of Armagh Observatory or Planetarium property.
7. They only access public areas.
8. There is adequate insurance cover for a group and its leaders.
9. They carry any necessary medicine for children.
10. They do not use threatening, abusive or violent behaviour.
11. They inform their group of the standards of behaviour expected of all visitors to the Armagh Observatory and Planetarium.

In the event that any of the above are not followed, the Armagh Observatory and Planetarium reserves the right to refuse admission and/or ask the persons or groups to leave.

15.9 Policy Dissemination

The Safeguarding Policy will be placed on the Observatory and Planetarium web-sites. Every effort will be made to ensure that groups are advised of the policy prior to their visit. In the case of visitors or volunteers to the Observatory, the host member of staff is required to exercise judgement in drawing the Safeguarding Policy to the attention of the visitor or volunteer. If in doubt whether this is necessary, the member of staff should seek advice in advance of the visit from a Designated Officer.

A copy of the policy will be retained in the Administration Office of the Observatory and entrance lobby of the Planetarium for inspection if required.

15.10 Monitoring and Evaluation

The Safeguarding Policy will be reviewed at least once every 2 years to ensure that it remains effective and to modify the provisions where necessary. Feedback will be obtained from staff following training sessions and following periodic e-mail requests to remind staff to review the Safeguarding Policy and to be aware continually to reappraise their working styles and relationships with children. Actions taken in response to this feedback will be recorded.

15.11 Legal Context

A number of statutes set out the child protection framework and what responsibilities rest on the State. These are supplemented by policies and procedures that government have produced to support the implementation of safeguarding procedures; some of these are appended to this policy.

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) (UNCRC) The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) was adopted in 1989 and ratified by the UK in 1991 and in the Republic of Ireland in 1992. It contains over 40 articles that state some basic values about the treatment of children. Of particular significance are:

- Article 2, regarding the equality of all children;
- Article 3, regarding the best interests principle;
- Article 6, regarding the children's right to survival and development;
- Article 12, regarding children's right to express their views and to have those views respected; and
- Article 19, regarding the right to protection.

This underpins all the legislation in relation to children since then including the Children (NI) Order 1995. It should translate into practice as:

- volunteers, children and parents knowing that your organization is familiar with and promotes the rights of children;
- UNCRC principles form the basis of your policies and procedures; and
- within your organization children are:
 1. kept safe from harm;
 2. listened to and heard;
 3. valued and respected;
 4. encouraged and praised; and where appropriate
 5. involved in decision making.

For more information, see <http://www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/uncrc.asp#Two>

The Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 This law has had wide-ranging impact on private law concerning the relationship of children to their families, and on public law concerning the relationship of children to the State in terms of services and child protection.

The Order redefined previous parental rights over children as parental responsibility. The Order has widened the scope of being able to acquire parental responsibility to other carers such as grandparents and aunts or uncles, or local social services. The Order provides the legal context for the State to intervene to protect children from significant harm.

These are the 5 cornerstone principles of good practice under the Children (NI) Order:

- **Paramountcy:** The welfare of the child shall be the paramount consideration in any decision made.
- **Parental Responsibility:** Parents have responsibilities towards their children rather than rights over them. A wider range of people can now have parental responsibility.

- **Prevention:** Preventing children from being abused and supporting them to promote their health and welfare.
- **Partnership:** The best way of meeting children's needs is to work with parents and carers, and for agencies to work together.
- **Protection:** The duty to investigate where a child is at risk of significant harm because of a lack of care or actual abuse.

For further information, see <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/1995/756/contents/made>

The Criminal Law Act (NI) 1967 Section 5 of the Criminal Law Act outlines the responsibility of any citizen to report to the police an arrestable offence. This includes reporting of child abuse; see <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1967/58/contents>

Sexual Offences Act 2003 Part 2 of the Sexual Offences Act applies to Northern Ireland and as amended sets out notification requirements for sex offenders. These are augmented by new public protection arrangements as set out in guidance by the NI Secretary of State (now the NI Minister of Justice) under article 50 of the Criminal Justice Order. Public Protection Arrangements (NI) were established on 2008 October 1, which put in place structures to deal with sex offenders and other violent offenders. These arrangements are supplemented by guidance published by the DHSSPS under HSC Circular 3/96 (revised) "Sharing to Safeguard" (see http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/circ_3_96_sharing_to_safeguard_final_version.pdf).

Sexual Offences (NI) Order 2008 This Order brought NI in line with legislation in England and Wales and introduced some new offences and increased tariffs for those who harm children. The Order also established the age of sexual consent for NI as 16, to bring NI into line with the rest of the UK. For further details, see http://www.nidirect.gov.uk/explanatory_guidance_to_the_sexual_offences_ni_order_2008.pdf.

Safeguarding Board Act (2011) DHSSPS established the Safeguarding Board for Northern Ireland (SBNI) in September 2012. The SBNI has replaced the Regional Child Protection Committee (RCPC), and has an extended remit that includes the wider area of safeguarding as well as statutory child protection. Currently, the Area Child Protection Committee (ACPC) and the Regional Child Protection Policy and Procedures (2005) have not been replaced, but these are under review by the SBNI. For further details, see <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/niu/2011/7/contents>.

The present procedures detail the procedure that will be followed in instances where the statutory agencies intervene without invitation, when it is necessary to safeguard a child from harm.

All voluntary and community sector organizations working with children and families must have clear Child Protection Policy and Procedures in place and staff should receive training in their use. For further details, see <http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/acpcregionalstrategy.pdf>.

Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups (NI) Order 2007 The Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) (formerly the Independent Safeguarding Authority) has been established as a single agency to make barring decisions on those not suitable to work closely with children or vulnerable adults. Organizations have a legal duty to refer information to the DBS in certain circumstances. In all cases there are two conditions, both of which must be met to trigger a referral to the DBS by a regulated activity provider (an organization that arranges an activity for a vulnerable person). A referral must be made to the DBS when an organization:

1. Withdraws permission for an individual to engage in regulated activity, or would have done so had that individual not resigned, retired, been made redundant or been transferred to a position which is not regulated activity; because
2. they think that the individual has: engaged in relevant conduct; satisfied the Harm Test; or received a caution or conviction for a relevant offence.

If both conditions have been met the information must be referred to the DBS.

The referral should be made to the DBS when the regulated activity provider has gathered sufficient evidence as part of their investigations to support their reasons for withdrawing permission to engage in regulated activity and in following good practice, consulted with their Health and Social Care Trust if appropriate.

Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 From September 2012, there have been changes to safeguarding arrangements in relation to vetting in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, arising from the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012, which amends the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups (NI) Order. This includes a new and more limited definition of regulated activity. This new definition is intended to reduce the number and scope of positions which are eligible for a criminal record check with Barred List information. The DBS decides whether it is appropriate for a person to be placed on or removed from a barred list and maintains the DBS children's barred list and the DBS adults' barred list for England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

During 2014 a new portable disclosure service is due to be introduced in Northern Ireland to allow individuals to apply for a criminal record certificate once, and then use this certificate when applying for similar subsequent posts (paid or unpaid). In summary there are three significant changes that organizations need to start to understand and prepare management solutions for in relation to checking individuals that have contact with children and vulnerable adults in their environments. These changes are:

1. Changes regarding the definition of Regulated Activity, and which individuals must be checked legally against the barred list and who can still have an Enhanced Disclosure without a barred list check.
2. Single Disclosures being sent to individuals only.
3. Continuous Updating and Portability arrangements.

15.12 Reporting Procedures

All concerns and allegations of abuse will be taken seriously by management and staff and responded to in accordance with this policy. Suspected or alleged abuse is a serious matter which should always be followed up with immediate action. The sooner the action is taken, the more likely it is that the abuse will stop and the child will recover from their experiences.

An incident book containing the reporting procedures and forms, advice on how to deal with a report of abuse and relevant contact details is kept in the Administration Office of the Observatory and in the Reception of the Planetarium.

15.12.1 Direct Disclosure

If a direct disclosure is made, staff should always

- stay calm;
- record what has been said in the incident book as soon as possible;
- remain sensitive and calm;
- reassure the child that they are safe, right to tell, are not to blame, and are being taken seriously;
- let the child talk — this is not an interview — this will be carried out by specially trained persons;
- listen and give the person time to say what they want;
- ensure a positive experience;
- explain that the disclosure must be reported to the Designated Officer but confidentiality will be maintained;
- tell the child what will happen next in a supportive manner; and
- involve and report to the Designated Officers as soon as possible.

Staff should never

- question unless for clarification;
- make promises you cannot keep;
- rush into actions that may be inappropriate;
- make/pass a judgement on the person disclosing or on the alleged abuser; and
- take sole responsibility for action. Consult the Designated Officers so you can begin to protect the child and gain support for yourself.

15.12.2 Initial Actions

Staff have a responsibility to report any suspected abuse to a Designated Officer, i.e.

1. the Director of the Observatory, Professor Mark E. Bailey.
2. the Acting Head of the Planetarium, Dr Jorick Vink.
3. the Administrator, Mrs Emma-Jane Kennedy (Operations Manager).

Try to have the following important information recorded on the incident book form:

1. the name and address of any child you are concerned about;
2. the nature of any abuse;
3. the need for medical attention (if any);
4. the reason for suspicion of abuse;
5. what has already been done;
6. any practical information you may have, such as the name of the child's doctor or General Practitioner, school etc; and
7. information as to whether or not the person against whom a suspicion, complaint or allegation exists, has any children of his or her own.

15.12.3 Designated Officers

The Designated Officers are the Directors and the Administrator. Their main duties are to:

1. record a disclosure of abuse made by a child to a member of staff or the suspicions a member of staff has about a child being abused;
2. seek advice from and report incidents to the relevant statutory agencies and the Management Committee as appropriate;
3. record all actions taken;
4. ensure that all written records in relation to safeguarding children issues are securely and confidentially filed;
5. keep up to date with relevant legislation and best practice; and
6. coordinate training and awareness of staff in safeguarding issues.

It is mandatory that the DCAL should be kept informed of any Safeguarding incidents. The DCAL Champion for Children and Young People is Mr David Carson (Contact Tel: 028-9051-5173; E-mail: david.carson@dcalni.gov.uk).

15.12.4 Confidentiality

Staff must ensure that every effort is made to keep any information received confidential and to communicate information only on a need-to-know basis. Staff should:

1. not make promises to keep secrets to anyone passing on information, the general legal principle being that the welfare of the child is paramount and that considerations of confidentiality should not be allowed to override the right of children to be protected from harm;
2. pass any information to the Designated Officers, and leave it to them to take any further action;
3. not discuss the information reported with other members of staff who are not directly involved; and
4. not make direct contact with the family of a child whom the relevant statutory agencies have deemed to have been abused.

15.13 Further Information

Table 15.1 (see p. 64) provides some relevant initial contact points so far as Safeguarding is concerned.

Also available on request are notes from a Safeguarding Training workshop delivered by Helen Beggs (Volunteer Now) in 2014 February.

Contact Points	Telephone Number
<p>Armagh Observatory Designated Officer Professor Mark E. Bailey, Director</p> <p>Armagh Planetarium Designated Officer Dr Jorick Vink (Acting Head, Planetarium) Mrs Emma-Jane Kennedy (Operations Manager)</p>	<p>028-3752-2928</p> <p>028-3751-2930</p> <p>028-3752-2928</p>
<p>DCAL Champion for Children and Young People Mr David Carson</p>	028-9051-5173
<p>Health and Social Care Trust Gateway Teams Belfast HSC Trust Gateway Team Northern HSC Trust Gateway Team South-Eastern Trust Gateway Team Southern HSC Trust Gateway Team Western HSC Trust Gateway Team</p> <p>Out of Hours Contact There will be a recorded message at each of the above numbers which will provide Emergency Out of Hours numbers</p>	<p>028-9050-7000</p> <p>030-0123-4333</p> <p>030-0100-0300</p> <p>080-0783-7745</p> <p>028-7131-4090</p>
<p>Adult Safeguarding Contacts — Health and Social Care Trusts Belfast HSC Trust Northern HSC Trust South-Eastern Trust Southern HSC Trust Western HSC Trust</p> <p>Out of Hours Contact for all HSC Trusts</p>	<p>028-9504-1744</p> <p>028-9441-3125</p> <p>028-9250-1227</p> <p>028-3083-2650</p> <p>028-7131-4090</p> <p>028-9504-9999</p>
NI Anti-Bullying Forum	www.niabf.org.uk
NI Commissioner for Children & Young People	www.niccy.org
NSPCC Child Protection Helpline	080-8800-5000
<p>Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) Emergency Non-Emergency and General Enquiries</p>	<p>999</p> <p>084-5600-8000</p>
Volunteer Now	028-9023-2020

Table 15.1: Useful contacts and initial contact points for Safeguarding Issues.