

SAFEGUARDING AND PROTECTION OF YOUNG PEOPLE in Hockey

Contact details for Croydon Old Whitgiftian Hockey club's Safeguarding Officer's:

Name: Jonathan Winder (for Safeguarding Issues) Email: jonathanwinder@hotmail.com

Name: Kirsty Burke (for Safeguarding Issues) Email: misskirstyburke@btinternet.com

Name: Jonathan Winder (for DBS documentation) Email: jonathanwinder@hotmail.com

Introducing the Junior section team:

Alex Steele: Head of Junior Section

Stuart Clarke: Junior Head coach

Jonathan Winder: Coach and Welfare Officer

Benjamin Bernard: Coach and Development Officer

Kirsty Burke: Development Officer

Katie Dickinson: Coach

Useful numbers:

Childline: 0800 –1111 www.childline.org.uk

Social Services: 0208 541 6242/ 01438 563317

Surrey Emergency Duty Team: 01438 563317

Alison Hogg
National Manager Equity, Ethics & Child Protection
England Hockey: 01628 897500 / 07738 644171
Email: alison.hogg@englandhockey.co.uk

Megan Orme-Smith
General safeguarding enquiries,
England Hockey: 01628 897545:
email: megan.orme-smith@englandhockey.co.uk

England Hockey website information
for Good Practice:
<http://www.englandhockey.co.uk/page.asp?section=1168§ionTitle=Safeguarding+%26+Protecting+Young+People>

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Croydon Old Whitgiftian Hockey Club CODE OF CONDUCT for Juniors

- Learn and play by the Rules.
- Play for fun and enjoyment - not just to please your parents and/or coach.
- Be a good sport - win with modesty and lose with dignity.
- Recognise and applaud all good play.
- Respect coaches, team-mates, opponents, officials and their decisions - treat them as you would like to be treated.
- Arrive for training and matches in good time to prepare thoroughly & with proper kit: (You MUST wear shin pads and gum shields)
- Always warm up and cool down properly.
- Inform the coach of any injury as soon as possible.
- Inform the coach if you will be late or need to leave early.
- Inform the coach in good time if you are unavailable for any match.

Colts are not allowed to smoke, consume alcohol or drugs of any kind on Club premises or whilst representing the Club at competitions.

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England Hockey's CODE OF ETHICS & BEHAVIOUR

England Hockey has a Code of Ethics & Behaviour which covers people involved in hockey in this country.

This Code encapsulates all of the sporting, moral and ethical principles that hockey represents and is intended for all participants and disciplines within the sport. However they choose to participate - as a player, umpire, coach, official, volunteer or a parent supporting on the sidelines.

Everyone involved in the sport should promote equality of access and opportunity, fairness and respect. All those involved within hockey have a responsibility to act according to the highest standards of integrity and to ensure that the reputation of the sport is, and remains, high.

The full Code is available on the England Hockey website:

<http://www.englishockey.co.uk/page.asp?section=1165§ionTitle=Code+of+Ethics+%26+Behaviour>

Please take time to read the entire Code and specifically the sections relevant to your role
Croydon Old Whitgiftian Hockey Club PRIVACY NOTICE:

Croydon Old Whitgiftian Hockey Club collects personal data on the membership application form for the purpose of taking up membership of the Club. Your membership data is processed because it is necessary in order to provide you with membership services.

This privacy notice explains how we use the membership data of our Juniors and also how we use your contact details to provide you with email communications.

INFORMATION WE COLLECT ABOUT YOU

We collect the following information from you:

- Name
- Address and contact details, including phone number and email address
- Date of birth

Medical information

We collect medical information to ensure that we can assist you in the event of an emergency whilst you are playing at the Club. Any medical information provided is used for emergency purposes only.

If you do not provide us with the required information we will not be able to enroll you at the Club and you will be unable to play hockey at the Club. Please tell us if any of your personal details change.

Junior MEMBERSHIP

Juniors' information will be shared with the following people:

- Coaches for your child's squad to enable them to run training sessions.
 - Squad managers to allow them to look after teams and competitions.
- Club officials to keep you up to date with where and when fixtures will be.

Your information will not be shared with any other third parties and is held on a secure, password protected registration system called Pitchero. The Club also keeps backups of data, including on Google documents. The Google privacy policy can be found here:

<https://policies.google.com/privacy?hl=en---US>

Your personal information will be kept for the duration of your membership.

Some of our older Colts also play in teams with the Seniors. Where that is the case, personal information is also kept on England Hockey's Game Management System as this is the system used for Seniors. England Hockey, Area Hockey Association or Other Hockey Association and leagues retain your information on the Game Management System for five full seasons after your account has become inactive on the Game Management System.

MAILING LISTS

Croydon Old Whitgiftian Hockey Club collects email addresses from its members and parents of Juniors' members in order to provide you with email communications. If you are a member or the parent of a Junior member we will email you regularly during the season with our newsletter which details upcoming fixtures and important information about the Club, such as upcoming social events and other opportunities that relate to your membership.

If you wish to unsubscribe from any of our mailing lists at any time, then please email us at: teamsecretary@cowhc.com. Our newsletters to Seniors are sent via email.

YOUR RIGHTS

Under data protection legislation, you have the right to request access to information that we hold about you, the right to have information corrected, the right for your information to be erased and the right to restrict or object to your personal data being processed by the Club. To make a request in relation to any of these rights please contact: teamsecretary@cowhc.com

If you wish to make a complaint about how the Club processes personal data, you can contact the Information Commissioner's Office. The details of the Information Commissioner's Office can be found on its website: www.ico.org.uk

Changes to our Privacy Notice

We keep this privacy notice under review and we reserve the right to update this privacy notice at any time.

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Croydon Old Whitgiftian Hockey Club CHILD PROTECTION STATEMENT

Croydon Old Whitgiftian Hockey Club adopts the Safeguarding and protecting Young People in Hockey Policy proposed by England Hockey and which states:

- That the safety and welfare of children should always be of paramount importance, whatever the circumstance.
- A child, regardless of age, ability, gender, racial origin, religious belief and sexual orientation has a right to be protected from abuse.
- The rights dignity and worth of a child should always be respected.
- That everyone with a role in working with children has a moral and legal responsibility to safeguard and promote a child's welfare particularly when it comes to protecting children from abuse.

That special care is needed in dealing with children whose age, inexperience or physical state makes them particularly vulnerable to abuse.

This policy applies to any person or organisation involved in the care of children in hockey. A "child" is defined as any person under the age of 18 years, and anyone over the age of 18 who may be vulnerable by nature of impairment or disability. The Children Act 1989 states that anyone who is involved in the care of children should: "do what is reasonable in the circumstances for the purpose of safeguarding or promoting the child's welfare".

CHILD WELFARE DEFINITIONS

Abuse:

Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm, or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by a stranger. Children can be abused by adults or other children. It is generally accepted that there are four main forms of abuse. The following definitions are taken from Sportscheck:

Physical Abuse:

Physical abuse may involve hitting, shaking, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child.

Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or a carer feigns the symptoms of, or deliberately causes ill health to a child they are looking after (Munchausen syndrome by proxy). Physical abuse, as well as being a result of a deliberate act can also be caused through omission or the failure to act to protect.

Emotional Abuse:

Emotional abuse is the persistent emotional ill treatment of a child such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve making a child feel or believe that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate or valued only so far as they meet the needs of another person.

Emotional abuse may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. It may also involve causing children to frequently feel frightened, or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of a child.

Sexual abuse:

Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities whether or not the child is aware of or consents to what is happening. The activities may involve

physical contact, including penetrative acts such as rape, buggery or oral sex, or non-penetrative acts such as fondling.

Sexual abuse may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of pornographic material or watching sexual activities or encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways.

Boys and girls can be sexually abused by males and females alike and by adults and other young people.

Neglect:

Neglect is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic and/or physiological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. It may involve a parent or a carer failing to provide adequate food, shelter or clothing, leaving a young child home alone or the failure to ensure that a child gets the appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to a child's basic emotional needs.

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

Recent interagency guidance draws attention to other sources of stress for children and families such as social exclusion, domestic violence, the mental illness of a parent or carer or drug or alcohol misuse. All of these areas may have a negative impact on a child's health and development and may be noticed by an organisation caring for a child. If it is felt that any one of these areas adversely affects a child's wellbeing the same procedure should be followed.

RECOGNISING SIGNS OF ABUSE:

Recognising child abuse is not easy and it is not your responsibility to decide whether or not a child has been abused or is at significant risk. You do, however, have a responsibility to act if you have a concern.

The following information might help you to be more alert to the signs of possible abuse.

Physical abuse:

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

Some children, however, will have bruising which can almost only have been caused non-accidentally. An important indicator of physical abuse is where:

Bruises or injuries are unexplained.

Or if they are explained the explanation does not fit the injury.

Or where the injury appears on parts of the body other than those mentioned above.

A delay in seeking medical treatment when it is obviously necessary is also a cause for concern.

Bruising may be more or less noticeable on children of different skin tones or from different racial groups and specialist advice may be needed.

REMEMBER WHATEVER THE CIRCUMSTANCE, IF YOU HAVE A CONCERN, TALK TO SOMEONE.

Physical signs of abuse may include:

- Unexplained bruising, marks or injuries on any part of the body
- Bruises which reflect hand marks or fingertips
- Cigarette burns
- Bite marks
- Broken bones

Scalds

Changes in behaviour which could also indicate physical abuse:

- Fear of parents being approached for an explanation
 - Aggressive behaviour or severe temper outbursts
 - Flinching when approached or touched
 - Reluctance to get changed
 - Wearing inappropriate clothing for the weather conditions
 - Depression
 - Withdrawn behaviour
- Running away from home

Examples of physical abuse in sport include when the nature and intensity of training and competition exceeds the capacity of the child's immature and growing body or where drugs are used to enhance performance or delay puberty.

Emotional abuse:

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

The physical signs of emotional abuse may include:

- A failure to thrive or grow, particularly if the child puts on weight in other circumstances e.g. in hospital or away from the parent's care.
- Sudden speech disorders
- Developmental delay either physically or emotionally.

Changes in behaviour which can also indicate emotional abuse include:

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

Fear of parents being approached regarding behaviour

Examples of emotional abuse in sport could include constant criticism, name calling and sarcasm, bullying or unrealistic pressure to perform to high expectations consistently.

Sexual Abuse

Usually in cases of sexual abuse it is the child's behaviour which may cause you to become concerned although physical signs may be present. In all cases children who talk about sexual abuse do so because they want it to stop. It is therefore **VERY IMPORTANT TO LISTEN TO THEM AND TAKE THEM SERIOUSLY.**

Physical signs of sexual abuse may include:

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

Changes in behaviour which can also indicate sexual abuse may include:

- Sudden or unexpected changes in behaviour e.g. becoming aggressive or withdrawn
- Fear of being left with a specific person or group
- Having nightmares

- Running away from home
- Sexual knowledge which is beyond their age or developmental level
- Sexual drawings or language
- Bedwetting
- Eating problems such as bulimia or anorexia
- Self harm
- Saying they have secrets which they cannot tell anyone
- Substance or drug abuse
- Suddenly having unexplained sources of money
- Acting in a sexually explicit way towards adults

In sport coaching techniques that involve physical contact with children could potentially create situations where sexual abuse could go unnoticed. The power of the coach over young performers, if misused, may also lead to abusive situations.

Neglect.

The physical signs of neglect may include:

- Constant hunger
- Constantly dirty or smelly
- Loss of weight or being constantly underweight
- Inappropriate dress for the weather conditions

Changes in behaviour which might indicate neglect may include:

- Complaining of being tired all the time
- Not requesting medical assistance or failing to attend appointments
- Having few friends

Mentioning being left alone or unsupervised

Neglect in sport could include a teacher or coach failing to ensure that children are safe, exposing them to undue cold or heat or to unnecessary risk or injury.

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CHILD PROTECTION INCIDENT REPORT FORM

1. Child's Details:

Full Name:

Age: Date of Birth:

Address:

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2. Incident:

Date..... Time Place.....

3. Details(please continue overleaf if necessary)

What the child has said:

Your own observations:

Action you have decided to take, if any:

Your Name: Signature.....Date.....

Other persons present.....

Please Return Form to Jonathan Winder or Kirsty Burke, jonathanwinder@hotmail.com or misskirstyburke@btinternet.com at Croydon Old Whitgiftian Hockey Club

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GMS Registration for U13 to U18 Players

What is GMS?

The Game Management System (GMS) is England Hockey's system to record all player and match data. It was rolled out during the 2021/22 season for all adult activity.

Why is GMS registration necessary?

It is now necessary for all U13s to U18s who are involved in official League, Regional or National activity to register onto GMS. This applies to all Junior players who play in an U14 league and above. This may also apply to some U12 players as they are entered into U14 Leagues. DO NOT register your U8, U10 or U12 child at this stage unless you are instructed to do so by the Junior Admin Team.

Any Junior players who were playing for adult teams last season will have already registered and DO NOT need to do so again. Parents and Guardians who have already set up a GMS profile can add dependents by following the instructions in point 12 below.

Only players who are registered on the system will be eligible for selection to match team sheets for League matches. It is therefore imperative that you register your child as soon as you are asked to do so. Clubs will incur fines if we do not submit accurate team sheets within predefined timescales for all official activity.

How to Register your child onto GMS

1. Go to <https://gms.englandhockey.co.uk>
2. Click "Register".
3. Choose "Parent/Guardian".
4. TYPE your email address. (DO NOT use autofill. The form does not recognise your email address and will not send a verification code.)
5. Wait for the Verification Code.
6. Once received, TYPE the verification code into the field. DO NOT "Copy & Paste" as instructed. This does not work.
7. Click "Proceed".
8. Complete the form by typing in your details. You will also be asked to set a Password.
9. The Club will need to approve your registration but in the mean time you can start completing your profile and adding your dependents by following the steps below:
10. Go to <https://gms.englandhockey.co.uk>
11. "Log in" using your email address and recently set password.
12. Follow the steps shown in pages 5 to 8 of the GMS Training Document available at <https://www.englandhockey.co.uk/play/gms-player>
This can be found in the bottom right of the screen and can be downloaded as a PDF.
13. Please note, parents and guardians who have already set up a GMS account can add other children by following the steps listed in point 12. You do not need to register for another account.

Any issues?

If you have any technical problems with the software while trying to register your child, please contact England Hockey gms.support@englandhockey.co.uk

For all other queries, please contact Alex Steele at alexsteele75@gmail.com

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