



CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

All sporting organisations that make provision for children and young people must ensure that:

- The welfare of the child is paramount
- All children, whatever their age, culture, disability, gender, language, racial origin, religious beliefs and/or sexual identity, have the right to protection from abuse
- All suspicions and allegations of abuse will be taken seriously and responded to swiftly and appropriately
- All staff (paid/unpaid) working in sport have a responsibility to report concerns to the appropriate officer

CRESSEY'S SURF ACADEMY CHILD PROTECTION POLICY STATEMENT

All children have a right to protection, and the needs of disabled children and others who may be particularly vulnerable must be taken into account.

A child is defined as a person under the age of 18 (The Children Act 1989).

POLICY AIMS

The aim of the Child Protection Policy is to promote good working practice:

- Providing children and young people with appropriate safety and protection whilst in the care of Cressey's Surf Academy
- Allow all staff/volunteers to make informed and confident responses to specific child protection issues

PROMOTING GOOD PRACTICE

Child abuse, particularly sexual abuse, can arouse strong emotions in those facing such a situation. It is important to understand these feelings and not allow them to interfere with your judgement about the appropriate action to take.

Abuse can occur within many situations including the home, school and the sporting environment. Some individuals will actively seek employment or voluntary work with young people in order to harm them. A coach, instructor, teacher, official or volunteer will have regular contact with young people and be an important link in identifying cases where they need protection. All suspicious cases of poor practice should be reported following the guidelines suggested below.

When a child enters a surf coaching session having been subjected to child abuse outside the sporting environment, sport can play a crucial role in improving the child's self-esteem. In such instances the surf school must work with the appropriate agencies to ensure the child receives the required support.

GOOD PRACTICE GUIDELINES

All employees should be encouraged to demonstrate exemplary behaviour in order to protect themselves from false allegations. The following are common examples of how to create a positive culture and climate.

Good practice means:

- Ensuring anyone working with children and young people or with access to their information is regularly submitted for an Enhanced CRB
- Those above are also required to attend annual child protection training
- Employees always work in an open environment avoiding private or unobserved situations and encouraging open communication
- Treating all young people/disabled adults equally with respect and dignity
- Always putting the welfare of each young person first
- Maintaining a safe and appropriate distance with young surfers (e.g. it is not appropriate for staff or volunteers to have an intimate relationship with a child or to share a room/van with them).
- Building balanced relationships based on mutual trust and empowering children to share in decision making
- Making sport fun, enjoyable and promoting fair play
- Ensuring that if any form of manual/physical support is required, it should be provided openly and according to guidelines provided by the Coach Education Programme. If it is difficult to maintain hand positions when the child is constantly moving, young people should always be consulted and their agreement gained. Some parents are becoming increasingly sensitive about manual support and their views should always be carefully considered
- Keeping up to date with technical skills, qualifications and insurance
- Involving parents/carers wherever possible. For example, encouraging them to take responsibility for their children during the changing in and out of wetsuits. If groups have to be supervised, always ensure parents, teachers, coaches or officials work in pairs
- Being an excellent role model – this includes not smoking or drinking alcohol in the company of young people, professionalism both in and out of work
- Giving enthusiastic and constructive feedback rather than negative criticism
- Recognising the developmental needs and capacity of young people and disabled adults – avoiding excessive training or competition and not pushing them against their will
- Securing parental consent in writing to cover the surf school if the need arises to administer emergency first aid and/or other medical treatment
- Keeping a written record of any injury that occurs, along with the details of any treatment given

PRACTICES TO BE AVOIDED

The following should be **avoided** except in emergencies. If a case arises where these situations are unavoidable (e.g. the child sustains an injury and needs to go to hospital, or a parent fails to arrive to pick a child up at the end of a session), it should be with the full knowledge and consent of someone in charge of the surf school or the child's parents.

Otherwise, avoid:

- Spending excessive amounts of time alone with children away from others
- Taking or dropping off a child/children to an event/home/beach on your own or without their parent/guardian's permission

Practices never to be sanctioned

The following should never be sanctioned. You should never:

- Engage in rough physical or sexually provocative games, including horseplay
- Share a room with a child
- Allow or engage in any form of inappropriate touching
- Allow children to use inappropriate language unchallenged
- Make sexually suggestive comments to a child, even in fun
- Reduce a child to tears as a form of control

- Allow allegations made by a child to go unchallenged, unrecorded or not acted upon
- Do things of a personal nature for children or disabled adults that they can do for themselves
- Invite or allow children to visit or stay with you at your home unsupervised
- Arrange to meet children on your own outside of the normal working environment

NB It may sometimes be necessary for staff or volunteers to do things of a personal nature for children, particularly if they are young or are disabled. These tasks should only be carried out with the full understanding and consent of parents/guardians and the children involved. There is a need to be responsive to a person's reactions. If a person is fully dependent on you, talk with him/her about what you are doing and give choices where possible.

This is particularly so if you are involved in any dressing or undressing of outer clothing, or where there is physical contact, lifting or assisting a child to carry out particular activities. Avoid taking on the responsibility for tasks for which you are not appropriately trained.

INCIDENTS THAT MUST BE REPORTED/RECORDED

If any of the following occur you should report this immediately to another colleague and record the incident. You should also ensure the parents of the child are informed:

- if you accidentally hurt a student during a surf coaching session
- if he/she seems distressed in any manner
- if a student appears to be sexually aroused by your actions
- if a student misunderstands or misinterprets something you have done

If you have any suspicions of abuse as a result of the child's behaviour, it is not your decision to speak to their parents/guardian, but you should follow the reporting procedure as outlined in this policy.

USE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC/FILMING EQUIPMENT AT SPORTING EVENTS

There is evidence that some people have used sporting activities, e.g. surfing, as an opportunity to take inappropriate photographs or film footage of young and disabled students in vulnerable positions. All Surf schools should be vigilant and any concerns should be reported to the Child Protection Officer.

Video/ photography as a coaching aid:

There is no intention to prevent Surf School coaches and teachers using video equipment as a legitimate coaching aid. However, performers and their parents/carers should be made aware that this is part of the coaching programme and such films should be stored safely. Where video or photography is proposed to be used as a coaching aid or for marketing and publicity purposes signed permission should be gained from all customers. For those under the age of 18 a parent or guardian must sign on their behalf.

RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF STAFF AND VOLUNTEERS

Cressey's Surf Academy recognise that anyone may have the potential to abuse children in some way and commits to ensure that all reasonable steps are taken to ensure unsuitable people are prevented from working with children with this company. Pre-selection checks must include the following:

- All volunteers/staff should complete an application form. The application form will elicit information about an applicant's past and a self-disclosure about any criminal record.
- Consent should be obtained from an applicant to seek information from the Criminal Records Bureau.
- Two confidential references, including one regarding previous work with children. These references must be taken up and confirmed through telephone contact.
- Evidence of identity should be provided (e.g. passport or driving licence with photo).

INTERVIEW AND INDUCTION

All employees (and volunteers) will be required to undergo an interview carried out to acceptable protocol and recommendations. All employees and volunteers should receive a formal or informal induction, during which:

- A check should be made that the application form has been completed in full (including sections on criminal records and self-disclosures)
- Their qualifications should be substantiated
- The job requirements and responsibilities should be clarified
- They should be given copies and made fully familiar with all Cressey's Surf Academy policies and relevant legislation to support them
- Child protection procedures are explained and training needs are identified

TRAINING

In addition to pre-selection checks, the safeguarding process includes training after recruitment to help staff and volunteers to:

- Analyse their own practice against established good practice, to ensure their practice is likely to protect them from false allegations
- Recognise their responsibilities, learn to identify and report any concerns about suspected poor practice or possible abuse
- Respond to concerns expressed by a child or young person
- Work safely and effectively with children
- Non-coaching staff and volunteers to complete recognised awareness training on child protection
- Relevant personnel to receive advisory information outlining good practice and informing them about what to do if they have concerns about the behaviour of an adult towards a young person
- Relevant personnel to undergo national first aid training (where necessary)
- Attendance of update training when necessary. Information about meeting training needs can be obtained from sports coach UK, the NSPCC and Sport England

RESPONDING TO ALLEGATIONS OR SUSPICIONS

It is not the responsibility of anyone working in Cressey's Surf Academy, in a paid or unpaid capacity, to decide whether or not child abuse has taken place. However, there is a responsibility to act on any concerns through contact with the appropriate authorities.

Cressey's Surf Academy will assure all staff/volunteers that it will fully support and protect anyone who in good faith reports his/her concern that a colleague or other person is, or may be, abusing a child.

Where there is a complaint against a member of staff there may be three types of investigation:

- a criminal investigation
- a child protection investigation
- a disciplinary or misconduct investigation.

The results of the police and child protection investigation may well influence the disciplinary investigation, but not necessarily.

ACTION

1. Concerns about poor practice:

If, following consideration, the allegation is clearly about poor practice, the Child Protection Officer will deal with it as a misconduct issue.

If the allegation is about poor practice by the Child Protection Officer, or if the matter has been handled inadequately and concerns remain, it should be reported to the relevant officer who will decide how to deal with the allegation and whether or not to initiate disciplinary proceedings.

2. Concerns about suspected abuse:

- Any suspicion that a child has been abused by either a member of staff or a volunteer should be reported to the Child Protection Officer, who will take such steps as considered necessary to ensure the safety of the child in question and any other child who may be at risk.
- The Child Protection Officer will refer the allegation to the social services department which may involve the police, or go directly to the police if out-of-hours.
- The parents or carers of the child will be contacted as soon as possible following advice from the social services department.

Confidentiality

Every effort should be made to ensure that confidentiality is maintained for all concerned. Information should be handled and disseminated on a need to know basis only.

If you have a suspicion of an abuse you should report it to the Child Protection Officer, and write down all relevant information for them as soon as possible. You should not discuss your suspicions with anyone but the Child Protection Officer who will deal with the matter from then on.

If a child or young person has made a disclosure of abuse to you, you should ensure you:

- Are not alone with the child, or if so make sure there are people near by and keep doors open
- Only ask questions for clarification, and do not lead them in any way
- Write everything down as soon as the disclosure has happened, including the time, date and place of the disclosure
- Reassure the child/young person who has made the disclosure that they have done the right thing in telling you, but be clear that you can not keep any information they decide to tell you a secret, but that you will pass it onto the Child Protection Officer only who will contact the relevant authorities as needed
- Reassure the child/young person that they will be kept informed if anything is to happen as a result of their disclosure

Information should be stored in a secure place with limited access to designated people, in line with data protection laws (e.g. that information is accurate, regularly updated, relevant and secure).

Internal enquiries and suspension

The Child Protection Officer will make an immediate decision about whether any individual accused of abuse should be temporarily suspended pending further police and social services inquiries. A Disciplinary Committee will assess all individual cases to decide whether a member of staff or volunteer can be reinstated and how this can be sensitively handled. This may be a difficult decision, particularly where there is insufficient evidence to uphold any action by the police. In such cases, the Disciplinary Committee must reach a decision based upon the available information, which could suggest that on a balance of probability, it is more likely than not that the allegation is true. The welfare of the child should remain of paramount importance throughout.

Support to deal with the aftermath of abuse

Consideration should be given to the kind of support that children, parents and members of staff may need. Use of help lines, support groups and open meetings will maintain an open culture and help the healing process. The British Association for Counselling Directory is available from The British Association for

Counselling, 1 Regent Place, Rugby CV21 2PJ, Tel: 01788 550899, Fax: 01788 562189, Email: bac@bacp.co.uk, Internet: www.bacp.co.uk

Consideration should be given to what kind of support may be appropriate for the alleged perpetrator. Please note however this is not your responsibility and will remain the responsibility of the officials involved, alongside the Child Protection Officer if necessary.

Allegations of previous abuse

Allegations of abuse may be made some time after the event (e.g. by an adult who was abused as a child or by a member of staff who is still currently working with children). Where such an allegation is made, the club should follow the procedures as detailed above and report the matter to the social services or the police. This is because other children, either within or outside sport, may be at risk from this person. Anyone who has a previous criminal conviction for offences related to abuse is automatically excluded from working with children. This is reinforced by the details of the Protection of Children's Act 1999.

Action if bullying is suspected

If bullying is suspected, the same procedure should be followed as set out in 'Responding to suspicions or allegations' above.

Action to help the victim and prevent bullying and abuse in sport:

- Take all signs of bullying very seriously.
- Encourage all children to speak and share their concerns (It is believed that up to 12 children per year commit suicide as a result of bullying, so if anyone talks about or threatens suicide, seek professional help immediately). Help the victim to speak out and tell the person in charge or someone in authority.
- Investigate all allegations and take action to ensure the victim is safe. Speak with the victim and the bully(ies) separately.
- Reassure the victim that you can be trusted and will help them, although you cannot promise to tell no one else.
- Keep records of what is said (what happened, by whom, when).
- Report any concerns to the Child Protection Officer or the school (wherever the bullying or abuse is occurring).

Action towards the bully(ies):

- Talk with the bully(ies), explain the situation, and try to get the bully(ies) to understand the consequences of their behaviour. Seek an apology to the victim(s).
- Inform the bully(ies)'s parents.
- Insist on the return of 'borrowed' items, and that the bully(ies) compensate the victim.
- Provide support for the victim's coach.
- Impose sanctions as necessary.
- Encourage and support the bully(ies) to change behaviour.
- Hold meetings with the families to report on progress.
- Inform all organisation members of action taken.
- Keep a written record of action taken.

3. Concerns outside the immediate sporting environment (e.g. a parent or carer):

- Report your concerns to the Child Protection Officer, who should contact social services or the police as soon as possible.
- See 4. below for the information social services or the police will need.
- If the Child Protection Officer is not available, the person being told of or discovering the abuse should contact social services or the police immediately.

- Social services and the Child Protection Officer will decide how to involve the parents/carers.
- The Child Protection Officer should also report the incident to the BSA, surfing governing body. The governing body should ascertain whether or not the person/(s) involved in the incident play a role in what happened and act accordingly.
- Maintain confidentiality on a need to know basis only.
- See 4. below regarding information needed for social services.

4. Information for social services or the police about suspected abuse:

To ensure that this information is as helpful as possible, a detailed record should always be made at the time of the disclosure/concern, which should include the following:

- The child's name, age and date of birth of the child.
- The child's home address and telephone number.
- Whether or not the person making the report is expressing their own concerns or those of someone else.
- The nature of the allegation. Include dates, times, any special factors and other relevant information.
- Make a clear distinction between what is fact, opinion or hearsay.
- A description of any visible bruising or other injuries. Also any indirect signs, such as behavioural changes.
- Details of witnesses to the incidents.
- The child's account, if it can be given, of what has happened and how any bruising or other injuries occurred.
- Have the parents been contacted?
- If so, what has been said?
- Has anyone else been consulted? If so, record details.
- If the child was not the person who reported the incident, has the child been spoken to? If so, what was said?
- Has anyone been alleged to be the abuser? Record details.
- Where possible referral to the police or social services should be confirmed in writing within 24 hours and the name of the contact who took the referral should be recorded.

If you are worried about sharing concerns about abuse with a senior colleague, you can contact social services or the police direct, or the **NSPCC Child Protection Helpline** on **0808 800 5000**, or **Childline** on **0800 1111**