

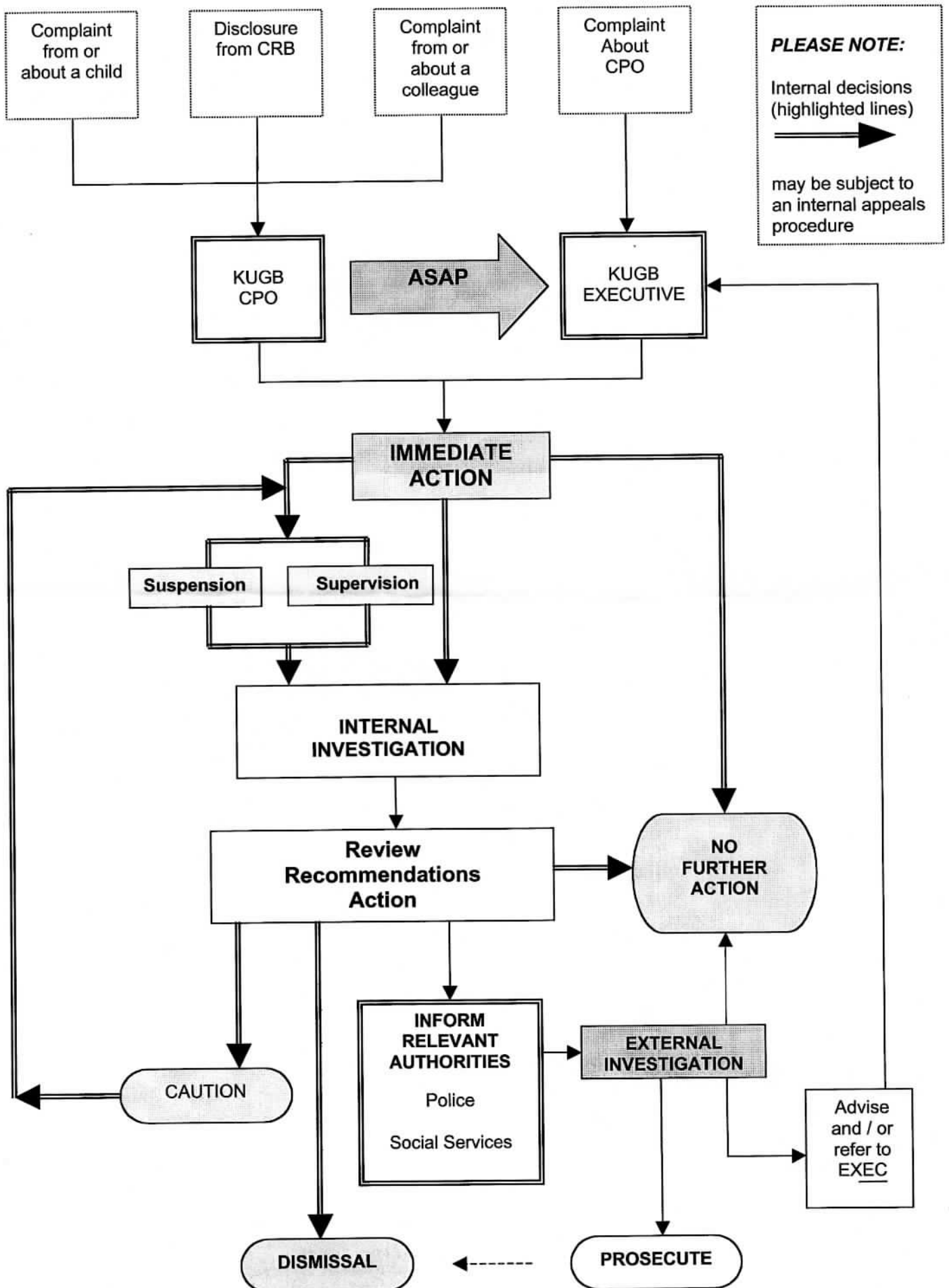
Appendix 1

Procedures in the Event of an Allegation or Suspicions of Abuse

- A** In the event of a complaint from or about a child
- 1 Complaint must be reported to the KUGB CPO
 - 2 The CPO will inform the Executive as soon as possible
 - 3 The Executive will decide, in consultation with the CPO, to:
 - a take no further action
 - b take further action
 - 4 If the Executive feel that no further action is necessary, all parties concerned must be notified immediately.
 - 5 If the Executive feel that further action is necessary, they will chose one of the following options:
 - a to appoint supervision
 - b to suspend
 - c to caution
 - d to dismiss
 - e to seek advice from the Child Protection Advisory Group
 - f to seek advice from the NSPCC
 - f to inform the police and social services
 - 6 The Executive will have the authority to immediately appoint supervision or suspend if they feel it is necessary in the interest of safety.
 - 7 The police may decide, following investigation, to:
 - a recommend no further action
 - b refer the matter back to the Executive for disciplinary action
 - b prosecute
 - 8 If a criminal offense against a child is proven, the executive must:
 - a dismiss the offender
 - b Inform the Criminal Records Bureau
- B** In the event of a disclosure from the CRB or a complaint from or about a colleague, the procedures to follow will be as outlined in steps 1 - 6 above.
- C** In the event of a complaint about the CPO, the procedures to follow will be as outlined in steps 2 - 6 above.
- D** An appeal against any decision by the CPO or the Executive Committee may be heard by an Appeals Board. This Board must consist of at least three persons other than the CPO or Executive Committee members and who have a minimum of three years experience working with children.

Appendix 1a

Procedures in the Event of an Allegation or Suspicions of Abuse



KUGB Instructor's Guidelines for Teaching Children

Appendix 2

The Protection of Children Act 1999

“This new Act enhances significantly the level of protection for children. However, it remains of paramount importance that all organisations entrusted with the care of children practice the full range of pre-employment checks. This includes interviews, the full investigation of applicant’s employment history and taking up references.” John Hutton, Minister of State, July 2000.

The Main Provisions of the Act

The Act makes four principal changes to the Law:

- * It places the existing Department of Health Consultancy Index (a list of persons considered to be unsuitable to work with children) on to a statutory basis. It then provides names to be referred to this newly created Protection of Children Act List and also a right of appeal to a new Tribunal against the inclusion on the Protection of Children Act List (and also inclusion on List 99). It also extends the scheme to health care services provided to children.
- * It amends 218 of the Education Reform Act 1988 to enable the Department for Education and Employment to identify people who are put on List 99 because they are not fit and proper persons to work with children.
- * It amends part V of the Police act 1997 to enable the Criminal Records Bureau, when established, to disclose information about people who are included on the Protection of Children Act List or List 99 along with their criminal records. In this way, the Act provides for a ‘one-stop-shop’ system of checking persons seeking to work with children.
- * It requires child care organisations (as defined in the act) proposing to employ someone in a child care position (as defined) to ensure that individuals are checked through the ‘one-stop-shop’, against the Protection of Children Act List and the relevant part of List 99, and not to employ anyone who is included on either list.
- * The Act also contains other provisions, the most important of which are:
 - * To enable organisations (other than childcare organisations as defined within the Act) to refer names to the Protection of Children Act List.
 - * To permit the Secretary of State to consider the transfer of names currently held on the DE Consultancy Index to be transferred to the Protection of Children Act List.
 - * To allow organisations to access the new Protection of Children act List and List 99 without first going through the Criminal Records Bureau until such time as the ‘one-stop-shop’ comes into operation within the Bureau.

Although sporting organisations are not covered by the mandatory aspects of the Act (unless they meet the definition of a child care organisation), they are encouraged to refer names to the Secretary of state for consideration of inclusion on the POCA List. Sporting organisations are also reminded that while it is not mandatory for them to carry out these checks, they are still considered an essential part of the pre-employment process.

Appendix 3

KUGB Instructor's Guidelines for Teaching Children

Child Protection in Sport

Millions of children and young people are involved in sports every day. Some are enabled to gain sporting skills or knowledge, some gain social confidence or learn a leisure pursuit and others are provided with competitive opportunities. It is to be hoped that all the children and young people who come into contact with sports organisations also receive care and attention and that the organisations protect them from coming to any harm whilst they are working with them.

Although for the overwhelming majority of children this is the case, unfortunately it is not so for all. Very occasionally a youngster is hurt through an accident which might have been prevented by even more thorough vigilance by the sports organisation in whose temporary care they were. Good sports organisations spend much time and effort in regularly updating their guidelines in order to prevent accidents such as these.

Even more rarely a child is abused by another child, by a stranger, or by a paid member of staff or volunteer whilst in the charge of a sports organisation. Abuse is always traumatic for the child and although most abuse happens in the home, sports organisations must accept that prevention of abuse is part of their duty to care for the children with whom they work, and amend their practice accordingly.

Sport offers young people a healthy lifestyle and opportunities for personal development, fun and friendship. It is important that we give all young people the experience of enjoying the benefits of sport. As we develop sporting activities, it is vital that we develop safety mechanisms to ensure young people enjoy their sport without being exposed to abuse from others involved in it.

The NSPCC Child Protection in Sport Unit is committed to making sport a safer environment for children and young people. We do this by promoting the need for child protection policies and procedures to all involved in sport, by working with sport and other organisations to establish high standards of practice.

The NSPCC Child Protection in Sport Unit is pleased to endorse the work the KUGB have undertaken in relation to the safety and welfare of children involved in its activities. The child protection policy and procedures adopted by the KUGB will make a significant contribution to safeguarding the children and young people participating in its sports activities.

Steve Boocock
Child Protection in Sport Unit Director

10 May 2002

Acknowledgement

These guidelines have been developed in association with the NSPCC Child Protection in Sport Unit and Sport England. The authors of this report are happy for the contents of this document to be shared by other organisations, provided its origins are acknowledged but accepts no liability for the advice provided.

KUGB Instructor's Guidelines for Teaching Children

Appendix 4

KUGB Contacts

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Vice-Chairman

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