



BRIDLINGTON CRICKET  
FOUNDATION

# Safeguarding Policy



## Content

- 1: Statement of General Policy
- 2: Introduction
- 3: Aims & Principles
- 4: Commitment to Safeguarding
- 5: Types of Abuse
- 6: School-based work
- 7: E-Safety
- 8: Radicalisation & Extremism
- 9: Responsibilities & Implementation
- 10: Reporting Concerns & Allegations
- 11: Appendices
- : APPENDIX 1: Safeguarding Reporting Form
- APPENDIX 2: Safeguarding Flow Chart
- APPENDIX 3: Safeguarding Contacts



## **1. Statement of General Policy**

Bridlington Cricket Foundation accepts the moral and legal responsibility to provide a duty of care to safeguard the welfare of, and offer a right to protection from abuse for, all children, young people and vulnerable adults, irrespective of age, culture, disability, gender, language, racial origin, religious belief and/ or sexual identity.

### **Scope**

This policy applies to all Bridlington Cricket Foundation Trustees/Directors, Staff and Volunteers.

### **Responsibility**

Operational responsibility for the implementation of the policy lies with Bridlington Cricket Foundation's Senior Management.

All Bridlington Cricket Foundation Trustees/Directors, Staff and Volunteers are required to support and uphold the policy.

## **2. Introduction to the Bridlington Cricket Foundation Safeguarding Policy**

Bridlington Cricket Foundation is committed to the delivery of a service that promotes good practice and protects vulnerable people from harm.

Dealing with the safety and protection of children, young people and vulnerable adults is a demanding and difficult area of work. We recognise this and aim to ensure that all Bridlington Cricket Foundation staff working with these groups are provided with the appropriate policy, direction, and training in this sensitive area.

It is well established that effective work to prevent abuse requires sound procedures, good inter-agency co-operation and a workforce that is competent and confident in recognising and responding to situations where the protection of a child, young person or vulnerable adult is an issue.

This policy, which is informed by acknowledged good practice, draws upon the experience, procedures, and practice of a number of agencies and professionals who work with children, young people and vulnerable adults in various capacities and settings.

All children, young people and vulnerable adults who need or use the services provided by the Bridlington Cricket Foundation team have a fundamental right to be protected from harm. Consequently this policy document and the policies and procedures contained and referred to within apply to ALL service employees in either a paid or voluntary capacity.

This document should be read in conjunction with the following policies:

- Bridlington Cricket Foundation Safeguarding Statement
- Bridlington Cricket Foundation Equality and Diversity Policy
- Bridlington Cricket Foundation Social Media Policy
- Bridlington Cricket Foundation Anti-Bullying Policy

We also welcome those responsible for the children, young people and vulnerable adults who may use our services to raise issues and concerns in any way or with any member of staff and feel confident that their contact will be dealt with appropriately.

For the purpose of clarity, any project of a different name that the foundation may decide to create and operate as a means to address its objectives from time to time, will be entirely subject to this Safeguarding Policy and its requirements.



As an initiative which predominantly focuses on cricket as a means to supporting children, we adopt, implement and base our own Safeguarding Policy and Procedures on the England and Wales Cricket Board (ECB) “Safe Hands – Cricket’s Policy for Safeguarding Children”

### **3. Aims & Principles of the Bridlington Cricket Foundation Policy**

The key **aims** of this policy document and associated policies and procedures are as follows:

1. To ensure that **ALL** Bridlington Cricket Foundation services are provided in a manner that serves to protect children, young people and vulnerable adults from harm.
2. To protect **ALL** Bridlington Cricket Foundation staff and volunteers from potential allegations of misconduct.
3. To ensure that **ALL** Bridlington Cricket Foundation staff and volunteers are carefully / appropriately selected, trained, and supervised while working with children, young people and vulnerable adults.
4. To ensure that **ALL** Bridlington Cricket Foundation staff and volunteers are familiar with the issues in relation to the protection of children, young people and vulnerable adults and receive appropriate training to enable them to be competent and confident in recognising and responding to such situations.

These key aims are underpinned by the following **principles**:

1. The welfare of all children, young people and vulnerable adults is paramount.
2. Anyone under the age of 18 should be considered as a young person for the purposes of this policy and associated policies and procedures.
3. Everyone, whatever their age, gender, culture, ability, language, religious beliefs, racial origin, and/or sexual identity should be able to enjoy the services that Bridlington Cricket Foundation provides, safe from abuse of any kind.
4. It is the responsibility of statutory agencies in child protection to determine whether abuse has taken place, but **it is everyone’s responsibility within the Bridlington Cricket Foundation team to report concerns.**
5. All suspicions and allegations of abuse will be taken seriously and responded to swiftly and appropriately. Where Bridlington Cricket Foundation works in partnership with other service providers, their safeguarding policies should, as a minimum, comply with this policy and the associated policies and procedures.
6. **ALL** Individuals working with children, young people and vulnerable adults will be made aware of good practice in order to ensure that they are not placed in situations where allegations could be made.
7. Working in partnership with parents/carers is essential for the protection of children, young people and vulnerable adults.
8. Bridlington Cricket Foundation recognises and supports the statutory responsibilities of Safeguarding and Specialist Services to ensure the welfare of children, young people and vulnerable adults and is committed to complying with the relevant Local Safeguarding Children Board policy and procedures.
9. **Safer Recruitment and DBS (Disclosure and Barring Service) Checks (No DBS, No Start)**  
Bridlington Cricket Foundation promotes safe recruitment. All staff and volunteers whose role involves working with, supervising, coaching, transporting, or otherwise engaging with **children, young people and/or vulnerable adults** must have an **Enhanced DBS check** completed and cleared **before** starting



any involvement in that role. Where the role is eligible, the Enhanced DBS check will include the **appropriate barred list check(s)** (Children's Barred List and/or Adults' Barred List). **There are no exceptions: no DBS clearance means no start in-role.** The **Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)** is responsible for confirming DBS clearance prior to any individual starting; **in the DSL's absence, a Trustee** will undertake this responsibility.

10. **DBS Re-checking (Annual Status Check)**

For roles involving children, young people and/or vulnerable adults, Bridlington Cricket Foundation will complete an **annual DBS status check** (where applicable) to support ongoing safer recruitment and safeguarding. Where a status check cannot be completed, or where it indicates a change, the Foundation will take appropriate action which may include obtaining a new DBS check and/or pausing deployment pending clarification. Records will be maintained securely in line with data protection requirements.

11. **ALL** staff and volunteers working directly with children, young people and vulnerable adults will be required to complete an appropriately identified level of safeguarding training. ALL staff and volunteers will be required to undertake refresher training every 3 years, except those who are Designated Safeguarding Leads, who must undertake refresher training every 2 years. A training record is stored centrally.

#### 4. **Commitment to Safeguarding**

Bridlington Cricket Foundation is committed to ensuring the welfare and safety of all children, young people and vulnerable adults involved in any activities or competition in line with the 5 key outcomes of Every Child Matters agenda, ensuring that all children, young people and vulnerable adults:

- Stay safe
- Be healthy
- Enjoy and achieve
- Make a positive contribution to their community/society
- Improve economic well being

Bridlington Cricket Foundation is committed to ensuring the welfare and safety of all young people and vulnerable adults involved in any activities or competition in line with the principles identified through Working Together 2023. This states that underpinning work to safeguard and promote the welfare of children should:

- be child-centered - where there is a conflict of interest, decisions should be made in the child's best interests: be rooted in child development: be age-appropriate; and be informed by evidence
- be focused on action and outcomes for children
- be holistic in approach, addressing the child's needs within their family and any risks the child faces from within the wider community
- ensure equality of opportunity
- involve children, ensuring their voice is heard and providing appropriate support to enable this where the child has specific communication needs
- involve families
- identify risks to the safety and welfare of children
- build on strengths as well as identifying difficulties
- be integrated in approach
- be multi-agency and multi-disciplinary
- be a continuing process, not an event
- lead to action, including the provision of services



- review services provided on an ongoing basis
- be transparent and open to challenge

## 5. Types of Abuse & Neglect

The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children identifies 13 categories of abuse:

**Bullying & Cyberbullying** – Bullying is behaviour that hurts someone else. It includes 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. Cyberbullying is bullying that takes place online. Unlike bullying offline, online bullying can follow the child wherever they go, via social networks, gaming, and mobile phone.

**Child Sexual Exploitation** – Child sexual exploitation (CSE) is a type of sexual abuse. When a child or young person is exploited, they're given things, like gifts, drugs, money, status and affection, in exchange for performing sexual activities. Children and young people are often tricked into believing they're in a loving and consensual relationship. This is called grooming. They may trust their abuser and not understand that they're being abused. Children and young people can be trafficked into or within the UK to be sexually exploited. They're moved around the country and abused by being forced to take part in sexual activities, often with more than one person. Young people in gangs can also be sexually exploited. Sometimes abusers use violence and intimidation to frighten or force a child or young person, making them feel as if they've no choice. They may lend them large sums of money they know can't be repaid or use financial abuse to control them. Anybody can be a perpetrator of CSE, no matter their age, gender, or race. The relationship could be framed as friendship, someone to look up to or romantic. Children and young people who are exploited may also be used to 'find' or coerce others to join groups.

**Child Trafficking** – Trafficking is where children and young people tricked, forced, or persuaded to leave their homes and are moved or transported and then exploited, forced to work or sold. Children are trafficked for: sexual exploitation; benefit fraud; forced marriage; domestic slavery like cleaning, cooking and childcare; forced labour in factories or agriculture; committing crimes, like begging, theft, working on cannabis farms or moving drugs. Trafficked children experience many types of abuse and neglect. Traffickers use physical, sexual and emotional abuse as a form of control. Children and young people are also likely to be physically and emotionally neglected and may be sexually exploited.

**Criminal Exploitation & Gangs** – Criminal exploitation is child abuse where children and young people are manipulated and coerced into committing crimes. The word 'gang' means different things in different contexts, the government in their paper 'Safeguarding children and young people who may be affected by gang activity' distinguishes between peer groups, street gangs and organised criminal gangs, with a peer group being a relatively small and transient social grouping which may or may not describe themselves as a gang depending on the context, a street gang being "Groups of young people who see themselves (and are seen by others) as a discernible group for whom crime and violence is integral to the group's identity, and organised criminal gangs being "a group of individuals for whom involvement in crime is for personal gain (financial or otherwise). For most crime is their 'occupation.'" It's not illegal for a young person to be in a gang – there are different types of 'gang' and not every 'gang' is criminal or dangerous. However, gang membership can be linked to illegal activity, particularly organised criminal gangs involved in trafficking, drug dealing and violent crime. "County Lines" is the police term for urban gangs exploiting young people into moving drugs from a hub, normally a large city, into other markets - suburban areas and market and coastal towns - using dedicated mobile phone lines or "deal lines".

**Domestic Abuse** – Domestic abuse is any type of controlling, bullying, threatening or violent behaviour between people in a relationship. It can seriously harm children and young people and experiencing domestic abuse is child abuse. It's important to remember domestic abuse: can happen inside and outside the home;



can happen over the phone, on the internet and on social networking sites; can happen in any relationship and can continue even after the relationship has ended; both men and women can be abused or abusers.

**Emotional Abuse** – Emotional abuse is any type of abuse that involves the continual emotional mistreatment of a child. It's sometimes called psychological abuse. Emotional abuse can involve deliberately trying to scare, humiliate, isolate, or ignore a child. Emotional abuse is often a part of other kinds of abuse, which means it can be difficult to spot the signs or tell the difference, though it can also happen on its own.

**Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)** – FGM is when a female's genitals are deliberately altered or removed for non-medical reasons. It's also known as 'female circumcision' or 'cutting' but has many other names.

**Grooming** – Grooming is when someone builds a relationship, trust and emotional connection with a child or young person so they can manipulate, exploit, and abuse them. Children and young people who are groomed can be sexually abused, exploited, or trafficked. Anybody can be a groomer, no matter their age, gender or race. Grooming can take place over a short or long period of time – from weeks to years. Groomers may also build a relationship with the young person's family or friends to make them seem trustworthy or authoritative.

**Neglect** – Neglect is the ongoing failure to meet a child's basic needs and the most common form of child abuse. A child might be left hungry or dirty, or without proper clothing, shelter, supervision, or health care. This can put children and young people in danger. And it can also have long term effects on their physical and mental wellbeing.

**Non-Recent Abuse** – Non-recent child abuse, sometimes called historical abuse, is when an adult was abused as a child or young person under the age of 18. Sometimes adults who were abused in childhood blame themselves or are made to feel it's their fault. But this is never the case: there's no excuse for abuse. You might have known you were abused for a very long or only recently learnt or understood what happened to you.

**Online Abuse** – Online abuse is any type of abuse that happens on the internet. It can happen across any device that's connected to the web, like computers, tablets and mobile phones. And it can happen anywhere online, including social media, text messages and messaging apps, emails, online chats, online gaming, and live-streaming sites. Children can be at risk of online abuse from people they know or from strangers. It might be part of other abuse which is taking place offline, like bullying or grooming. Or the abuse might only happen online.

**Physical Abuse** – Physical abuse is when someone hurts or harms a child or young person on purpose. It includes: hitting with hands or objects; slapping and punching; kicking; shaking; throwing; poisoning; burning and scalding; biting and scratching; breaking bones; drowning. It's important to remember that physical abuse is any way of intentionally causing physical harm to a child or young person. It also includes making up the symptoms of an illness or causing a child to become unwell.

**Sexual Abuse** – When a child or young person is sexually abused, they're forced or tricked into sexual activities. They might not understand that what's happening is abuse or that it's wrong. And they might be afraid to tell someone. Sexual abuse can happen anywhere – and it can happen in person or online.

In addition to the main types of abuse shown above, disabled children in residential homes or other institutions might experience:

**Institutional abuse** - when staff in a home or other institutions sacrifice the needs, wishes and lifestyle of a disabled child in favour of the institution's regime. For example, by showing lack of respect for a child's dignity or privacy, or denying them opportunity to make day-to-day choices or decisions about their life. An example in sport would be if coaches or volunteers followed their club's usual procedures where these conflicted with the rights and needs of a disabled child.



**Financial abuse** - deliberate misuse and exploitation of a disabled child's money or possessions. For example, if the child is not allowed to spend their money as they wish, or if someone takes it from them to spend on themselves.

Bridlington Cricket Foundation also recognises that it manages and operates in environments, and works with age groups, where **Peer-on-peer abuse** may occur.

Peer-on-peer child abuse can include:

- bullying (including online bullying and bullying because of someone's race, religion, sexuality, disability or trans status)
- abuse by a girlfriend, boyfriend or partner
- physical abuse
- sexual violence, such as rape and sexual assault
- sexual harassment
- sharing naked or semi-naked photos or videos without permission
- upskirting
- initiation/hazing type violence and rituals to harass, abuse and humiliate
- emotional abuse
- financial abuse
- coercive control

Bridlington Cricket Foundation also recognises the difference between **abuse** and **harm**, and the relationship between the two.

## 6. School-based work

Bridlington Cricket Foundation activities take place in both school and community settings.

We approach our work in schools as guests, supporting a school's enhancement of their Physical Education and sport offer to students, and therefore defer to schools' own policies and procedures in relation to safeguarding.

Where possible, our staff are inducted into each school environment as visitors and in turn, we provide assurances to schools around our recruitment standards and compliance.

If an incident, concern, suspicion, or disclosure occurs within a school environment, our charity's staff will refer it directly to our Designated Safeguarding Lead as soon as possible, referring to guidance from the Safeguarding Flow Chart (Appendix 2).

If appropriate, the matter will be raised with the school's safeguarding lead as soon as possible.

If not appropriate, the concern will be raised with a Local Authority's Safeguarding Hub (See Appendix 3).

## 7. E-Safety

Where appropriate, participants in Bridlington Cricket Foundation programmes will be made aware of the safe use of internet, media and social media and the dangers of grooming via chat rooms, instant messaging, mobile phones or text messaging.

The Bridlington Cricket Foundation social media Policy outlines the Code of Conduct for staff.

Photographs of participants without their permission is forbidden and for participants under 16 the permission of parents or carers must be sought. This consent is to be captured using the registration form or equivalent



related to that project or programme. This consent form must also ask permission before any photographs or video recordings can be used for publicity or display purposes.

## **Indecent Images & Online Grooming**

### ***What to do if a member of staff/volunteer is inadvertently exposed to indecent images of children or young people whilst using the internet***

- The URLs (web page addresses) which contain the suspect images should be reported to the Internet Watch Foundation via [www.iwf.org.uk](http://www.iwf.org.uk) by ....., or the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL). They are to avoid sending copies of the images to the Internet Watch Foundation.
- Any copies that exist of the image, for example in emails, should be deleted.

### ***What to do if indecent images of children or young people are found on Bridlington Cricket Foundation devices***

- This should be referred to the SDL (or in their absence a Trustee) immediately.
- The DSL or Trustee will then:
  - o Report the URLs (web page addresses) that contain the suspect images to the Internet Watch Foundation via [www.iwf.org.uk](http://www.iwf.org.uk). They will avoid sending copies of the images to the Internet Watch Foundation.
- Inform the police and complete a Safeguarding Reporting Form.
- If any copies need to be stored at the request of the police, then they should be stored securely where no one else has access to them.
- All other copies must be deleted.

### ***What to do if a member of staff/volunteer is found in possession of indecent images of children or young people on their electronic device provided by Bridlington Cricket Foundation:***

- This should be referred to the SDL (or in their absence a Trustee) immediately.
- The SDL and any Trustee will be aware of their obligations under the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (England and Wales) and the associated Memorandum of Understanding.

The SDL or Trustee will then:

- o Contact the police regarding the images. If they are in doubt about whether the images are criminal, they are to discuss with the police the best way for them to receive copies to determine whether they are criminal or not. Discuss with the police what to do about the device that the images are on
- o Quarantine the device in question and discuss with the police about checking for any other images on that machine;
- o Liaise with the .....on the management of this allegation, including an initial discussion with the police to consider temporary suspension of the member of staff/volunteer pending investigation.

### ***What to do if a child/young person discloses that they are being groomed/abused by someone online***

- Follow the procedures within this policy.
- TheSDL (or in their absence a Trustee) should contact the police.
- Advice can be sought from, or if appropriate a report can also be made to, CEOP, the specialist police command dealing with inappropriate online behaviour.
- If the adult is a staff member or volunteer, then also follow the allegations procedures outlined within this policy.

## **8. Radicalisation & Violent Extremism**



*Radicalisation* refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism leading to terrorism. *Extremism* is defined by the Government in the 2011 Prevent Strategy 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.’ It also includes calls for death of members of the armed forces, whether in this country or overseas.

**All Bridlington Cricket Foundation must commit to periodic Prevent Training.**

**Where staff are concerned that young people are developing extremist views or show signs of becoming radicalised, they should consult their line manager for advice and next steps. Where appropriate, the charity’s Safeguarding Lead will then make a referral to the relevant Local Authority utilising Government guidance.**

*Extremism* is defined by the Crown Prosecution Service as:

The demonstration of unacceptable behaviour by using any means or medium to express views which:

- Encourage, justify or glorify terrorist violence in furtherance of particular beliefs
- Seek to provoke others to terrorist acts
- Encourage other serious criminal activity or seek to provoke others to serious criminal acts
- Foster hatred which might lead to inter-community violence in the UK

There is no such thing as a “typical extremist”: those who become involved in extremist actions come from a range of backgrounds and experiences, and most individuals, even those who hold radical views, do not become involved in violent extremist activity.

Young people may become susceptible to radicalisation through a range of social, personal, and environmental factors: it is known that violent extremists exploit vulnerabilities in individuals to drive a wedge between them and their families and communities.

Indicators of vulnerability include:

- **Identity crisis** – the young person is distanced from their cultural/religious heritage and experiences discomfort about their place in society
- **Personal crisis** – the young person may be experiencing family tensions; a sense of isolation; and low self-esteem; they may have dissociated from their existing friendship group and become involved with a new and different group of friends; they may be searching for answers to questions about identity, faith and belonging
- **Personal circumstances** – migration; local community tensions; and events affecting the young person’s country or region of origin may contribute to a sense of grievance that is triggered by personal experience of racism or discrimination or aspects of Government policy
- **Unmet aspirations** – the young person may have perceptions of injustice; a feeling of failure; rejection of civic life
- **Experiences of criminality** – which may include involvement with criminal groups, imprisonment, and poor resettlement/reintegration
- **Special educational needs** – young person may experience difficulties with social interaction, empathy with others, understanding the consequences of their actions and awareness of the motivations of others

However, this list is not exhaustive, nor does it mean that all young people experiencing the above are at risk of radicalisation for the purposes of violent extremism. More critical risk factors could include:

- Being in contact with extremist recruiters



- Accessing violent extremist websites, especially those with a social networking element
- Possessing or accessing violent extremist literature
- Using extremist narratives and a global ideology to explain personal disadvantage
- Justifying the use of violence to solve societal issues
- Joining or seeking to join extremist organisations
- Significant changes to appearance and/or behaviour
- Experiencing a high level of social isolation resulting in issues of identity crisis and/or personal crisis

Indicators of radicalisation or extremism may include:

- Showing sympathy for extremist causes
- Glorifying violence, especially to other faiths or cultures
- Making remarks or comments about being at extremist events or rallies
- Evidence of possessing illegal or extremist literature
- Advocating messages similar to illegal organisations or other extremist groups
- Out of character changes in dress, behaviour and peer relationships secretive behaviour
- Online searches or sharing extremist messages or social profiles
- Intolerance of difference, including faith, culture, gender, race or sexuality
- Graffiti, art work or writing that displays extremist themes
- Attempts to impose extremist views or practices on others
- Verbalising anti-Western or anti-British views
- Advocating violence towards others

Young people who are showing signs of radicalisation will need to be considered as at risk of harm to themselves or others, and therefore such concerns should be acted upon following the procedures outlined in Safeguarding Reporting Procedures below.

## **9. Responsibilities and Implementation of Policies & Procedures**

### **Directors, Staff & Volunteers**

**ALL** Bridlington Cricket Foundation Trustees/Directors, Staff and Volunteers have responsibility for ensuring that the principles contained within this policy are adhered to and to co-operate with the relevant policies and procedures in place to ensure the protection of all children, young people and vulnerable adults.

### **CEO**

The CEO will ensure that systems and procedures are in place that will allow the policy and associated policies and procedures to be fully implemented throughout the service.

### **Managers**

Managers will be directly responsible for ensuring that the policy is adhered to within their individual service area, that incidents are reported to Safeguarding and Specialist Services where relevant, and for regularly reviewing the effectiveness of the Bridlington Cricket Foundation policy and procedures.

### **Designated Safeguarding Lead (if different)**

The DSL will be responsible for:

- Providing support, advice and policy to all Bridlington Cricket Foundation staff in matters relating to safeguarding .



- Ensuring that Bridlington Cricket Foundation and procedures are regularly updated to reflect changing legislation and/ or accepted practice.
- Liaising with Safeguarding and Specialist Services and other statutory agencies when required.
- Will oversee DBS compliance for relevant roles, including confirming **Enhanced DBS (and barred list check(s) where eligible)** clearance prior to start and ensuring **annual DBS status checks** are completed and appropriately recorded; **in the DSL's absence, a Trustee** will undertake this responsibility.

## 10. Reporting Concerns and Allegations

The **Safeguarding Reporting Procedures** that are to be followed and the **Safeguarding Reporting Forms** that are to be used in the event of suspicion, allegation, or direct disclosure of abuse to children, young people and vulnerable adults are as follows:

- Bridlington Cricket Foundation Safeguarding Flow Chart – To be followed in the event you receive a direct disclosure of abuse, an allegation of abuse or are suspicious that abuse is taking place (APPENDIX 2)
- Bridlington Cricket Foundation Safeguarding Reporting Form – To be used to record information in the event you receive a direct disclosure of abuse, an allegation of abuse or are suspicious that abuse is taking place (APPENDIX 1)

**REMEMBER:** it is everyone's responsibility within the Bridlington Cricket Foundation team to report concerns, allegations and disclosure **Non-action is not an option in these situations** – your actions could be the difference between life and death.

### Document Control

<b>Version History</b>			
<b>Version</b>	<b>Reason for release/version update</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Approving person/body</b>
1	Master	April 2024	BCF Trustee's
2	Updated DBS Process	April 2025	BCF Trustee's



## APPENDIX 1: Safeguarding Reporting Form

Please use this form to report a safeguarding concern to the Bridlington Cricket Foundation (BCF) Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)

If you have a problem completing this form or would like advice about reporting a concern, please email [safeguarding@bridlingtoncricketfoundation.org.uk](mailto:safeguarding@bridlingtoncricketfoundation.org.uk) providing your contact details so that we can obtain further information from you, if required.

After submitting your concern you will receive an automated email with a unique reference number. Please keep a record of this. BCF will use the personal information that you provide in accordance with the BCF information and privacy agreement (as may be updated from time to time).

In an emergency and/or if you are concerned that someone is at immediate risk of harm, please call the police without delay on 999.

Do not delay in reporting, fill in as much information as you can and submit. Additional information can follow on. The ECB Safeguarding Team will liaise with the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) on your behalf.

<b>Name of individual(s) involved in concern:</b>	
<b>Date of birth of individual(s) (where applicable):</b>	
<b>Address</b>	
<b>Concern Summary (Describe the type of concern/incident followed by a brief summary with a max. 250 characters):</b>	
<b>Concern date/time:</b>	
<b>Name of individual(s) involved in concern: Date of birth of individual(s) (where applicable): Address: Concern Summary (Describe the type of concern/incident followed by a brief summary with a max. 250 characters): Concern date/time: Details of concern (If required, you can add more detail about the concern/incident, giving times, dates, locations, who was present and a person's actual words if relevant):</b>	
<b>Action taken (Please describe any action(s) you have taken, or plan to take, in relation to this concern):</b>	



**Other relevant attachments/documents (highlight whether there are any other pieces of evidence in relation to the concern/incident):**

--	--

**Your name:**

--

**Your Email Address**

--

**Your Contact Number**

--



## APPENDIX 2: Safeguarding Flow Chart

### ORIGIN OF CONCERN

(suspicion, concern, allegation, complaint etc)

*From member of staff*

*From child*

*From parent/school/public*

**DO NOT APPROACH THE ALLEGED OFFENDER OR VICTIM**

**Is the matter urgent?**

**EMERGENCY**  
Ambulance or Police: Call 999

**NON-EMERGENCY**  
Police: Call 101

YES

NO

Does the matter relate to concerns within a BCF SCHOOL Activity?

Does the matter relate to concerns within a BCF COMMUNITY Activity?

Is it appropriate to raise the matter directly with the school?

Is it appropriate to raise the matter directly with the Foundation?

NO

YES

NO

YES

DISCUSS YOUR CONCERN(S) WITH:  
NSPCC: 0808 800 5000  
or email  
help@nspcc.org.uk

ECB Safeguarding Team:  
02074321200 or email  
safeguarding@ecb.co.uk

Local Authority  
Safeguarding team):  
Available via Council  
website

DISCUSS YOUR CONCERN(S) WITH:  
Foundation Designated Safeguarding  
Lead: Cameron Boyes  
Tel:  
safeguarding@bridlingtoncricketfounda  
tion.org.uk

Foundation Deputy Designated  
Safeguarding Lead: Carl Parkin  
Tel: 07793292630  
safeguarding@bridlingtoncricketfounda  
tion.org.uk

LOG WITH

DISCUSS YOUR CONCERN(S) WITH:  
CLASS TEACHER:  
If the matter relates to a concern about the child

HEAD TEACHER (OR SAFEGUARDING LEAD)  
If the matter relates to an accusation or disclosure relating to school staff or home

ESCALATE TO

Complete Safeguarding Reporting form

Utilise Foundation's Complaints Procedure



## **APPENDIX 3: Safeguarding Contacts**

### **Yorkshire Cricket Safeguarding Team**

[safeguarding@yorkshireccc.com](mailto:safeguarding@yorkshireccc.com)

### **ECB Safeguarding Team**

[safeguarding@ecb.co.uk](mailto:safeguarding@ecb.co.uk)

### **East Riding Children's Social Care**

Main Call Centre (for referrals to Children's Social Care): 01482 395500

East Riding Safeguarding Children's Board: 01482 396999

Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO): 01482 396999

### **National Contacts**

Child Protection in Sport Unit: 01163 665590 | [www.thecpsu.org.uk](http://www.thecpsu.org.uk)

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC): 0808 800 5000 | [www.nspcc.org.uk](http://www.nspcc.org.uk)