



Sport Elevation Child Safeguarding Policy

Policy Introduced:

September 2018

Policy reviewed annually, most recent review:

August 2021

Policy Reviewed by:

Chris White

Andy Fyfe

For the purpose of this document and for Sport Elevation Safeguarding policies and procedures, children are defined as:

“Any person under the age of 18 years”

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Legislation and relevant guidance:

Sport Elevation is committed to ensuring that policies and procedures remain up to date and are reflective of current legislation and guidance, currently including:

The Children Act 1989

Children Act 2004

Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006

Protection of Freedoms Act 2012

Working together to safeguard children (Guidance 2015)

Sport Elevation Safeguarding Policy Statement

Sport Elevation provides sport and activity to children aged between 5 – 16 years' old in a variety of settings and venues. This is delivered primarily as football coaching but also in day camps or residential activities.

Under UK guidance a child is anybody under the age of 18 Sport Elevation acknowledges the duty of care to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and is committed to ensuring safeguarding practice reflects statutory responsibilities, government guidance and complies with best practice and Ofsted and any other regulatory body requirements.

The policy recognises that the welfare and interests of children are paramount in all circumstances. It aims to ensure that regardless of age, gender, religion or beliefs, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation or socio- economic background, all children

- Have a positive and enjoyable experience of sport at all Sport Elevation activities in a safe and child centered environment
- Are protected from abuse whilst participating in programmed sessions or outside of the activity whilst your child is in our care. There are four primary categories of abuse (Physical, sexual, emotional, and neglect); in addition to these we also take account of “Bullying” as a form of abuse.

Sport Elevation acknowledges that some children, including disabled children and young people or those from ethnic minority communities, can be particularly vulnerable to abuse and we accept the responsibility to take reasonable and appropriate steps to ensure their welfare.

As part of our safeguarding policy Sport Elevation will:

- Promote and prioritise the safety and wellbeing of children and young people.
- Ensure everyone understands their roles and responsibilities in respect of safeguarding and is provided with appropriate learning opportunities to recognise, identify and respond to signs of abuse, neglect and other safeguarding concerns relating to children and young people
- Ensure appropriate action is taken in the event of incidents/concerns of abuse and support provided to the individual/s who raise or disclose the concern
- Ensure that confidential, detailed and accurate records of all safeguarding concerns are maintained and securely stored
- Prevent the employment/deployment of unsuitable individuals
- Ensure robust safeguarding arrangements and procedures are in operation.

The policy and procedures will be widely promoted and are mandatory for everyone involved in Sport Elevation. Failure to comply with the policy and procedures will be addressed without delay and may ultimately result in dismissal/exclusion from the organisation.

This policy forms part of Sport Elevation's safeguarding procedures, which can be found following this statement.

Monitoring

The policy will be reviewed a year after development and then every three years, or in the following circumstances:

- Changes in legislation and/or government guidance
- As required by the Local Safeguarding Children Board, UK Sport and/or Home Country Sports Councils and Ofsted
- As a result of any other significant change or event.

This policy is our general statement on child safeguarding and welfare. This policy should be viewed along with the additional policies and procedures related to Sport Elevation. These can generally be found on our website under our policies or asked for.

Sport Elevation has assigned the following person as our safeguarding lead:

Chris White – chris@sportelevation.com

Safeguarding

Safeguarding Procedures Background

Sport Elevation acknowledges the importance of protecting children from abuse. All complaints, allegations or suspicions are taken very seriously. We will not promise confidentiality as the matter may develop in a way that this cannot be honoured, however, we have strict guidelines on sharing information, which we adhere to.

Forms of abuse:

The following information identifies the different forms of abuse defined by the NSPCC in 2015 and for which Sport Elevation staff will be trained in recognising and reacting to any suspicions.

Child Abuse

Child abuse is any action by another person – adult or child – that causes significant harm to a child. It can be physical, sexual or emotional, but can just as often be about a lack of love, care and attention. We know that neglect, whatever form it takes, can be just as damaging to a child as physical abuse. An abused child will often experience more than one type of abuse, as well as other difficulties in their lives. It often happens over a period of time, rather than being a one-off event. Increasingly it can happen online.

Online Abuse

Online abuse is any type of abuse that happens on the web, whether through social networks, playing online games or using mobile phones. Children and young people may experience cyber bullying, grooming, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or emotional abuse. Children can be at risk of online abuse from people they know, as well as from strangers. Online abuse may be part of abuse that is taking place in the real world (for example bullying or grooming). Or it may be that the abuse only happens online (for example persuading children to take part in sexual activity online). Children can feel like

there is no escape from online abuse – abusers can contact them at any time of the day or night, the abuse can come into safe places like their bedrooms, and images and videos can be stored and shared with other people.

A child may be experiencing abuse online if they:

- Spend lots, much more or much less time online, texting, gaming or using social media
- Are withdrawn, upset or outraged after using the internet or texting
- Are secretive about who they're talking to and what they're doing online or on their mobile phone
- Have lots of new phone numbers, texts or e-mail addresses on their mobile phone, laptop or tablet.

Sexual Abuse

A child is sexually abused when they are forced or persuaded to take part in sexual activities. This doesn't have to be physical contact, and it can happen online. Sometimes the child won't understand that what's happening to them is abuse. They may not even understand that it's wrong. There are two different types of child sexual abuse. These are called contact abuse and non-contact abuse.

Contact abuse is where an abuser makes physical contact with a child, including penetration.

Non-contact abuse covers other acts where the abuser doesn't touch the child, such as grooming, exploitation, persuading children to perform sexual acts over the Internet and flashing. Children who are sexually abused may:

Stay away from certain people

- They might avoid being alone with people, such as family members or friends
- They could seem frightened of a person or reluctant to socialise with them.

Show sexual behaviour that's inappropriate for their age

- A child might become sexually active at a young age
- They might be promiscuous
- They could use sexual language or know information that you wouldn't expect them to

Have physical symptoms

- Anal or vaginal soreness
- An unusual discharge
- Sexually transmitted infection (STI)
- Pregnancy.

Physical Abuse

Physical abuse is deliberately hurting a child causing injuries such as bruises, broken bones, burns or cuts. It isn't accidental - children who are physically abused suffer violence such as being hit, kicked, poisoned, burned, slapped or having objects thrown at them. Shaking or hitting babies can cause non-accidental head injuries (NAHI). Sometimes parents or carers will make up or cause the symptoms of illness in their child, perhaps giving them medicine they don't need and making the child unwell – this is known as fabricated or induced illness (FII). There is no excuse for physically abusing a child. It causes serious, and often long-lasting, harm – and in severe cases, death. Bumps and bruises don't necessarily mean a child is being physically abused – all children have accidents, trips and falls. There's isn't one sign or symptom to look out for that will say a child is definitely being physically abused. But if a child often has injuries, there seems to be a pattern, or the explanation doesn't match the injury then this should be investigated. Physical abuse may include signs of – bruising, burns or scalds, bite marks, fracture or broken bones, other injuries and health problems.

Neglect

Neglect is the on-going failure to meet a child's basic needs. A child may be left hungry or dirty, without adequate clothing, shelter, supervision, medical or health care. A child may be put in danger or not protected from physical or emotional harm. They may not get the love, care and attention they need from their parents. A child who's neglected will often suffer from other abuse as well. Neglect is dangerous and can cause serious, long-term damage - even death. Neglect can have serious and long-lasting effects. It can be anything from leaving a child home alone to the very worst cases where a child dies from malnutrition or being denied the care they need. In some cases, it can cause permanent disabilities. Neglect can be really difficult to identify, making it hard for professionals to take early action to protect a child. Having one of the signs or symptoms below doesn't necessarily mean that a child is

being neglected. But if you notice multiple, or persistent, signs then it could indicate there's a serious problem.

Children who are neglected may have:

Poor appearance and hygiene, health and development problems, housing and family issues,

Emotional Abuse

Emotional abuse is the on-going emotional maltreatment or emotional neglect 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 usually suffering another type of abuse or neglect at the same time – but this isn't always the case. There often aren't any obvious physical symptoms of emotional abuse or neglect but you may spot signs in a child's actions or emotions. Changes in emotions are a normal part of growing up, so it can be really difficult to tell if a child is being emotionally abused.

Children may:

- Use language, act in a way or know about things that you wouldn't expect them to know for their age
- Struggle to control strong emotions or have extreme outbursts
- Seem isolated from their parents
- Lack social skills or have few, if any, friends

Sexual Exploitation

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) is a type of sexual abuse in which children are sexually exploited for money, power or status. Children or young people may be tricked into believing they're in a loving, consensual relationship. They might be invited to parties and given drugs and alcohol. They may also be groomed online. Some children and young people are trafficked into or within the UK for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Sexual exploitation can also happen to young people in gangs. Sexual exploitation can be very difficult to identify. Warning signs can easily be mistaken for 'normal' teenage behaviour.

Young people who are being sexually exploited may:

- Go missing from home, care or education.
- Be involved in abusive relationships, intimidated and fearful of certain people or situations
- Hang out with groups of older people, or antisocial groups, or with other vulnerable peers
- Associate with other young people involved in sexual exploitation
- Get involved in gangs, gang fights, gang membership
- Have older boyfriends or girlfriends
- Spend time at places of concern, such as hotels or known brothels
- Not know where they are, because they have been moved around the country
- Be involved in petty crime such as shoplifting
- Have unexplained physical injuries
- Have a changed physical appearance, for example lost weight.
- They may also show signs of sexual abuse or grooming.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Female genital mutilation is the partial or total removal of external female genitalia for non-medical reasons. It's also known as female circumcision, cutting or Sunna. Religious, social or cultural reasons are sometimes given for FGM. However, FGM is child abuse. It's dangerous and a criminal offence. There are no medical reasons to carry out FGM. It doesn't enhance fertility and it doesn't make childbirth safer. It is used to control female sexuality and can cause severe and long-lasting damage to physical and emotional health. A girl at immediate risk of FGM may not know what's going to happen. But she might talk about or you may become aware of:

- A long holiday abroad or going 'home' to visit family
- Relative or cutter visiting from abroad
- A special occasion or ceremony to 'become a woman' or get ready for marriage
- A female relative being cut – a sister, cousin, or an older female relative such as a mother or aunt.

A girl or woman who's had female genital mutilation (FGM) may:

- Have difficulty walking, standing or sitting
- Spend longer in the bathroom or toilet
- Appear withdrawn, anxious or depressed

- Have unusual behaviour after an absence from school or college
- Be particularly reluctant to undergo normal medical examinations
- Ask for help, but may not be explicit about the problem due to embarrassment or fear.

FGM can be extremely painful and dangerous. It can cause:

- Severe pain
- Shock
- Bleeding
- Infection such as tetanus, HIV and hepatitis B and C
- Organ damage
- Blood loss and infections that can cause death in some cases.

Bullying and Cyber-bullying

Bullying is behaviour that hurts someone else – such as name calling, hitting, pushing, spreading rumours, threatening or undermining someone. It can happen anywhere – at school, at home or online. It's usually repeated over a long period of time and can hurt a child both physically and emotionally. Bullying that happens online, using social networks and mobile phones, is often called cyber bullying. A child can feel like there's no escape because it can happen wherever they are, at any time of day or night. It can be hard for adults, including parents, to know whether or not a child is being bullied. A child might not tell anyone because they're scared the bullying will get worse. They might think that they deserve to be bullied, or that it's their fault. You can't always see the signs of bullying. And no one sign indicates for certain that a child's being bullied. But you should look out for:

- Belongings getting "lost" or damaged
- Physical injuries such as unexplained bruises
- Being afraid to go to school, being mysteriously 'ill' each morning, or skipping school
- Not doing as well at school
- Asking for, or stealing, money (to give to a bully)
- Being nervous, losing confidence, or becoming distressed and withdrawn
- Problems with eating or sleeping
- Bullying others.

Domestic Abuse

Domestic abuse is any type of controlling, bullying, threatening or violent behaviour between people in a relationship. But it isn't just physical violence – domestic abuse includes any emotional, physical, sexual, financial or psychological abuse. It can happen in any relationship, and even after the relationship has ended. Both men and women can be abused or abusers. Witnessing domestic abuse is child abuse, and teenagers can suffer domestic abuse in their relationships. Domestic abuse can seriously harm children and young people. It's often difficult to tell if domestic abuse is happening, because it usually takes place in the family home and abusers can act very differently when other people are around.

Children who witness domestic abuse may:

- Become aggressive
- Display anti-social behaviour
- Suffer from depression or anxiety
- Not do as well at school - due to difficulties at home or disruption of moving to and from refuges.

Child Trafficking

Child trafficking is child abuse. Children are recruited, moved or transported and then exploited, forced to work or sold. They are often subject to multiple forms of exploitation.

Children are trafficked for:

- Child sexual exploitation
- Benefit fraud
- Forced marriage
- Domestic servitude such as cleaning, childcare, cooking
- Forced labour in factories or agriculture
- Criminal activity such as pickpocketing, begging, transporting drugs, working on cannabis farms, selling pirated DVDs, bag theft. Many children are trafficked into the UK from abroad, but children can also be trafficked from one part of the UK to another. Signs that a child has been trafficked may not be obvious but you might notice unusual behaviour or events. These include a child who:

- Spends a lot of time doing household chores
- Rarely leaves their house, has no freedom of movement and no time for playing
- Is orphaned or living apart from their family, often in unregulated private foster care
- Lives in substandard accommodation
- Isn't sure which country, city or town they're in
- Is unable or reluctant to give details of accommodation or personal details
- Might not be registered with a school or a GP practice
- Has no documents or has falsified documents
- Has no access to their parents or guardians
- Is seen in inappropriate places such as brothels or factories
- Possesses unaccounted for money or goods
- Is permanently deprived of a large part of their earnings, required to earn a minimum amount of money every day or pay off an exorbitant debt
- Has injuries from workplace accidents
- Gives a prepared story, which is very similar to stories given by other children.

Grooming

Grooming is when someone builds an emotional connection with a child to gain their trust for the purposes of sexual abuse or exploitation. Children and young people can be groomed online or in the real world, by a stranger or by someone they know - for example a family member, friend or professional. Groomers may be male or female. They could be any age. Many children and young people don't understand that they have been groomed, or that what has happened is abuse. The signs of grooming aren't always obvious and groomers will often go to great lengths not to be identified.

If a child is being groomed, they may:

- Be very secretive, including about what they are doing online
- Have older boyfriends or girlfriends
- Go to unusual places to meet friends
- Have new things such as clothes or mobile phones that they can't or won't explain
- Have access to drugs and alcohol.

In older children, signs of grooming can easily be mistaken for 'normal' teenage behaviour, but you may notice unexplained changes in behaviour or personality, or inappropriate sexual behaviour for their age.

Harmful Sexual Behaviour

Harmful sexual behaviour includes:

- Using sexually explicit words and phrases
- Inappropriate touching
- Using sexual violence or threats
- Full penetrative sex with other children and young people who develop harmful sexual behaviour harm themselves and others. If you're unsure whether behaviour is healthy, Brook provides a helpful, easy to use traffic light tool. The traffic light system is used to describe healthy (green) sexual behaviours, potentially unhealthy (amber) sexual behaviours and unhealthy (red) sexual behaviours. The tool suggests what kind of attention and response you should give to each type of behaviour. And it suggests what kind of help might be necessary to ensure the child's safety. Parents and professionals can use the tool.

5 to 9 Years

Green behaviours

- Feeling and touching own genitals
- Curiosity about other children's genitals
- Curiosity about sex and relationships, e.g. differences between boys and girls, how sex happens, where babies come from, same-sex relationships
- Sense of privacy about bodies
- Telling stories or asking questions using swear and slang words for parts of the body

Amber behaviours

- Questions about sexual activity which persist or are repeated frequently, despite an answer having been given
- Sexual bullying face to face or through texts or online messaging
- Engaging in mutual masturbation
- Persistent sexual images and ideas in talk, play and art
- Use of adult slang language to discuss sex

Red behaviours

- Frequent masturbation in front of others
- Sexual behaviour engaging significantly younger or less able children
- Forcing other children to take part in sexual activities
- Simulation of oral or penetrative sex
- Sourcing pornographic material online

9 – 13 Years

Green behaviours

- Solitary masturbation
- Use of sexual language including swear and slang words
- Having girl/boyfriends who are of the same, opposite or any gender
- Interest in popular culture, e.g. fashion, music, media, online games, chatting online
- Need for privacy
- Consensual kissing, hugging, holding hands with peer

Amber behaviours

- Uncharacteristic and risk-related behaviour, e.g. sudden and/or provocative changes in dress, withdrawal from friends, mixing with new or older people, having more or less money than usual, going missing
- Verbal, physical or cyber/virtual sexual bullying involving sexual aggression
- LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender) targeted bullying
- Exhibitionism, e.g. flashing or mooning
- Giving out contact details online
- Viewing pornographic material
- Worrying about being pregnant or having STIs

Red behaviours

- Exposing genitals or masturbating in public
- Distributing naked or sexually provocative images of self or others
- Sexually explicit talk with younger children
- Sexual harassment
- Arranging to meet with an online acquaintance in secret
- Genital injury to self or others
- Forcing other children of same age, younger or less able to take part in sexual activities
- Sexual activity e.g. oral sex or intercourse
- Presence of sexually transmitted infection (STI)
- Evidence of pregnancy

13 – 17 Years

Green behaviours

- Solitary masturbation
- Sexually explicit conversations with peers
- Obscenities and jokes within the current cultural norm
- Interest in erotica/pornography
- Use of internet/e-media to chat online
- Having sexual or non-sexual relationships
- Sexual activity including hugging, kissing, holding hands
- Consenting oral and/or penetrative sex with others of the same or opposite gender who are of similar age and developmental ability
- Choosing not to be sexually active

Amber behaviours

- Accessing exploitative or violent pornography
- Uncharacteristic and risk-related behaviour, e.g. sudden and/or provocative changes in dress, withdrawal from friends, mixing with new or older people, having more or less money than usual, going missing
- Concern about body image
- Taking and sending naked or sexually provocative images of self or others
- Single occurrence of peeping, exposing, mooning or obscene gestures
- Giving out contact details online
- Joining adult- only social networking sites and giving false personal information
- Arranging a face to face meeting with an online contact alone

Red behaviours

- Exposing genitals or masturbating in public
- Preoccupation with sex, which interferes with daily function
- Sexual degradation/humiliation of self or others
- Attempting/forcing others to expose genitals
- Sexually aggressive/exploitative behaviour
- Sexually explicit talk with younger children
- Sexual harassment
- Non-consensual sexual activity
- Use of/acceptance of power and control in sexual relationships
- Genital injury to self or others
- Sexual contact with others where there is a big difference in age or ability
- Sexual activity with someone in authority and in a position of trust
- Sexual activity with family members
- Involvement in sexual exploitation and/or trafficking
- Sexual contact with animals
- Receipt of gifts or money in exchange for sex

Radicalisation and Extremism

Radicalisation is a new and emerging risk to young people. Emerging government guidance, particularly the "Prevent Strategy" has been published in 2011 with regular updates (2015). Almost half of all of the people referred to the Government's de-radicalisation scheme, established in the wake of the Prevent Strategy, were under the age of 18. At all times, the welfare of the child is paramount. BCC Ltd has a moral and legal obligation to ensure that young people are protected from harm. Partners and their third-party deliverers need to ensure they have policies and procedures in place to protect children and young people from exposure to highly radical or extremist views either via social media and the internet or from volunteers, officials, coaches or employees. Police forces and other statutory bodies are working more closely together than ever on this highly political and sensitive issue and are quick to act when there are concerns about a child's welfare.

For more information about the Prevent Strategy go to https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/439598/prevent-duty-departmental-advice-v6.pdf