



**Safeguarding
Children &
Vulnerable Adults
Policy**

Safeguarding Children & Vulnerable Adults

Policy and Procedure

1. Statement of Intent

1.1 **Doncaster Mustangs** (also referred in this policy as “the Club”) believe that it is unacceptable for a child, young person or vulnerable adult to experience abuse of any kind and recognises its responsibility to safeguard the welfare of children/vulnerable adults within our training environments and those who encounter our organisation.

Doncaster Mustangs acknowledges the duty of care to safeguard and promote the welfare of children/vulnerable adults and is committed to ensuring safeguarding practice reflects statutory responsibilities, government guidance and complies with best practice and British American Football Association requirements.

Doncaster Mustangs currently operate within the “Adult Contact” provision on the sport, which has a minimum age group of 18+-year-olds. This operational age group limits the contact with those defined as “children”. However, **Doncaster Mustangs** recognise that throughout the operation of the club, those members of the club could have potential contact with both “Children and vulnerable adults”. Therefore, the policy will define the controls in place to ensure the welfare of children/vulnerable adults within our training, game and club environments and those who encounter our organisation.

The policy recognises that the welfare and interests of all involved in the sport are paramount in all circumstances. It aims to ensure that regardless of age, ability or disability, gender reassignment, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation and socio-economic background.

- Have a positive and enjoyable experience of sport at **Doncaster Mustangs** in a safe and child/ vulnerable adult centred environment
- Are protected from abuse whilst participating in Adult Contact American Football or outside of the activity.

1.2 **Doncaster Mustangs** recognise that:

- The welfare of the person is paramount
- All people regardless of age, disability, gender, racial heritage, religious belief, sexual orientation or identity have the right to equal protection from all types of harm or abuse
- Working in partnership with young people/ vulnerable adult, their parents, carers and other agencies is essential in promoting young people’s welfare.
- 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

1.3 The purpose of the policy is:

- To protect children/young people/vulnerable adults who come into contact with **Doncaster Mustangs**
- To provide club members and volunteers with guidance on procedures they should adopt if they suspect a young person/ vulnerable adult may be at risk of, or experiencing, harm.
- Promote and prioritise the safety and wellbeing of children/vulnerable adults 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/vulnerable adults 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.

1.4 As part of our safeguarding policy Doncaster Mustangs will;

- Valuing, listening to and respecting club members, players, coaches and volunteers
- Adopting child protection, and BAFA guidelines through procedures for club members, players, coaches and volunteers
- Recruiting club members, players, coaches and volunteers safely, ensuring all necessary checks are made in line with BAFA guidelines.
- Sharing information regarding child protection and good practice with young people, parents, employers, club members, players, coaches and volunteers
- Sharing information regarding concerns with agencies that need to know and involving where required any parents,
- Treating young people and vulnerable adults appropriately
- Providing effective management for club members, players, coaches and volunteers through supervision support and training
- Training coaches on the 'Prevent Duty' including 'Channel General Awareness'

2. Definitions

2.1 A Child or Young Person

The legislation specifically refers to any person under the age of 18 years.

2.2 Vulnerable Adults

The Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006, defines a person who is 18 years or over as a vulnerable adult and who may require community care services, for reasons of mental or other disability, age or illness. It is a person who is unable to take care of himself or herself or to protect himself or herself from significant harm or serious exploitation

2.3 A vulnerable adult may be a person who:

- Has a physical or sensory disability
- Is physically frail or has a chronic illness
- Has a mental illness or dementia
- Has a learning disability
- Is old and frail
- Misuses drugs and/or alcohol
- Living in sheltered housing or care home
- Exhibits challenging behaviour
- Detained in custody
- Receiving payment from the local authority
- Receiving healthcare

2.3.1 A person's vulnerability will depend on their circumstances and environment, and each case must be considered individually.

2.4 NOTE:

A person is not classed as a vulnerable adult just because of any learning difficulty or disability. They will be defined as a vulnerable adult when they receive health, social care or other services, or activities specifically for those with learning difficulties and /or disabilities.

2.5 Significant Harm

Significant harm is the threshold that provides for the intervention by other agencies.

2.6 British Values

British values are defined as; "democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance for those with different faiths and beliefs". **Doncaster Mustangs** encourage club members, players, coaches and volunteers to respect other people concerning the protected characteristics set out in the Equality Act 2010.

2.7 Extremism

The government has defined extremism in the Prevent Duty as: “vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs”. This also includes calls for the death of members of the British armed forces.

Values	Principles or standards of behaviours; one’s judgement of what is important in life
Terrorism	Terrorism is an action that endangers or causes serious violence, damage or disruption and is intended to influence the government or to intimidate the public and is made to advance a political, religious or ideological cause
Radicalisation	The process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism leading to terrorism
Ideology	An ideology is a set of beliefs
Citizen	A legally recognised subject or national of a state or commonwealth, either native or naturalised
Citizen Education	Enables people to learn about their rights and responsibilities and to understand how society works. It prepares them for dealing with the challenges they face in life. Through citizenship education, young people are encouraged to play an active part in the democratic process, thereby becoming more effective members of society. Effective citizenship education increases confidence, self-esteem and motivation for learning
Religion	Religion can be explained as a set of beliefs concerning the cause, nature and purpose of the universe, especially when considered as the creation of a superhuman agency or agencies, usually involving devotional and ritual observances, and often containing a moral code governing the conduct of human affairs
Belief	Indicates an acceptance that something exists or is true especially one without proof, and represents trust, faith or confidence in someone or something
Faith	Indicates strong belief in the doctrines of a religion, based on spiritual conviction rather than proof
Democracy	The term democracy is a Greek word which means ‘Government by the people’ and it entitles citizens of the UK (minus a few exceptions) to have the right to vote if you are aged 18 or over

3. Introduction

3.1 This policy sets out the arrangements that **Doncaster Mustangs** has put in place to safeguard children (i.e. young people under 18 years old) and vulnerable adults within our club environments. **Doncaster Mustangs'** approach reflects the legislative context and takes account of relevant BAFA guidance and good practice relating to the sports sector. Detailed definitions and indicators of abuse in this context are set out in Appendix A.

3.2 The following issues and activities are within the scope of this policy:

- Practice, Training, Game situations, social media groups/pages
- Volunteer activities, such as “ball persons, water carriers” under the age of 18
- The training of club members, players, coaches and volunteers over the age of 18
- The recruitment of club members, players, coaches and volunteers
- Prevent and Channel Awareness and promoting of British values.

3.3 The named persons with responsibility for this policy and its regular review is **Mark Blyth General Manager**. Several **Doncaster Mustangs'** management team and coaches are available to act as contact points in case of any query. Details are set out in Appendix B.

3.4 The procedure and documentation for reporting any concerns relating to safeguarding children/vulnerable adults are set out in Appendices C and D.

4. Recruitment of club members, players, coaches and volunteers.

4.1 **Doncaster Mustangs'** constantly welcomes;

- new club members (18+),
- players (18+),
- Volunteers (potentially under the age of 18 and 18+)
- Potentially vulnerable adults

Who can demonstrate that they can meet the requirements and standard set by **Doncaster Mustangs**.

4.1.2 **Doncaster Mustangs'** recruits club members, players, coaches and volunteers mainly through its social media platforms. **Doncaster Mustangs** complete all social media activities in a manner that follows the published policies of the platform including;

- https://www.facebook.com/policies/pages_groups_events/
- <https://help.twitter.com/en/rules-and-policies/twitter-rules>
- <https://help.instagram.com/581066165581870?ref=dp>

4.2 Team activities in Practice, Training, Game situations

4.2.1 Team activities, carried out by club members, players, coaches and volunteers, these are conducted in line with BAFA governance, equity, discipline and ethics. These include;

- Anti-Doping - <http://www.ukad.org.uk/>
- Equality
- Government Charter
- Discipline - <http://rules.bafra.info/>



4.3 Club member, player, coach and volunteer issues

4.3.1 **Doncaster Mustangs'** is a responsible American Football Club and ensures that it engages club members, players, coaches and volunteers in a way that is compliant with the relevant legislation.

Doncaster Mustangs' exempts' people with specific convictions from applying for or indeed holding a particular role where there is an acknowledged risk associated with access to children or vulnerable adults.

As a direct consequence, all club members, players, coaches and volunteers positions within "the Club" are routinely reviewed and a consideration of the risks undertaken.

Offers of club membership, player roles, and volunteer roles are subject to management checks and are conditional with the individual meeting the required **Doncaster Mustangs** and BAFA standards, and failure to do that would result in an immediate withdrawal of the offer of a role within the club.

Failure to disclose or the provision of a false statement of disclosure by potential club members, players, coaches and volunteers may result in disciplinary action with a potential sanction up to and including (instant) dismissal of the club member, player, or volunteer.

Where required, **Doncaster Mustangs** will seek a DBS disclosure, which are then risk assessed against the club role on an individual basis. All information regarding DBS checks will be kept confidential in the Single Central Record File, in line with the Data Protection Act.

4.4.2 In the event of a **Doncaster Mustangs** club member, player, or volunteer having suspicions regarding the contact of another club member, player, or volunteer or any other individual engaged on **Doncaster Mustangs** business with a child/children or vulnerable adult, at the earliest opportunity they should report this to the **Club General Manager** and the safeguarding contacts. This is so that any potential risks can be minimised with immediate effect and allow an investigation into the allegations to take place.

5. APPENDIX A. DEFINITIONS AND INDICATORS OF ABUSE (Extracted from the NSPCC 'First Check' publication)

5.1 What is abuse and neglect?

It is generally accepted, that there are four main forms of abuse. The following definitions are based on those from *Working Together to Safeguard Children* (HM Government 2005 and National Assembly for Wales 2000); *Protecting Children – A Shared Responsibility* (Scottish Executive 1998). *Co-operating to Safeguard Children* (NI 2002) and *the Regional ACPC Policies and Procedures* (2005) have slightly different definitions.

5.2 Definitions of Abuse

1. Physical abuse

Physical abuse may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating, or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of or deliberately induces, illness in a child. Physical abuse, as well as being a result of an act of commission can also be caused through omission or the failure to act to protect.

2. Emotional abuse

Emotional abuse is the persistent emotional ill-treatment of a child such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to children/vulnerable adults in that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate or valued only so far as they meet the needs of another person. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children/vulnerable adults. These may include interactions that are beyond the child's developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve causing children/vulnerable adults frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children/vulnerable adults. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in **all** other types of ill-treatment or abuse, though it may occur alone.

3. Sexual abuse

Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, including prostitution, whether the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including penetrative (e.g. rape, buggery or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts (oral sex). They may include non-contact activities, such as involving children/vulnerable adults in looking at, or in the production of, pornographic material or watching sexual activities or encouraging children/vulnerable adults to behave in sexually inappropriate ways.

Boys and Girls can be sexually abused by males and/or females, by adults and by other young people. This covers people from all walks of life.

4. Neglect

Neglect is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy because of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to provide adequate food and clothing, shelter including exclusion from home or danger, failure to ensure adequate supervision including the use of adequate care-takers, or the failure to ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

It is accepted that in all forms of abuse there are elements of emotional abuse and that some children/vulnerable adults are subjected to more than one form of abuse at any one time. These four definitions do not minimise other forms of harm.

5. Other forms of harm

Chapter 11 of Working Together to Safeguard Children (HM Government March 2010) and other inter-agency guidance draws attention to other sources of stress or harm for children and families, such as social exclusion, domestic violence, the untreated mental illness of a parent or carer, or drug or alcohol misuse.

All these areas may harm a child's health and development and may be noticed by someone caring for a child. If it is felt that a child's well-being is adversely affected by any of these circumstances, the same procedure for reporting concerns should be followed.

For example, children/vulnerable adults who are involved in prostitution and other forms of commercial sexual exploitation should also be treated primarily as victims of abuse and their circumstances require careful assessment by the statutory agencies.

6. Recognising abuse

Recognising abuse is not easy, and it is not your responsibility to decide whether or not child abuse has taken place or if a child is at significant risk. You do, however, have a responsibility to act if you have a concern about child's welfare or safety.

The following information is not designed to turn a club member, player, or volunteer into an expert, but to ensure alertness to the possible signs of abuse.

5.3 Indicators of Abuse

1. Physical abuse

Most children/vulnerable adults will collect cuts and bruises in their daily life. These are likely to be in places where there are bony parts of their body, like elbows, knees and shins.

Some children/vulnerable adults, however, will have bruising which can almost only have been caused non-accidentally. An important indicator of physical abuse is where bruises or injuries are unexplained, or the explanation does not fit the injury. A delay in seeking medical treatment for a child when it is necessary is also a cause for concern. Bruising may be noticeable on children/vulnerable adults with different skin tones or from different racial groups and specialist advice may need to be taken.

Patterns of bruising that are suggestive of physical abuse include:

- Bruising in children/vulnerable adults who are not independently mobile
- Bruising in babies
- Bruises that are seen away from bony prominences
- Bruises to the face, back, stomach, arms, buttocks, ears and hands
- Multiple bruises in clusters/ multiple bruises of a uniform shape
- Bruises that carry the imprint of an implement used, hand marks or fingertips
- Although bruising is the commonest injury in physical abuse, fatal non-accidental head injury and non-accidental fractures can occur without bruising. Any children/vulnerable adults who have unexplained signs of pain or illness should be seen promptly by a doctor.

Other physical signs of abuse may include:

- Cigarette burns
- Adult bite marks
- Broken bones
- Scalds.

Changes in behaviour which can also indicate physical abuse:

- Fear of parents being approached for an explanation
- Aggressive behaviour or severe temper outbursts
- Flinching when approached or touched
- Reluctance to get changed, for example wearing long sleeves in hot weather
- Depression
- Withdrawn behaviour
- Running away from home.

2. Emotional abuse

Emotional abuse can be difficult to measure, and often children/vulnerable adults who appear well cared for may be emotionally abused by being taunted, put down or belittled. They may receive little or no love, affection or attention from their parents or carers. Emotional abuse can also take the form of children/vulnerable adults not being allowed to mix/play with other children/vulnerable adults.

The physical signs of emotional abuse may include:

- A failure to thrive or grow, particularly if the child/vulnerable adult puts on weight in other circumstances, e.g. in a hospital or away from their parents' care
- Sudden speech disorders
- Developmental delay, either in terms of physical or emotional progress.

Changes in behaviour which can also indicate emotional abuse include:

- Neurotic behaviour, e.g. sulking, hair twisting, rocking
- Being unable to play
- Fear of making mistakes

- Self-harm
- Fear of parent being approached regarding their behaviour.

3. Sexual abuse

Adults who use children/vulnerable adults to meet their sexual needs abuse both girls and boys of all ages, including infants and toddlers.

Usually, in cases of sexual abuse, it is the child/vulnerable adult's behaviour, which may cause you to become concerned, although physical signs can also be present. In all cases, child/vulnerable adults who talk about sexual abuse do so because they want it to stop. It is important, therefore, that they are listened to and taken seriously.

The physical signs of sexual abuse may include:

- Pain or itching in the genital/anal areas
- Bruising or bleeding near the genital/anal areas
- Sexually transmitted disease
- Vaginal discharge or infection
- Stomach pains/ discomfort when walking or sitting down
- Pregnancy.

Changes in behaviour which can also indicate sexual abuse include:

- Sudden or unexplained changes in behaviour e.g. becoming aggressive or withdrawn
- Fear of being left with a specific person or group of people
- Having nightmares
- Running away from home
- Sexual knowledge which is beyond their age or developmental level
- Sexual drawings or language
- Bedwetting
- Eating problems such as anorexia or over-eating
- Self-harm or mutilation, sometimes leading to attempted suicide
- Saying they have secrets they cannot tell anyone about
- Substance or drug abuse
- Suddenly having an unexplained source of money
- Not allowed to have friends (particularly in adolescence)
- Acting in a sexually explicit way towards adults.

4. Neglect

Neglect can be a difficult form of abuse to recognise yet have some of the most lasting and damaging effects on children/vulnerable adults.

The physical signs of neglect may include:

- Constant hunger, sometimes stealing food from others
- Constantly dirty or smelly
- Loss of weight, or constantly being underweight
- Inappropriate dress for the condition.

Changes in behaviour which can also indicate neglect may include:

- Complaining of being tired all the time
- Not requesting medical assistance and/or failing to attend appointments
- Having few friends
- Mentioning their being left alone or unsupervised.

The above list is not meant to be definitive but as a guide to assist you. It is important to remember that many children/vulnerable adults and young people will exhibit some of these indicators at some time, and the presence of one or more should not be taken as proof that abuse is occurring.

There may well be other reasons for changes in behaviour, such as a death or the birth of a new baby in their family. Other possible explanations may be relationship problems between their parents/carers etc.

Appendix B – Contact points

Management, coaches and additional members at **Doncaster Mustangs** have all undergone basic safeguarding training and have completed the Government Prevent training.

This is included in the following links which have been identified as most suitable for the club –

Supplied by Doncaster Safeguarding Adults Partnership Board:

<http://vimeo.com/116747071>

Prevent Training -

<https://www.elearning.prevent.homeoffice.gov.uk/edu/screen3.html?region=YORKSHIRE+%26amp%3B+HUMBER§or=Sport>

Sport England Safeguarding/NSPCC Learning (Introduction to safeguarding Podcast)

<https://audioboom.com/posts/7322106-introduction-to-safeguarding-overview>

Modern Slavery Training

<https://youtu.be/d9tN6FM28ws>

Name Safeguarding Officers.

Doncaster Mustangs General Manager – Mark Blyth

Email – doncastermustangs@hotmail.co.uk

Lead Safeguarding Officer – Thomas Burton

Email – tom_the_chef64@hotmail.com

Doncaster Mustangs Head Coach – Paul Coley

Email – paulcoley69@outlook.com

Safeguarding Contact – Craig Jones

Email – craig.jones0140@icloud.com

6. APPENDIX B – RESPONDING TO A DISCLOSURE/ALLEGATION OF ABUSE

6.1 In all cases where there are allegations of abuse, it is vital that these are dealt with fairly, quickly and consistently. If you encounter a safeguarding incident, you should follow these basic guidelines, which are based on material produced by the NSPCC.

- Stay calm
- Listen carefully to what is said
- Find an appropriate early opportunity to explain that it is likely that the information will need to be shared with others – do not promise to keep secrets.
- Allow the child/vulnerable adult to continue at her/his own pace
- Ask questions for clarification only, and at all times avoid asking questions that suggest a particular answer
- Reassure the child/vulnerable adult that they have done the right thing in telling you
- Tell them what you will do next and with whom the information will be shared
- Tell them that you will be speaking to the named safeguarding officers who are responsible for their protection and that they may contact the relevant Safeguarding children/vulnerable adults Board if we feel it is necessary
- Explain to the club member, player, or volunteer that the **Doncaster Mustangs** Management team will advise us as to what we should do next
- Record in writing what was said using the club member, player, or volunteer's own words as soon as possible. Note the date, time and names mentioned, to whom the information was given and ensure that the record is signed and dated
- Use the Safeguarding Concern Form and the Safeguarding Concern Log for reporting any issues or concerns or abuse
- Contact the Safeguarding Contact Persons (**Mark Blyth/Thomas Burton/Paul Coley/Craig Jones**) as detailed above for further advice and onward referral as required
- **DO NOT** talk to other people about the incident
- Others should only be made aware of this on a 'needs to know' basis.

6.2 There are four main strands to be considered:

- An investigation of a possible criminal offence by the police
- Involvement of local police channel coordinator and local prevent leads concerning radicalisation and extremism concerns
- Involvement of social services
- An investigation by **Doncaster Mustangs'** and/or BAFA and consideration of any disciplinary action on club management and members, coaches, players, or volunteers.

6.3 Information Sharing

6.3.1 **Doncaster Mustangs** are committed to sharing information to safeguard and promote the welfare of children/vulnerable adults and young people in line with The Data Protection Act (1998). Any decision to break confidentiality should always be preceded by informing the club member, player, or volunteer of what is about to happen and the reason for the decision.

6.3.2 There will be no breach of confidence if the person to whom a duty of confidence is owed consents to the disclosure.



6.3.3 Club members, coaches, players, or volunteers should seek consent from the club member, player, or volunteer if considering sharing information with other agencies. It is therefore essential that club members, coaches, players, or volunteers understand what the above means and for that reason do not promise absolute confidentiality to the club member, player, or volunteer.

6.4 Confidentiality Statement

6.4.1 **Doncaster Mustangs'** will operate on the premise that all information imparted to a Club member, coach, player, or volunteer will be treated in confidence. They may trust a club member, coach, player, or volunteer with issues of a personal nature and wherever possible their confidences should be respected. Club members, coaches, players, or volunteers must become familiar with **Doncaster Mustangs'** safeguarding policy at all times.

6.4.2 **Club members, coaches, players, or volunteers must not make promises on confidentiality they may be unable to keep.**

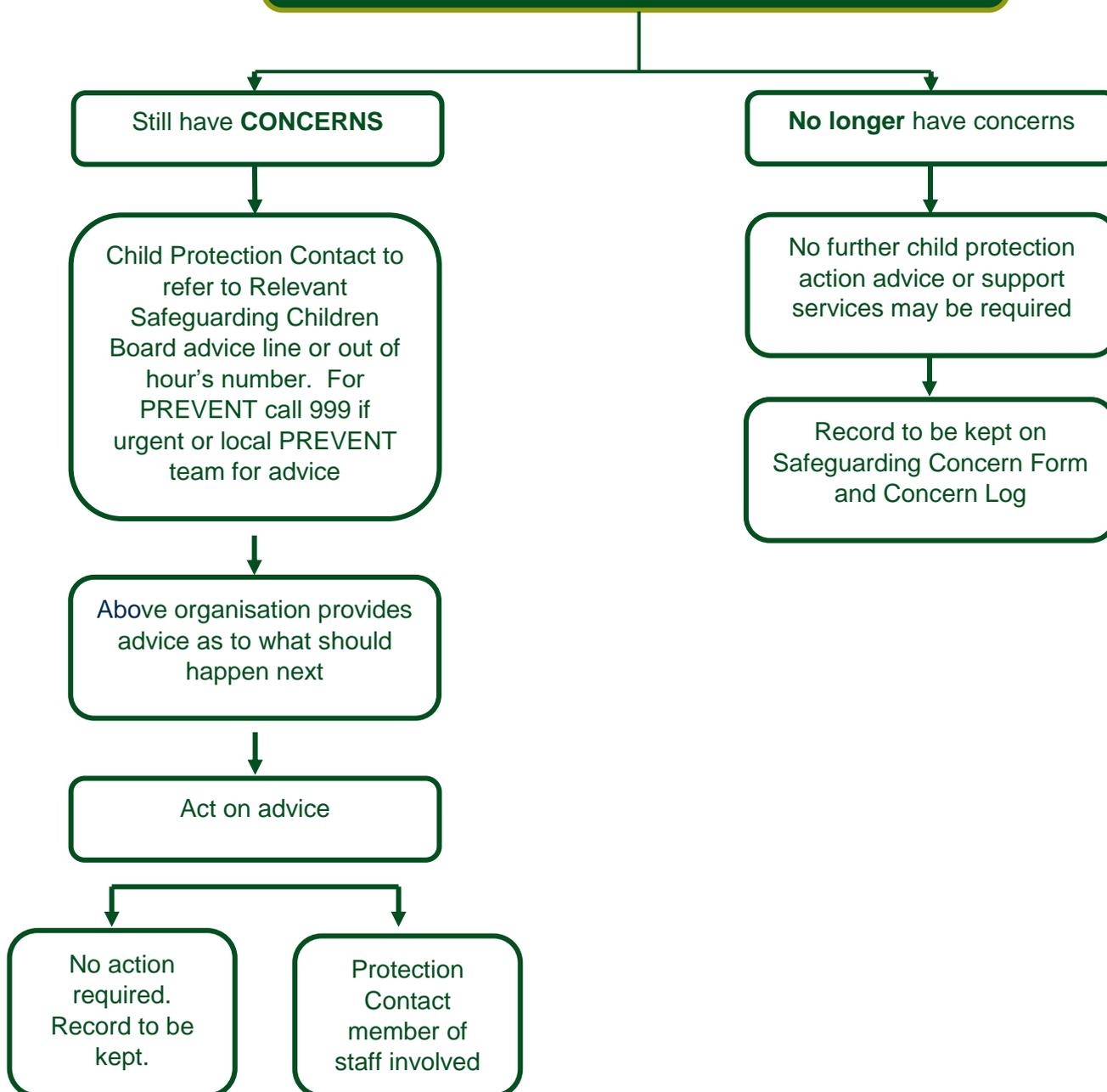
6.4.3 Furthermore, club members, coaches, players, or volunteers should always make a club member, coach, player, or a volunteer fully aware of any situation where confidentiality must not be maintained as in a case of child and vulnerable adult protection.

A club member, coach, player, or a volunteer may disclose information that is difficult for the member of staff to deal with without further advice/support. In this case, the club member, player, or volunteer should be told that the situation will be discussed with a named safeguarding contact, but confidentiality will be maintained if possible.

7. APPENDIX C – INCIDENT REPORTING PROCEDURE (SAFEGUARDING/PREVENT)

IF YOU HAVE CONCERNS

Seek advice from designated Safeguarding Contacts
Mark Blyth/Thomas Burton/Paul Coley/Craig Jones





8. APPENDIX D – LOCAL AUTHORITY CHILD PROTECTION CONTACT DETAILS SAFEGUARDING

Doncaster Mustangs are aware that the club's geographical coverage may require the club's members, coaches, players, or volunteers to involve several local authorities.

Doncaster Council Safeguarding

Report a concern online:

<http://www.doncaster.gov.uk/doitonline/reporting-a-safeguarding-concern>

Phone (out of hours only) 01302 796000

For general information; 01302 737063

To report a crime to the police use the following numbers:

Email: SAH@doncaster.gov.uk

Text SMS/Text Number (for people from the deaf community): 0797 903 1116

Barnsley Safeguarding Children Partnership - contacted on 01226 772 423,

North Yorkshire Safeguarding Children Partnership - contacted on 01609 535123, email nyscp@northyorks.gov.uk

Wakefield District Safeguarding Children Partnership - contacted on 0345 8 503 503, email social_care_direct_children@wakefield.gov.uk

Kirklees Safeguarding Children Partnership 01484 414 960 or 01484 456848

Calderdale Safeguarding Children Partnership – contacted on 01422 393336 or Out of Hours 01422 288000

Rotherham Safeguarding Children Partnership (RSCP) - contacted on 01709 336080, email CYPS-SafeguardingBoard@rotherham.gov.uk

Leeds Safeguarding Children Partnership - contacted on 0113 3786018, email lscp.info@leeds.gov.uk

City of York Safeguarding Children Partnership - contacted on 01904 551900, email CYSCP@york.gov.uk

IF club members, coach, players, or volunteer in a local authority area not listed please contact **Mark Blyth/Thomas Burton**



Useful contacts

BAFA - Safeguarding@britishamericanfootball.org

NSPCC Helpline 0808 800 5000

Childline 0800 1111 / www.childline.org.uk

Kidscape www.kidscape.org.uk

Anti-Bullying Alliance www.antibullyingalliance.org

CONTACT DETAILS PREVENT/CHANNEL

South Yorkshire Police Prevent Team – 0800 789321

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 British American Football Association
- As a result of any other significant change or event.

Signed

Dated

Name

Position



Doncaster Mustangs (BAFA Club Number CL000173)
Registered Address 22 Palington Grove, Cantley, Doncaster, South Yorkshire, DN4 6LP