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Safeguarding Children Policy | 25/26

Newport County AFC

1. Policy Statement and Principles

Newport County Association Football Club (NCAFC) is committed to providing a safe and positive environment for everyone involved in its services and activities. The Club takes its extended moral and legal duty of care very seriously in relation to children and young people. Newport County AFC is committed to safeguarding and aims to create a culture of vigilance from Board level throughout the club. We seek to ensure the safety and wellbeing of all children and to protect them from harm or abuse when they engage in any activities conducted under the name of Newport County Association Football Club.

This policy is promoted to all new staff, volunteers and participants and via the Club website.

Child Protection Statement

We recognise our moral and statutory responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of all children. We endeavour to provide a safe and welcoming environment where children are respected and valued. We are alert to the signs of abuse and neglect and follow our procedures to ensure that children receive effective support, protection and justice.

The procedures contained in this policy apply to all staff and volunteers.

Policy Principles

- The welfare of the child is paramount.
- All children, regardless of age, ability, culture, race, language, religious beliefs, sexual or gender identity, have equal rights to protection.
- Safeguarding is everybody's responsibility. All staff and volunteers have a responsibility to respond positively in response to any concerns, suspicion or disclosure that may suggest a child is at risk of harm.
- Children, volunteers and staff involved in child protection issues will receive appropriate support.
- Staff and volunteers with roles and responsibilities for children and young people will be subject to appropriate safe recruitment checks and safeguarding training.
- NCAFC staff and volunteers of the Club will receive appropriate learning and training opportunities to ensure that they can make informed and confident responses to safeguarding issues.
- NCAFC is committed to providing a safe and positive environment for all children and young people to participate in the sport to the best of their abilities.
- No one's place at our Club will ever be at risk for raising a concern in good faith.

Policy Aims

- To provide all staff and volunteers with the necessary information to enable them to meet their safeguarding and child protection responsibilities.
- To promote consistent good practice.
- To demonstrate the Club's commitment to safeguarding children.

2. Terminology

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children refers to the process of protecting children from maltreatment, preventing the impairment of health or development, ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care and taking action to enable all children have the best outcomes.

Child protection refers to the processes undertaken to protect children who have been identified as suffering, or being at risk of suffering, significant harm.

Staff refers to all those working for or on behalf of the Club, full time or part time, temporary or permanent, in either a paid or voluntary capacity.

Child includes everyone under the age of 18.

Parent refers to birth parents and other adults who are in a parenting role, for example stepparents, foster carers and legal guardians.

3. Safeguarding Legislation and Guidance

The following safeguarding legislation and guidance has been considered when drafting this policy:

- Social Services and Wellbeing Wales Act 2014
- Wales Safeguarding Procedures
- Children Act 1989
- Children Act 2004
- Children and Families Act 2014
- Criminal Justice Act 2003
- Education Act 2002
- UN Convention on the Rights of the Child
- The Human Rights Act 1998
- Sexual Offences Act 2003
- Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006
- Equality Act 2010
- Serious Crime Act 2015
- Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015
- Protection of Freedoms Act 2012
- Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018
- Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSIE) 2022
- Keeping Learners Safe (Wales) 2016

The Senior Safeguarding Manager:

- Has the status and authority within the Club to carry out the duties of the post, including committing resources and supporting and directing other staff.
- Is appropriately trained, with regular updates.
- Acts as a source of support and expertise to the Club community.
- Has a working knowledge of the Local Safeguarding Partner procedures and FA Procedures.
- Makes staff aware of relevant safeguarding training opportunities and the latest policies on FA safeguarding.
- Keeps detailed written records of all concerns, ensuring that information-sharing and record storage is secure and compliant with statutory guidance and General Data Protection Regulation.
- Refers cases of suspected abuse to the Local Authority, FA/FAW Case Management Team and/or police as appropriate.
- Attends and/or contributes to child protection strategy meetings and conferences.
- Takes the lead role in development of NCAFC's safeguarding framework and coordinates the implementation of the club's approach to safeguarding children and young people.
- Coordinates the Club's contribution to child protection plans.
- Develops effective links with relevant statutory and voluntary agencies.
- Ensures that Safeguarding policy and linked policies, procedures and practice guidance are reviewed and updated annually.
- Liaises with and reports (either directly or indirectly) regularly with the NCAFC Board.

- Coordinates dissemination of policy, procedures and resources through each area of Club activity or responsibility.
- Promotes the safeguarding policy to all relevant stakeholders and publicly, on the Club's website and by other means.
- Advises about safeguarding recruitment/deployment checks, training needs, resources and requirements and ensures all staff have access to and undertake appropriate learning and training opportunities with compliance being reviewed regularly.

4. Good Practice Guidelines

Good practice includes:

- Treating all with respect.
- Setting a good example by conducting ourselves appropriately.
- Maintaining a child centred focus and involving children and young people proportionately in relevant decisions that affect them.
- Encouraging positive, respectful and safe behaviour by all.
- Being a good listener.
- Being alert to changes in children's behaviour and to signs of negative impact, abuse, neglect and exploitation.
- Recognising that challenging behaviour may be an indicator of abuse.
- Reading and understanding the Club's safeguarding policies and guidance documents.
- Being aware that the personal and family circumstances of some children and other issues of diversity (including disability and communication/learning differences) lead to an increased risk of abuse.
- Sharing all concerns about a child's safety and welfare to the Senior Safeguarding Manager and/or Designated Safeguarding Officer without delay, or, if necessary, directly to police or children's social care.

5. Abuse of Position of Trust

Having completed mandatory FA and EFL safeguarding training, all relevant staff are aware that inappropriate behaviour towards children is unacceptable and that their conduct towards them must be beyond reproach.

Staff understand that under the Sexual Offences Act 2003 it is an offence for a person over the age of 18 to have a sexual or intimate relationship with a person under the age of 18, where that person is in a position of trust, even if the relationship is deemed consensual. This means that any sexual activity between those in a position of trust and a young person under 18 may be a criminal offence and would be reported to the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO).

6. Children who may be Particularly Vulnerable

Some children may be at increased risk of harm or abuse. Many factors can contribute to an increase in risk, including prejudice and discrimination, isolation, social exclusion, communication issues and reluctance on the part of some adults to recognise concerning behaviour or to accept that abuse can occur. To ensure that all children involved in Club activities receive equal protection, we will give special consideration to those who are:

- Disabled or have communication and language differences.

- Young carers.
- Affected by parental substance misuse, domestic violence or parental mental health needs.
- Asylum seekers.
- Living away from home.
- Vulnerable to being bullied or engaging in bullying.
- Living in temporary accommodation.
- Live transient lifestyles.
- Living in chaotic and unsupportive home situations.
- Vulnerable to discrimination and maltreatment on the grounds of race, ethnicity, religion, disability, gender identity or sexuality.
- At risk of sexual exploitation.
- Do not have English as a first language.
- At risk of female genital mutilation (FGM).
- At risk of forced marriage.
- At risk of being drawn into extremism.

This list provides examples of additionally vulnerable groups and is not exhaustive. Special consideration includes the provision of safeguarding information and resources in community languages when appropriate and accessible formats for children with communication support needs.

7. Responding to Allegations, Disclosures or Concerns

All staff, volunteers and parents have a responsibility to ensure the safety and welfare of children and to take appropriate steps to ensure that suspicions and allegations of abuse are taken seriously and responded to quickly and appropriately. It is not the responsibility of anyone within the club to decide whether child abuse has taken place. It is never an option to do nothing if aware of concerns. These should be shared with the appropriate designated individuals or agencies without delay so that advice can be sought, and appropriate action taken. It is however recognised that an individual may need to respond to a situation immediately and prior to such contact if the nature of the suspicion or report is putting the child concerned in immediate danger. Logs of Safeguarding incidents are stored electronically using safeguarding software.

8. Raising Concerns About a Member of Staff or a Colleague

Staff who are concerned about the behaviour of a colleague towards a child are undoubtedly placed in a very difficult situation. They may worry that they have misunderstood the situation, and they will wonder whether a report could jeopardise their colleague's career. All staff must remember that the welfare of the child is paramount. The Club's whistleblowing policy enables staff to raise concerns or allegations, initially in confidence and for a sensitive enquiry to take place.

All concerns of poor practice or possible child abuse by colleagues should be reported to the Senior Safeguarding Manager. Complaints about the Senior Safeguarding Manager should be reported to the Board. The LADO will be notified of any relevant concerns relating to staff and the Senior Safeguarding Manager will consult with the police and local authority children's social care as appropriate. Useful contact details are listed at the end of this policy.

Staff may also report their concerns directly to the LADO, children's social care, the police or the NSPCC if they believe direct reporting is necessary to secure action. Where there is a complaint against a member of NCAFC staff then one of the following may occur:

- A criminal investigation led by the Police.
- A child protection investigation led in a multi-agency approach by the Local Authority.
- A disciplinary or misconduct investigation led by the club, which may also involve The Football Association.

The club will delay an internal disciplinary or misconduct investigation while a criminal or local authority investigation takes place.

Historical Allegations against staff

All concerns will be taken seriously by NCAFC and responded to positively irrespective of when they arose. Evidence demonstrates that historic concerns may indicate current risks and therefore the Club encourages anybody with concerns to report them directly to the Police or Safeguarding Officer.

Allegations concerning staff who no longer work at the Club, or historical allegations will be appropriately reported to the police and/or LADO, FA and EFL.

9. Child Protection Procedures

Recognising abuse

To ensure that our children are protected from harm, we need to understand what types of behaviour constitutes abuse and neglect.

Abuse and neglect are forms of maltreatment. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm, for example by hitting them, or by failing to act to prevent harm, for example by leaving a small child home alone.

Abuse may be committed by adult men or women and by other children and young people. Recognised categories of abuse are set out at Appendix One along with indicators of abuse.

Bullying

While bullying between children is not a separate category of abuse and neglect, it is a very serious issue that can cause anxiety and distress. All incidences of bullying, including cyber-bullying and prejudice-based bullying should be reported and will be managed through our anti-bullying procedures.

Taking action

Any child in any family and in any organisation could become a victim of abuse. Staff should always maintain an attitude of "it could happen here".

Key points for staff to remember for taking action are:

- In an emergency take the action necessary to help the child, if necessary, call 999.
- Report your concern as soon as possible to the Senior Safeguarding Manager.

- Do not start your own investigation.
- Share information on a need-to-know basis only - do not discuss the issue with colleagues, friends or family.
- Complete a record of concern and upload to the Club's safeguarding software (MyConcern).
- Seek support for yourself as these issues almost always have an emotional impact.

If you are concerned about a child's welfare

There will be occasions when staff may suspect that a child may be subject to harm or abuse. These concerns may arise because of issues within Club activities or outside of the Club environment. Their behaviour may have changed, they may show signs of confusion or distress, or physical indicators may have been noticed. In these circumstances, staff should give them the opportunity to talk and ask if they are OK or if they can help in any way.

Staff should record these early concerns and report them to the Senior Safeguarding Manager via the Club's safeguarding software or directly. If the child reveals that they are being harmed, staff should follow the advice below and discuss their concerns with the Senior Safeguarding Manager.

If somebody discloses to you

It takes a lot of courage for anybody to disclose that they are being abused and there are even greater blocks for children and young people. They may feel ashamed, particularly if the abuse is sexual; their abuser may have threatened what will happen if they tell; they may have lost all trust in adults; or they may believe, or have been told, that the abuse is their own fault. Sometimes they may not be aware that what is happening is abusive.

If a child talks to a member of staff about anything that indicates a potential risk to their safety or wellbeing, **the staff member will, at the appropriate time, let the child know that to help them they must pass the information on to someone who can help or advise.** The point at which they state that this is a matter for personal and professional judgement. During their conversations with the child staff should:

- Allow the child to speak freely.
- Remain calm and not overreact.
- Give reassuring nods or words of comfort – 'I'm so sorry this has happened', 'I want to help', 'This isn't your fault', 'You are doing the right thing in talking to me'.
- Not be afraid of silences.
- **Not** ask investigative questions – such as how many times this has happened, whether it happens to siblings, or what does their mother think about it. It is fine to say, 'do you want to tell me what has happened?' or 'Can you describe what you mean by [*quote something they have said*]?' to clarify what has caused them distress or harm.
- At an appropriate time tell the child that to help them, the member of staff must pass the information on to get advice and support.
- Not automatically offer any physical touch as comfort. If the child is upset and initiates the contact themselves, this should be recorded and reported.
- Tell the child what will happen next.
- Report verbally to the Senior Safeguarding Manager and via the Club's safeguarding software.
- Provide reassurance, but false promises of confidentiality should never be made.
- Seek support for themselves as managing concerns always has an emotional impact.

Notifying parents

The Club will normally seek to discuss any concerns about a child with their parents/legal guardian. This must be handled sensitively, and usually the Senior Safeguarding Manager will make contact with the parent in the event of a concern, suspicion or disclosure.

Our focus is the safety and wellbeing of the child. Therefore, if the Club believes that notifying parents could increase the risk to the child or exacerbate the problem, advice will first be sought from children's social care and/or the police before parents are contacted.

10. Referral to Children's Social Care

The Senior Safeguarding Manager will make a referral to children's social care if it is believed that a child is suffering or is at risk of suffering significant harm. The child (subject to their age and understanding) and the parents will be told that a referral is being made, unless to do so would increase the risk to the child. Any member of staff may make a direct referral to children's social care if they believe independent advice and action is necessary to protect a child.

11. Reporting Directly to Child Protection Agencies

Staff should follow the reporting procedures outlined in this policy. However, they may also share information directly with children's social care, police or the NSPCC if:

- The situation is an emergency and the SSM is unavailable.
- They are convinced that a direct report is the only way to ensure the child's safety.
- For any other reason they make a judgement that direct referral is in the best interests of the child.

12. It is important that all staff receive training to enable them to recognise the possible signs and indicators of abuse, neglect and exploitation and to know what to do if they have a concern.

New staff and Board members will receive a briefing during their induction. All staff will receive training that is regularly updated. All staff working directly with children will be required to complete an online FA/EFL safeguarding course. Training should be refreshed at least every two years. All staff will also receive safeguarding updates via email, e-bulletins, website access and staff meetings throughout the year.

13. Safer Recruitment

Our Club complies with statutory safer recruitment requirements by carrying out the required checks including the take up of references and verifying the applicant's identity, qualifications and work history. The Club's Safer Recruitment policy and procedures set out the process in full. All staff engaged in activities involving substantial and unsupervised responsibilities in relation to children and young people are required to have a Disclosure and Barring Service check (DBS) and should not be allowed to work in any unaccompanied capacity until clearance has been received by the Club's Senior Safeguarding Manager.

Volunteers

Volunteers will undergo DBS checks commensurate with their role and responsibilities in the Club, their contact with children and the supervision provided to them. Under no circumstances will a volunteer who has not been appropriately checked be left unsupervised.

Contractors

The Club checks the identity of all contractors working on site and requests DBS with barred list checks where required by statutory guidance. Contractors who have not undergone checks will not be allowed to work unsupervised during times where children are on site.

14. Site Security

Visitors to the Club, including contractors, are asked to sign in and are given a pass, which confirms they have permission to be on site. All visitors are expected to observe the Club's safeguarding and health and safety regulations.

15. Off-site Arrangements, Trips and Visits

All extended and off-site activities are subject to a risk assessment to satisfy health and safety and safeguarding requirements. Where Club activities are provided by and managed by the Club, our own safeguarding policy and procedures apply. If other organisations provide services or activities in partnership with or on behalf of the Club, we will check that they have appropriate procedures in place, including safer recruitment procedures.

When our children are involved in off-site activities facilitated or organised by the Club, including day and residential visits and work-related activities, we will check that effective safeguarding and child protection arrangements are in place.

16. Online and Electronic Communication

The Club provides advice to staff and volunteers regarding their personal online activity and electronic communication. NCAFC has strict rules regarding online contact and electronic communication with participants and service users. Staff found to be in breach of these rules may be subject to disciplinary action and/or internal/external investigation.

17. Confidentiality and Sharing Information

All staff will understand that safeguarding issues warrant a high level of confidentiality, not only out of respect for the person and staff involved but also to ensure that information being released into the public domain does not compromise evidence or any subsequent investigation.

Staff should only discuss concerns with the Senior Safeguarding Manager. That person will then decide who else needs to have the information and they will disseminate it on a 'need-to-know' basis.

However, any member of staff can contact children's social care if they are concerned about a child.

Safeguarding information will be stored and handled in line with the Data Protection law. Information sharing is guided by the following rules and principles:

1. neither data protection legislation and guidance or human rights law are barriers to sharing information in the interests of safeguarding
2. openness and honesty.
3. share information with consent where possible
4. always consider safety and wellbeing
5. the information shared is necessary, proportionate, relevant, adequate, accurate, timely and secure.

Information sharing decisions will be recorded, whether or not the decision is taken to share. Child protection records are normally exempt from the disclosure provisions of the Data Protection Act, which means that children and parents do not have an automatic right to see them. If any member of staff receives a request to see child protection records, they will refer the request to the Senior Safeguarding Manager.

The Club's confidentiality and information-sharing policy is available to parents and young people on request.

18. Peer on Peer Abuse

Children may be harmed by other children or young people. Staff will be aware of the harm caused by bullying and will use the Club's anti-bullying procedures where necessary. However, there will be occasions when a child's behaviour warrants a response under child protection rather than antibullying procedures.

Peer on peer abuse can take many forms, including:

- **Physical abuse** such as biting, hitting, kicking or hair pulling.
- **Sexually harmful behaviour/sexual abuse** such as inappropriate sexual language, touching, sexual assault.
- **Sexting**, including pressuring another person to send a sexual imagery or video content.
- **Teenage relationship abuse** - defined as a pattern of actual or threatened acts of physical, sexual or emotional abuse, perpetrated against a current or former partner.
- **Initiation/hazing** - used to induct newcomers into an organisation such as sports team or school groups by subjecting them to a series of potentially humiliating, embarrassing or abusing trials which promote a bond between them.
- **Prejudiced behaviour** - a range of behaviours which causes someone to feel powerless, worthless or excluded and which relates to prejudices around belonging, identity and equality, in particular prejudices linked to disabilities, special educational needs, ethnic, cultural and religious backgrounds, gender and sexual identity.

Abuse is abuse and should never be tolerated or passed off as 'banter' or 'part of growing up'. Different gender issues may be prevalent when dealing with peer-on-peer abuse, for example girls being sexually touched/assaulted or boys being subject to initiation/hazing type violence.

At our Club, we take the following steps to minimise or prevent the risk of peer-on-peer abuse:

- We will seek to promote an open and honest environment where young people feel safe to share information about anything that is upsetting or worrying them.

- Induction processes are used to provide a moral framework outlining codes of conduct, acceptable behaviour and stressing the effects of bullying.
- Staff will endeavour always to create surroundings where everyone feels confident and at ease in the Club.
- We will ensure that Club activities are well supervised by appropriate and qualified staff and volunteers.

All allegations of peer-on-peer abuse should be passed to the Senior Safeguarding Manager immediately. They will then be investigated and dealt with as follows.

- **Information gathering** - children, staff and witnesses will be spoken with as soon as possible to gather relevant information quickly to understand the situation and assess both the impact and whether there was intent to cause harm.
- **Decide on action** - if it is believed that any young person is at risk of significant harm, a referral will be made to children's social care. The Senior Safeguarding Manager will then work with children's social care to decide on next steps, which may include contacting the police.
- **Inform parents** - as with other concerns of abuse, the Club will normally seek to discuss concerns about a child with parents. Our focus is the safety and wellbeing of the child and so if the Club believes that notifying parents could increase the risk to the child or exacerbate the problem, advice will first be sought from children's social care and/or the police before parents are contacted.

Supporting those involved

The support required for the child who has been harmed will depend on their circumstance and the nature of the abuse. Support could include counselling, mentoring, the support of family and friends and/or support with improving peer relationships or some restorative justice work.

Support may also be required for the child that exhibited harmful behaviour. We will seek to understand why the child acted in this way and consider what support may be required to help the child change behaviours. Once those needs have been met, the consequences for the harm caused or intended will be addressed with them in partnership with parents and external agencies as required.

19. Sexting/Youth Sexual Imagery

There is no accepted definition of 'sexting' but most professionals agree that it refers to the sending or posting of sexually suggestive images, including nude or semi-nude photographs of a person under 18 years of age, via mobiles or over the internet. The UK Council for Child Internet Safety defines sexting as the production and/or sharing of sexual photos and videos of and by young people who are under the age of 18. It includes nude or nearly nude images and/or sexual acts. It is also referred to as 'youth produced sexual imagery'.

'Sexting' does not include the sharing of sexual photos and videos of under-18-year-olds with or by adults. This is a form of child sexual abuse and must be referred to the police.

Guidance for staff and volunteers dealing with a sexting incident/disclosure:

- The incident should be referred to the Senior Safeguarding Manager immediately, who will clarify the concerns with any staff involved in reporting and ensure concerns are accurately recorded.
- Never view, download or share the imagery yourself, or ask a child to share or download – this is illegal.
- If you have already viewed the imagery by accident (e.g. if a young person has showed it to you before you could ask them not to), report this to the Senior Safeguarding Manager.
- Do not delete the imagery or ask the young person to delete it.
- Do not ask the young person(s) who are involved in the incident to disclose information regarding the imagery.
- Do not share information about the incident with other members of staff, the young person(s) it involves or their, or other, parents and/or carers.
- Do not say or do anything to blame or shame any young people involved.
- Do explain to them that you need to report it and reassure them that they will receive support and help from the Senior Safeguarding Manager, and Player Care Officer.

If there is a concern a young person has been caused distress, harmed or is at risk of harm a referral will be made to the police immediately. The police do not seek to criminalise young people but take sexting very seriously and will take appropriate action which may include seizure of devices and speaking to the young people involved. On-line abuse through sexting can have very serious consequences and undertaking an investigation at Club level can lead to images and evidence being deleted which prevents appropriate action being taken to support and/or educate those involved or impacted by these issues. Parents will be informed at an early stage and involved in the process unless the police advise against this or there is good reason to believe that involving parents would put the young person at risk of harm.

20. Sexual Exploitation of Children

Sexual exploitation involves an individual or group of adults taking advantage of the vulnerability of an individual or groups of children or young people, and victims can be boys or girls. Children and young people are often unwittingly drawn into sexual exploitation through the offer of opportunities, future career gains, friendship and care, gifts, drugs and alcohol, and sometimes accommodation. Sexual exploitation is a serious crime and can have a long-lasting adverse impact on a child's physical and emotional health. It may also be linked to child trafficking.

A common feature of sexual exploitation is that the children often don't recognise the coercive nature of the relationship and therefore do not see themselves as a victim. In some cases, parents/guardians also fail to recognise that a relationship is potentially abusive, and both the child and their carers may initially resent what they perceive as interference by staff, but staff must act on their concerns, as they would for any other type of abuse.

All staff are made aware of the indicators of sexual exploitation and all concerns are reported immediately to the Senior Safeguarding Manager.

21. Honour-Based Violence

'Honour-based' violence (HBV) encompasses crimes which have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or the community, including Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), forced marriage, and practices such as breast ironing. All forms of HBV are abuse.

FGM is the collective name given to a range of procedures involving the partial or total removal of external female genitalia for non-medical reasons. In England, Wales and Northern Ireland, the practice is a criminal offence under the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003. The practice can cause intense pain and distress and long-term health consequences, including difficulties in childbirth.

FGM is carried out on girls of any age, from young babies to older teenagers. Many such procedures are carried out abroad and staff should be particularly alert to suspicions or concerns expressed by a girl of any age about going on a long holiday during the summer vacation period.

A forced marriage is a marriage in which a female (and sometimes a male) does not consent to the marriage but is coerced into it. Coercion may include physical, psychological, financial, sexual and emotional pressure. It may also involve physical or sexual violence and abuse. In England and Wales the practice is a criminal offence under the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014. The reporting of any concerns about either suspected forced marriage or FGM is mandatory.

A forced marriage is not the same as an arranged marriage. In an arranged marriage, which is common in several cultures, the families of both spouses take a leading role in arranging the marriage but the choice of whether or not to accept the arrangement remains with the prospective spouses.

Children may be married at a very young age, and well below the age of consent in the UK which would make it unlawful in relation to a UK citizen. Relevant Club staff receive training and should be particularly alert to suspicions or concerns raised in relation to a young person who is being taken abroad and may be anxious or prevented from returning to the UK.

22. Radicalisation and Extremism

Radicalisation is defined as the process by which people come to support terrorism and extremism and, in some cases, to then participate in terrorist groups or activities.

The government defines extremism 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' (HM Government Prevent Strategy).

Some children are at risk of being radicalised: adopting beliefs and engaging in activities which are harmful, criminal or dangerous. Islamic extremism is the most widely publicised form however staff should also remain alert to the risk of radicalisation into white supremacy extremism.

'Prevent' is a cross-Government policy that forms one of the four strands of the UK's strategy for counter terrorism which includes the prevention of radicalisation of children. Those who are targeted with a view to radicalise them are often the most vulnerable in society including those with poor networks of support or who are experiencing socially isolated, mental health issues and/or learning and communication issues.

Keeping children safe from these risks is a safeguarding matter and should be approached in the same way as safeguarding children from other risks.

If the behaviour of anybody involved in our activities indicates that they or those around them are at risk of harm, staff should report these concerns immediately to the Senior Safeguarding Manager. If there appears to be an immediate risk or danger call 999.

23. Private Fostering Arrangements

A private fostering arrangement occurs when someone other than a parent or a close relative care for a child for a period of 28 days or more, with the agreement of the child's parents. It applies to children under the age of 16 or aged under 18 if the child is disabled. By law, a parent, private foster carer or other persons involved in making a private fostering arrangement must notify children's services as soon as possible.

Where a member of staff becomes aware that a child may be in a private fostering arrangement, they will raise this with the Senior Safeguarding Manager and the Club will notify the local authority who will check whether the arrangement is suitable and safe for the child.

Looked after children

The most common reason for children becoming looked after (taken into care) is as a result of abuse or neglect. Children's early experiences have a significant impact on their development and future life chances. As a result of their experiences, both before and during care, looked after children are at greater risk than their peers.

Appropriate staff will be informed about a child's looked after legal status and care arrangements, including the level of authority delegated to the carer by the local authority looking after the child. Any indicators or signs that a looked after child may require additional support or protection must be reported without delay to the Senior Safeguarding Manager who will share concerns with the Local Authority without delay.

24. Sharing Concerns and Reporting Contact Details

All concerns should be recorded as soon as possible. Records should include the date, time relating to the welfare of any child, whether these concerns arise outside of or within Club activities, should be shared and advice sought without delay. Wherever possible, please have as many relevant details to hand e.g. full name, date of birth and address of child, siblings and parents; full details of the concern etc. but do not let a lack of detail block you from reporting.

Indicators of abuse

Physical signs define some types of abuse, for example, bruising, bleeding or broken bones resulting from physical or sexual abuse, or injuries sustained while a child has been inadequately supervised. The identification of physical signs is complicated, as children may go to great lengths to hide injuries, often because they are ashamed or embarrassed, or their abuser has threatened further violence or trauma if they 'tell'. It is also quite difficult for anyone without medical training to categorise injuries into accidental or deliberate with any degree of certainty. For these reasons, it is vital that staff are also aware of the range of behavioural indicators of abuse and report any concerns to the Senior Safeguarding Manager.

It is the responsibility of staff to report their concerns. It is not their responsibility to investigate or decide whether a child has been abused.

A child who is being abused, neglected or exploited may:

- Have bruises, bleeding, burns, fractures or other injuries.

- Show signs of pain or discomfort.
- Keep arms and legs covered, even in warm weather.
- Be concerned about changing in front of others.
- Look unkempt and uncared for.
- Change their eating habits.
- Have difficulty in making or sustaining friendships.
- Appear fearful or withdrawn
- Avoid eye contact.
- Be reckless with regard to their own or other's safety.
- Self-harm.
- Frequently miss sessions, arrive late or try to leave activities before they are scheduled to end.
- Show signs of not wanting to go home.
- Display a change in behaviour – from quiet to aggressive, or happy-go-lucky to withdrawn.
- Challenge authority.
- Become disinterested in their studies or training.
- Be constantly tired or preoccupied.
- Be wary of physical contact.
- Be involved in, or particularly knowledgeable about drugs or alcohol.
- Display sexual knowledge or behaviour beyond that normally expected for their age.
- Acquire gifts such as money or a mobile phone from new 'friends'.

Individual indicators will rarely, in isolation, provide conclusive evidence of abuse. They should be viewed as part of a jigsaw, and each small piece of information will help the Senior Safeguarding Manager and other professionals to decide how to proceed.

The following details are provided for the reporting of concerns:

Senior Safeguarding

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Mike Sloan

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FA Safeguarding

Tel: 0800 169 1863

Email: safeguarding@TheFA.com

NSPCC helpline

Tel: 0808 800 5000

Police

Tel: 999 or 101

Appendix 1: Definitions of Abuse

Physical abuse: Any deliberate act causing injury or trauma to another person, for example, hitting, slapping, pushing, kicking, burning, giving a person medicine that they do not need and/or that may harm them or application of inappropriate restraint measures.

Emotional abuse: Any act or other treatment which may cause emotional damage and undermine a person's sense of well-being, including persistent criticism, denigration or putting unrealistic expectations on vulnerable groups, isolation, verbal assault, humiliation, blaming, controlling, intimidation or use of threats.

Sexual abuse: Any act which results in the exploitation of children, whether with their consent or not, for the purpose of sexual or erotic gratification. This may be by an adult or by a young person who is intellectually, emotionally, physically or sexually more mature than the victim. This includes non-contact activities, such as indecent exposure, involving children in witnessing sexual acts, looking at sexual images/pornography or grooming them in preparation for abuse (including via the internet). Whilst legally Children aged sixteen have reached the age of consent for sexual activity, it is unacceptable for any member of Staff to abuse their relationship of trust for sexual gratification.

Child sexual exploitation: A form of Child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or groups of people take advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a Child into sexual activity in exchange for something the victim needs or wants and/or for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may be sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation can also take place through the use of technology.

Child Criminal Exploitation: is a form of modern slavery that sees victims being forced to work under the control of highly organised criminals in activities such as forced begging, shoplifting and pickpocketing, cannabis cultivation, drug dealing and financial exploitation.

Peer-on-peer abuse: Children and young people can be taken advantage of or harmed by adults and by other Children. Peer-on-peer abuse is any form of physical, sexual, emotional and financial abuse,

and coercive control, exercised between Children and within Children's relationships (both intimate and non- intimate).

Neglect: Ongoing failure to meet the basic needs of children. Neglect may involve; failing to provide adequate food, shelter including exclusion from home or abandonment, failing to protect them from physical and emotional harm or danger, or the failing to ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of or unresponsiveness to, basic emotional needs.

In an Activity setting, it may involve failing to ensure that children are safe and adequately supervised or exposing them to unnecessary risks.

Grooming: Grooming is defined as developing the trust of an individual and/or their family for the purposes of sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or trafficking. Grooming can happen both online and in person.

Radicalisation: The process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism leading to terrorism. Anybody from any background can become radicalised. The grooming of children for the purposes of involvement in extremist activity is a serious safeguarding issue.

Female genital mutilation (FGM): Involves procedures that intentionally alter or injure female genital organs for non-medical reasons. The procedure has no health benefits for girls and women.

The Female Genital Mutilation Act makes it illegal to practise FGM in the UK or to take girls who are British nationals or permanent residents of the UK abroad for FGM whether or not it is lawful in another country.

Bullying: Repeated behaviour intended to intimidate, hurt or upset someone and/or make them feel uncomfortable or unsafe, for example, name calling, Sexual bullying or harassment, exclusion or isolation, spreading rumours, embarrassing someone in public or in front of their peers, threatening to cause harm, physically hurting someone or damaging their possessions.

Cyberbullying: The use of technology to harass, threaten, embarrass, humiliate, spread rumours or target another person.

Bullying as a result of any form of discrimination:

Bullying because of discrimination occurs when motivated by a prejudice against certain people or groups of people. This may be because of an individual's ethnic origin, colour, nationality, race, religion or belief, gender, gender reassignment, sexual orientation or disability. Actions may include unfair or less favourable treatment, culturally insensitive comments, insults and 'banter'.

Poor practice: This is behaviour that falls short of abuse but is nevertheless unacceptable. It is essential that poor practice is challenged and reported even where there is a belief that the motives of an individual are well meaning. Failure to challenge poor practice can lead to an environment where abuse is more likely to remain unnoticed. Incidents of poor practice occur when the needs of the child are not afforded the necessary priority compromising their welfare, for example, allowing abusive or concerning practices to go unreported, placing them in potentially compromising and uncomfortable situations, failing to ensure their safety, ignoring health and safety guidelines, giving continued and unnecessary preferential treatment to individuals.

Hazing: Any rituals, initiation activities, action or situation, with or without consent, which recklessly, intentionally or unintentionally endangers the physical or emotional well-being of vulnerable groups.

Infatuations: Vulnerable groups may develop an infatuation with a member of Staff who works with them. Such situations should be handled sensitively to maintain the dignity and safety of all concerned. Staff should be aware, that in such circumstances, there is a high risk that words or actions may be misinterpreted and that allegations could be made against staff. Staff should therefore ensure that their own behaviour is above reproach. A member of staff who becomes aware that a child may be infatuated with him/ her, or with a colleague, should discuss this at the earliest opportunity with the Club Designated Safeguarding Officer (or the Club Senior Safeguarding Manager in his/her absence).

Domestic violence: Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged sixteen or over, who are or have been intimate with partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. This can encompass but is not limited to psychological, physical, sexual, financial, emotional abuse and so called 'honour' based violence.

Fabricate or induced illness: Fabricated or Induced Illness is easiest understood as illness in a child which is fabricated by a parent or person in loco parentis. The child is often presented for medical assessment and care, usually persistently, often resulting in multiple medical procedures. Acute symptoms and signs of illness cease when the child is separated from the perpetrator.

Forced Marriage: A marriage in which one or both spouses do not consent to the marriage and duress is involved. Duress can include physical, psychological, financial and sexual pressure. A forced marriage is different from an arranged marriage, which is a marriage entered into freely by both parties, although their families take a leading role in the choice of partner. The Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 made it a criminal offence (which can result in a sentence of up to 7 years in prison) to force someone to marry.

Private fostering: A privately fostered child is a child under 16 (or 18 if disabled) who is cared for by an adult who is not a parent or close relative where the child is to be cared for in that home for 28 days or more. Close relative is defined as "a grandparent, brother, sister, uncle or aunt (whether of the full blood or half blood or by marriage or civil partnership) or step-parent". A child who is looked after (LAC) by a local authority or placed in a children's home, hospital or school is excluded from the definition. In a private fostering arrangement, the parent still holds Parental Responsibility and agrees the arrangement with the private foster carer. A child (as per definition above) placed with a host family for 28 days or more is in a private fostering arrangement and therefore Clubs with host families should inform and work with their local authority ensuring that they meet legislative and local procedural requirements.

County Lines: County lines is a term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs into one or more importing areas within the UK, using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of "deal line". They are likely to exploit children to move and store the drugs and money and they will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons. Child Criminal Exploitation is common in county lines and occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18. The victim may have been criminally exploited even if the activity appears consensual. Child Criminal Exploitation does not always involve physical

contact; it can also occur through the use of technology. Criminal exploitation of children is broader than just county lines and includes for instance children forced to work on cannabis farms or to commit theft.

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