



Safeguarding Policy

Burnham Ramblers Football Club

Burnham Ramblers Football Club is committed to providing a safe and enjoyable environment for all our members. We prioritise the welfare of every child and young person involved in our club activities. We adhere to The FA's Safeguarding Children Policy and Procedures, ensuring that the child's welfare is always paramount. We work in partnership with parents and carers to create a positive and protective environment for all participants.

Contact Details



Everyone involved in Burnham Ramblers Football Club will be given access to appropriate learning opportunities to identify, recognise and respond to signs of abuse, neglect and other safeguarding concerns relating to children and young adults.

Our Safeguarding Welfare Officer

Name: Paul Hamilton

Tel: 07736 018445

Email: hamiltonpaul1972@gmail.com

Alternative Contact

Name: Katherine Wilson

Tel: 07736 901799

Email: secretary@burnhamramblersfc.co.uk

**In a safeguarding emergency, where a
young person is at immediate risk
please dial 999**

Key Contacts



NSPCC: 0808 800 5000

Childline: 0800 1111

Stop it Now!: 0808 1000 900

Essex County Council Children's Social Care
0345 603 7627
Out of hours: 0345 606 1212

Burnham Ramblers FC Safeguarding Team
Paul Hamilton 07736018445
Katherine Wilson 07736901799

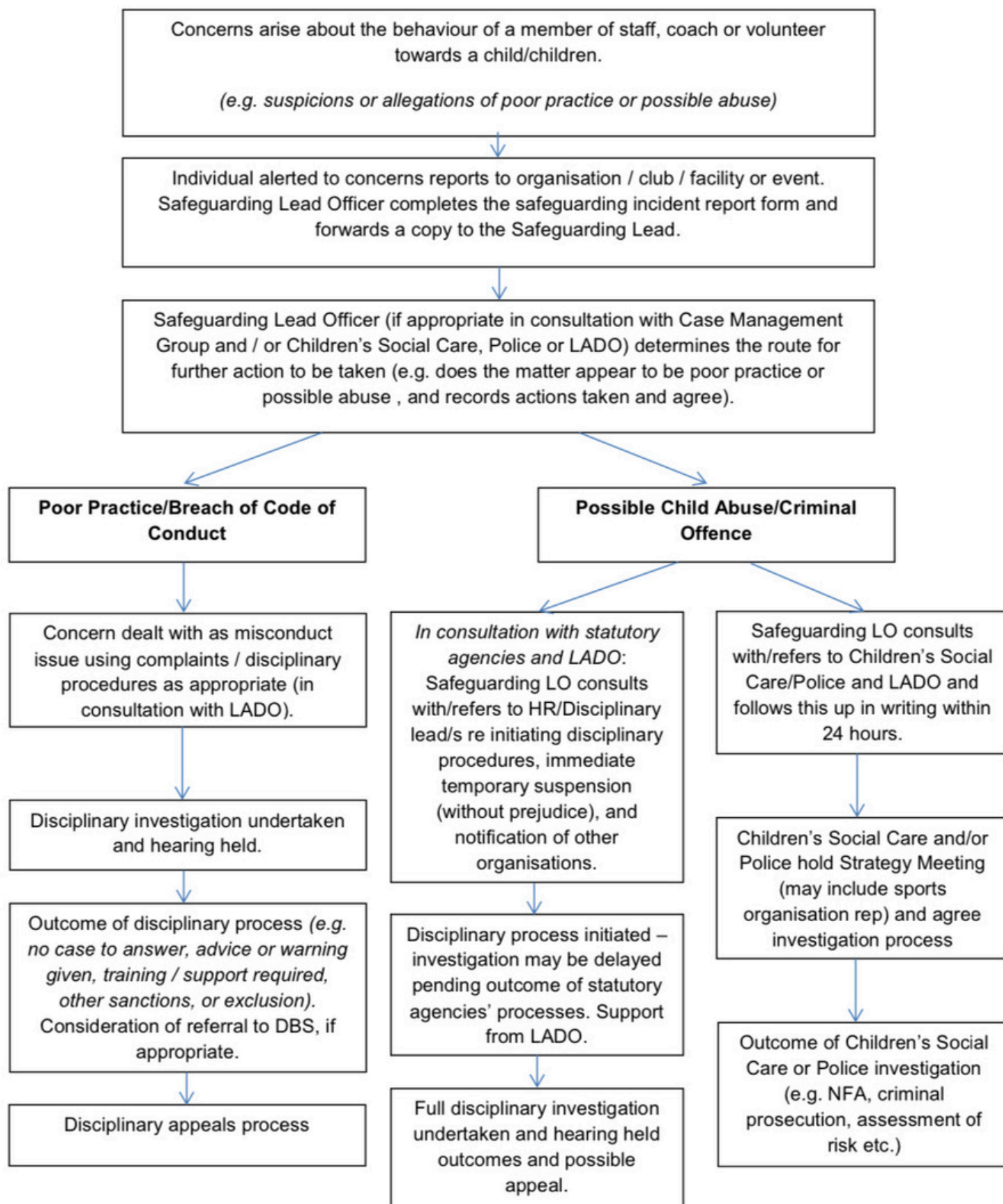
Essex FA Safeguarding Team: 01245 393098

Reporting Concerns



Outline safeguarding reporting procedure concerns

1. About the behaviour of the organisation's staff member or volunteer (e.g. allegation about a coach or officer's behaviour towards a child)

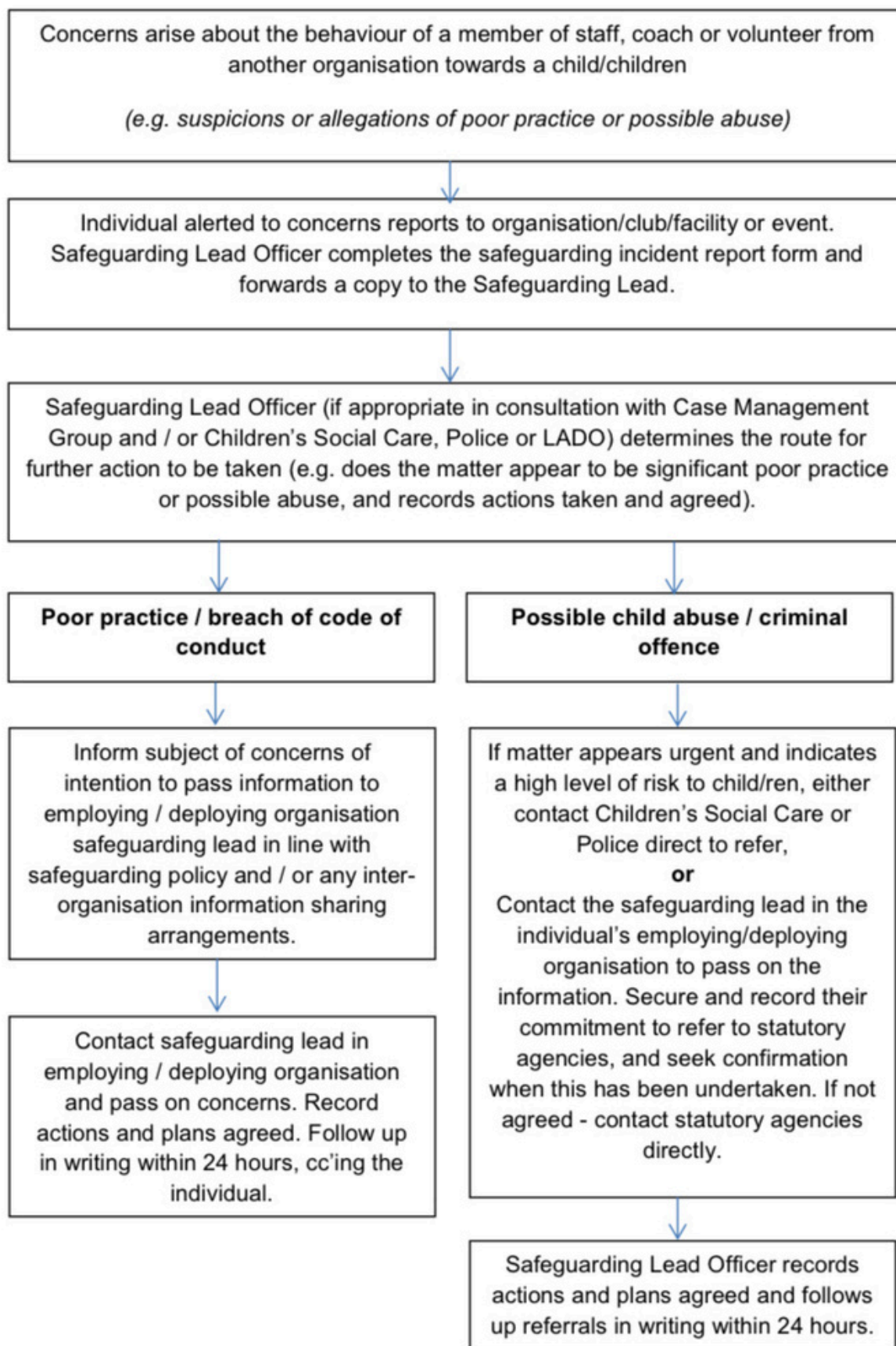


Reporting Concerns



Outline safeguarding reporting procedure concerns

2. About the behaviour of another organisation's staff member or volunteer (e.g. allegations reported about an individual working for a partner organisation)

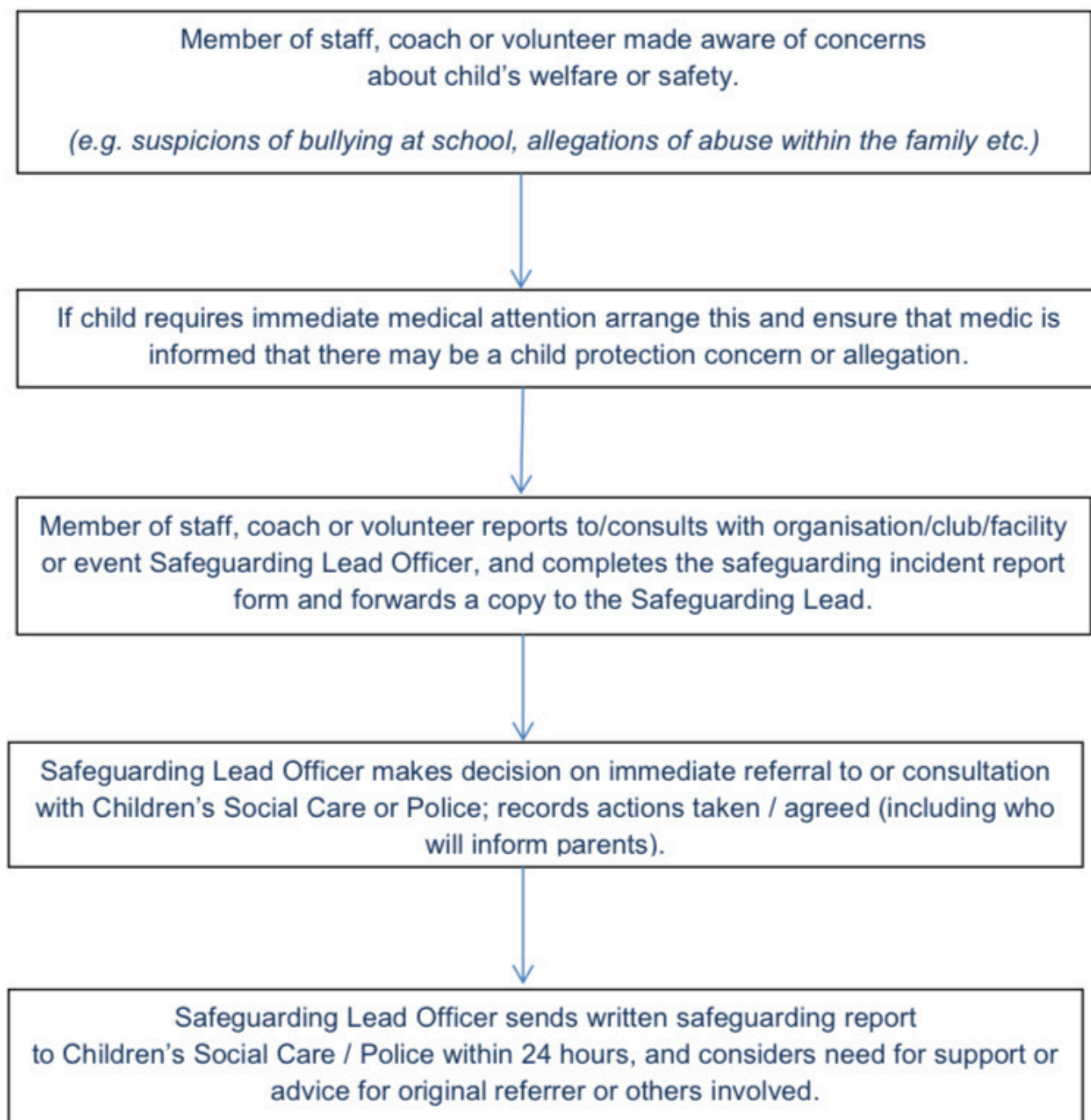


Reporting Concerns



Outline safeguarding reporting procedure concerns

3. About children and young people arising outside of sport (e.g. at home, school or in the community)



Types of harm to look out for



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

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

Sexual Abuse

When a child or young person is sexually abused, they're forced, tricked or manipulated into sexual activities. They might not understand that what's happening is abuse or that it's wrong for the abuser to do this to them. They might be afraid to tell someone or behave as though this is normal for them to experience, both are valid for the child to be displaying. Sexual abuse can happen anywhere – and it can happen in person or 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. Bumps and bruises don't always mean a child is being physically abused. All children have accidents, trips and falls. And there isn't just one sign or symptom to look out for. But it's important to be aware of the signs

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 well-being.

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.

Female Genital Mutilation

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.

Domestic Abuse

Domestic abuse is any type of controlling, bullying, threatening or violent behaviour between people who are or have been in a relationship. It can also happen between adults related to one another. It can seriously harm children and young people, and experiencing domestic abuse is child abuse

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.

Criminal Exploitation

Criminal exploitation is child abuse where children and young people are manipulated and coerced into committing crimes.

County Lines

County lines is a form of criminal exploitation. It refers to gangs using children and vulnerable adults to move, hold, and sell drugs across the UK

Child Trafficking

Child trafficking and modern slavery are child abuse. Many children and young people are trafficked into the UK from other countries like Vietnam, Albania and Romania. Children are also trafficked around the UK.

Bullying/Cyberbullying

Bullying is intentional 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.

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) is a type of sexual abuse. It happens when a child or young person is coerced, manipulated or deceived into sexual activity in exchange for things that they may need or want like gifts, drugs, money, status and affection. Children and young people are often tricked into believing they're in a loving and consensual relationship so the sexual activity may appear consensual. This is called grooming and is a type of abuse. They may trust their abuser and not understand that they're being abused. CSE does not always involve physical contact, and can also occur through the use of technology.

Key Legislation



The Human Rights Act 1998

The Human Rights Act 1998 sets out the fundamental rights and freedoms that everyone in the UK is entitled to. It incorporates the rights set out in the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) [\(PDF\)](#) into domestic British law. The Human Rights Act came into force in the UK in October 2000.

The Equality Act 2010

The Equality Act 2010 protects babies, children and adults against discrimination, harassment and victimisation in relation to housing, education, clubs, the provision of services and work. The Act applies to England, Scotland and Wales.

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) sets out the rights of every child in the world to, survive, grow, participate, fulfil their potential. It sets standards for education, health care, social services and penal laws, and establishes the right of children to have a say in decisions that affect them.

European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)

The 1950 European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) [\(PDF\)](#) is an international treaty which gives a set of rights to both adults and children. The Human Rights Act 1998 made most of the ECHR UK law. This means that children can complain to a UK court if their rights have been broken, and if the claim is rejected, take their claim to the European Court of Human Rights.

Rights set out in the convention include:

- the right to life
- the right to be kept safe from torture and cruel treatment
- freedom from slavery
- the right to a fair trial
- the right to respect for private and family life
- the right to an education.



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Burnham Ramblers Football Club

Policy Name: Safeguarding Children
and Young Adults Policies Procedures

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Next Review: 25th November 2028

Drafted by: Katherine Wilson

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