

WBC Child Protection Policy

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1.0 Child Protection Policy

1.1 Policy Statement

For the purposes of this policy anyone under the age of 18 should be considered as a child. All members of the Club should be aware of the policy.

It is the policy of the Wormit Boating Club to safeguard children and young people taking part in boating from physical, sexual or emotional harm. The club will take all reasonable steps to ensure that, through appropriate procedures and training, children participating in activities do so in a safe environment. We recognise that the safety and welfare of the child is paramount and that all children, whatever their age, gender, disability, culture, ethnic origin, colour, religion or belief, social status or sexual identity, have a right to protection from abuse.

The club actively seeks to:

- Create a safe and welcoming environment, both on and off the water, where children can have fun and develop their skills and confidence.
- Recognise that safeguarding children is the responsibility of everyone, not just those who work with children.
- Ensure that organised training and events are run to the highest possible safety standards.
- Be prepared to review its ways of working to incorporate best practice.

We will:

- Treat all children with respect and celebrate their achievements.
- Carefully select volunteers and ensure that those in relevant roles all hold a satisfactory Disclosure Scotland certificate and progressively, as appropriate¹, are members of the Protection of Vulnerable Groups Scheme (PVG).
- Ensure all volunteers who work with our young people and vulnerable adults are made aware of protection best practice.
- Respond swiftly and appropriately to all complaints and concerns about poor practice or suspected or actual child abuse.

This policy relates to all club members who work with children or vulnerable adults in the course organised events. It will be kept under periodic review. All relevant concerns, allegations, complaints and their outcome should be notified to the Club Child Protection Co-ordinator.

1.2 Club Welfare Officer

The Club Welfare Officer is Elizabeth Downes

Email : downeselizabeth1@gmail.com

Home : 01382 542464

1.3 Volunteers

All Club volunteers whose role brings them into contact with young people will be asked to provide references or to complete a self-disclosure form. The Club Welfare Officer and those instructing, coaching or supervising young people will also be required to hold an Enhanced Criminal Records Disclosure or as appropriate to apply for membership of the PVG Scheme.

1.4 Good Practice

All members of the Club should follow the good practice guidelines detailed in section 2 of this document. Those working with young people should be aware of the guidance on recognising abuse detailed in section 3 of this document.

Adults are requested to ensure they are accompanied by another adult in the changing rooms when children are changing.

The Club will seek written consent from the child and their parents/carers before taking photos or video at an event or training session or publishing such images. Parents and spectators should be prepared to identify themselves if requested and state their purpose for photography/filming. If the Club publishes images of children, no identifying information other than names will be included. Any concerns about inappropriate or intrusive photography or the inappropriate use of images should be reported to the Club Welfare Officer.

1.5 Raising concerns

Anyone who is concerned about a young member's welfare, either outside the sport or within the Club, should inform the Club Welfare Officer immediately, in strict confidence. The Club Welfare Officer will follow the RYA standard procedures available at the following location.

<http://www.rya.org.uk/infoadvice/childprotection/Pages/CPPolicyGuidelines.aspx>.

Any member of the Club failing to comply with the Child Protection policy may be subject to disciplinary action under the provisions of the Club constitution.

2.0 Good Practice Guide for Volunteers

This guide only covers the essential points of good practice when working with children, young people or protected adults. You should also read the organisation's Safeguarding Policy and Procedures which are available for reference at all times.

- Avoid spending any significant time working with children or protected adults, in isolation
- Do not take children alone in a car, however short the journey

- Do not take children or protected adults, to your home as part of your organisation's activity
- Where any of these are unavoidable, ensure that they only occur with the full knowledge and consent of someone in charge of the organisation or the child's parents or protected adults carers.
- Design training programmes that are within the ability of the individual child or protected adult.
- If a child or protected adult is having difficulty with a wetsuit or buoyancy aid, ask them to ask a friend to help if at all possible
- If you do have to help a child or protected adult, make sure you are in full view of others, preferably another adult

You should never:

- engage in rough, physical or sexually provocative games
- allow or engage in inappropriate touching of any form
- allow children or protected adult, to use inappropriate language unchallenged, or use such language yourself when with children or protected adult.
- make sexually suggestive comments to a child or protected adult, even in fun
- fail to respond to an allegation made by a child or protected adult; always act
- do things of a personal nature that children or protected adult, can do for themselves.

It may sometimes be necessary to do things of a personal nature for children or protected adult, particularly if they are very young or disabled. These tasks should only be carried out with the full understanding and consent of the child or protected adult, (where possible) and their parents/carers. In an emergency situation which requires this type of help, parents should be fully informed. In such situations it is important to ensure that any adult present is sensitive to the child or protected adult, and undertakes personal care tasks with the utmost discretion.

3.0 What is child abuse?

(Based on the statutory guidance 'Working Together to Safeguard Children' March 2010)

Abuse and neglect are forms of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm, or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting, by those known to them or, more rarely, by a stranger. They may be abused by an adult or adults, or another child or children.

3.1 Physical abuse may involve adults or other children causing physical harm:

- by hitting, shaking, squeezing, biting or burning
- giving children alcohol, inappropriate drugs or poison
- attempting to suffocate or drown children
- in sport situations, physical abuse might also occur when the nature and intensity of training exceeds the capacity of the child's immature and growing body.

3.2 Neglect is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to:

- provide adequate food, clothing and shelter

- protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger
- ensure adequate supervision
- ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment
- respond to a child's basic emotional needs
- neglect in a sailing situation might occur if an instructor or coach fails to ensure that children are safe, or exposes them to undue cold or risk of injury.

3.3 Sexual abuse. Sexual abuse involves an individual forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening, to meet their own sexual needs. The activities may involve:

- physical contact (eg. full sexual intercourse, masturbation, oral sex, fondling)
- showing children pornographic books, photographs, videos or online images
- taking pictures of children for pornographic purposes
- encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways
- sport situations which involve physical contact (eg. supporting or guiding children) could potentially create situations where sexual abuse may go unnoticed. Abusive situations may also occur if adults misuse their power over young people.

3.4 Emotional abuse is the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development.

It may involve:

- conveying to children that they are worthless, unloved or inadequate
- not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate
- imposing expectations which are beyond the child's age or developmental capability
- overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning
- preventing the child from participating in normal social interaction
- serious bullying (including cyberbullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger
- the exploitation or corruption of children
- emotional abuse in sport might also include situations where parents or coaches subject children to constant criticism, bullying or pressure to perform at a level that the child cannot realistically be expected to achieve.

Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child.

3.5 Bullying (including cyberbullying) may be seen as deliberately hurtful behaviour, usually repeated or sustained over a period of time, where it is difficult for those being bullied to defend themselves. The bully may often be another young person. Although anyone can be the target of bullying, victims are typically shy, sensitive and perhaps anxious or insecure. Sometimes they are singled out for physical reasons - being overweight, physically small, having a disability or belonging to a different race, faith or culture.

3.6 Recognising Abuse

It is not always easy, even for the most experienced carers, to spot when a child has been abused. However, some of the more typical symptoms which should trigger your suspicions would include:

- unexplained or suspicious injuries such as bruising, cuts or burns, particularly if situated on a part of the body not normally prone to such injuries
- sexually explicit language or actions
- a sudden change in behaviour (eg. becoming very quiet, withdrawn or displaying sudden outbursts of temper)
- the child describes what appears to be an abusive act involving him/her
- a change observed over a long period of time (eg. the child losing weight or becoming increasingly dirty or unkempt)
- a general distrust and avoidance of adults, especially those with whom a close relationship would be expected
- an unexpected reaction to normal physical contact
- difficulty in making friends or abnormal restrictions on socialising with others.

It is important to note that a child could be displaying some or all of these signs, or behaving in a way which is worrying, without this necessarily meaning that the child is being abused. Similarly, there may not be any signs, but you may just feel that something is wrong. If you have noticed a change in the child's behaviour, first talk to the parents or carers. It may be that something has happened, such as a bereavement, which has caused the child to be unhappy.

3.7 If you are concerned

If there are concerns about sexual abuse or violence in the home, talking to the parents or carers might put the child at greater risk. If you cannot talk to the parents/carers, consult your organisation's designated Child Protection/Welfare Officer or the person in charge. It is this person's responsibility to make the decision to contact Children's Social Care Services or the Police. It is NOT their responsibility to decide if abuse is taking place, BUT it is their responsibility to act on your concerns.

4.0 Self-disclosure form for volunteers organising events involving contact with children and/or vulnerable adults

Wormit Boating Club is committed to safeguarding children from physical, sexual and emotional harm. As part of our Child Protection policy, we require applicants for posts involving contact with children to complete this self-disclosure form. Having a criminal record will not necessarily bar you from volunteering with us. This will depend on the nature of the position and the circumstances and background of your offences.

Name

1 .Have you ever been convicted of any criminal offences? YES/NO If

yes, please supply details of any criminal convictions.

Note: You are advised that under the provisions of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 as amended by the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 (Exclusions and Exceptions) (Scotland) Order 2003 you should declare all convictions including 'spent' convictions, cautions, warnings and reprimands.

2.Are you a person known to any Children and Families Social Care Department as being an actual or potential risk to children? YES/NO

If yes, please supply details.

3.Have you ever had any disciplinary sanction relating to child abuse? YES/NO

If yes, please supply details.

Declaration: I declare that to the best of my knowledge the information given above is correct and understand that any misleading statements or deliberate omission may be sufficient grounds for cancelling my appointment. I understand that I may be asked to apply for membership of the PVG Scheme and consent to do so if required. I understand that the information contained in this form and in the Disclosure may be disclosed, where strictly necessary, to regulatory bodies and/or third parties who have an interest in child protection and/or protected adults issues.

Date:

Signed:

If the volunteer is aged under 18, this form should be counter-signed by a parent or guardian

5.0 References

WBC utilises RYA guidelines on child protection. These can be found here

<http://www.rya.org.uk/infoadvice/childprotection/Pages/default.aspx>