



Authored by the SABA Child Protection Team 2019



The Amateur Boxing Alliance

Child Protection Guidance for Affiliated Clubs

Templates and Forms

(To be used in accordance with The ABA Child Protection Policies)

Data Protection & General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR)

When storing and sharing any information please refer to The Amateur Boxing Alliance Privacy Notice and Data Protection Policy document.



Child Protection Review Template

Name of reviewer and Position:	
Name of Club:	
Case reference:	If this record is going to be shared with others, the case should be anonymous - use a unique reference number or identifier. Case Number:
Outstanding investigations and proceedings:	<i>If relevant to this case, have the following been concluded:</i> Police and social work child protection investigation? Y/N A criminal investigation by the police? Y/N Any related legal proceedings? Y/N If the answer to any of these questions is no, the review cannot proceed.
Remit of review:	List here in bullet point form the reasons for the review
Timescales for completion:	This should be the dates when the review will begin and end with the reported findings.
How will the review be conducted?	List here the methods to be used to conduct the review; for example: a review of all paper records, telephone/face to face interviews with relevant individuals, contact with other organisations involved as necessary.
Are there any special considerations or features in this case?	For example, the child involved has a learning disability.
How will the findings and recommendations be reported?	
Who will the outcomes of the review be shared with?	List internal and external parties with whom information will be shared.
Is a media strategy required?	
Summary comments:	
Next stages	<i>List proposed next stage outcomes, adding a timescale</i>



Child Protection Concern Recording Template

Guidance:

- Complete Part A of this form if the concerns relate to the general wellbeing of a child.
- Complete Parts A and B if the concerns relate to possible child abuse.

Part A Where There are Concerns About the General Wellbeing of a Child

Where the concern does not involve the possibility of abuse, worries may be discussed with parents/guardians. Any significant incidents that cause concern about the wellbeing of a child should be recorded and reported to The ABA’s Child Protection: who will provide further advice.

1. Child’s Details

Name:	Date of Birth:
Parent / Guardian Name:	
Address:	School:
Postcode:	
Parents / Guardians Tel No:	
Preferred Language:	Is an interpreter required? YES / NO
Any Additional Needs?	

2. Details of situation giving rise to concerns (including: date, time, location, nature of concern, who, what, where, when, why)

3. Details of any witnesses/other people involved (inc: names, addresses & telephone contacts)

4. Details of any injuries (including all injuries sustained, location of injury and action taken.

5. Child’s views on situation (if expressed). Where possible, please use the child’s own words.



PART B Where There are Concerns about the Conduct of an Adult

1. Details of person about whom there is a concern

Name:	Relationship to Child:
Address:	Tel No:
Postcode:	

2. Details of concerns: (date, time, location, nature of concern, who, what, where, when, why, continue on a separate sheet if necessary)

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3. Details of any action taken

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4. Details of other persons/agencies contacted: (including date, time, name of person contacted, and advice received)

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Have the child's parents/carers informed? YES/NO If yes, record details / If no state why not:

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Part C – Your Contact Information

11. Details of Person Recording Concerns

Name:	Position/Role:
Address:	Tel No:
Postcode:	Email:



Child Protection Incident Reporting Template

Your name:	Affiliated club
Your role:	
Contact information (you): <i>Address:</i> <i>Telephone numbers:</i> <i>Email address:</i>	<i>Postcode:</i>
Child's name:	Child's date of birth:
Child's ethnic origin: <i>Please state</i>	Does child have a disability? <i>Please state</i>
Child's gender: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	
Contact information (parents/carers): <i>Address:</i> <i>Telephone numbers:</i>	<i>Postcode:</i> <i>Email address:</i>
Have parent's / guardian been notify of this incident? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
If YES, please provide details of what was said/action agreed:	
Are you reporting your own concerns or responding to concerns raised by someone else? <input type="checkbox"/> Responding to my own concerns <input type="checkbox"/> Responding to concerns raised by someone else	
If responding to concerns raised by someone else: <i>Please provide further information below</i>	
<i>Name:</i> <i>Position within the sport or relationship to the child:</i> <i>Telephone numbers:</i> <i>Email address:</i>	
Date and times of incident:	
Details of the incident or concerns: <i>Include other relevant information, such as description of any injuries and whether you are recording this incident as fact, opinion or hearsay.</i>	
Child's account of the incident:	



Please provide any witness accounts of the incident:

Details of any witnesses to the incident:
Name:
Position within the club or relationship to the child:
Date of birth (if child):
Address: Postcode:
Telephone number: Email address:

Details of any person involved in this incident or alleged to have caused the incident / injury:
Name:
Position within the club or relationship to the child:
Date of birth (if child):
Address: Postcode:
Telephone number: Email address:

Please provide details of action taken to date:

Has the incident been reported to any external agencies?
 Yes
 No

If YES, please provide further details:

Name of organisation / agency:
Contact person:
Telephone numbers:
Email address:
Agreed action or advice given:

Your Signature:		Print name:	
Date:			
Club Safeguarding Officer & Contact No.			



Partnership with Parents and Guardians Template

Our Club values the involvement of children in our sport. We are committed to ensuring that all children have fun and stay safe whilst participating in sport. To help us fulfil our joint responsibilities for keeping children safe has a code of conduct and follows [Name of Club] Good practice Guidelines. These tell you what you can expect from us when your child participates in sport and details the information we need from you to help us keep your child safe.

We need you to complete this form start of every season or when changes are made and to let us know as soon as possible if any of the information changes. All information will be treated with sensitivity, respect and will only be shared with those who need to know:

Child's Name:	Date of Birth:
Address:	Tel No
Postcode:	
Parent or Primary Carer	Contact Tel No:
Relationship to Child:	Email:
Emergency Contact Name:	Contact Tel No:
Relationship to Child:	Email:
Name of School:	Tel No of School:
Name of GP:	Tel No of GP:
Need to know physical abilities	
Need to know mental abilities	
Need to know general medical	
Address of GP:	
Postcode:	



A. General and Medical information

Please complete the following details. If none, please state “none”.

Child's Name:	Details:
Does your child have a disability/medical condition that will affect their ability to take part in sport? If yes, please give details:	
Does your child take any medication? If yes, please give details:	
Does your child have any existing injuries (include when injury sustained, and treatment received)? If yes, please give details:	
Does your child have any allergies, including allergies to medication? If yes, please give details:	
Is there any other relevant information which you would like us to know about your child? (e.g. access rights, disabilities, etc.)	
Consent – Medical Treatment	
Please provide consent or non-consent to your child receiving medical treatment, including an aesthetic, which the medical professionals present consider necessary.	I consent / I do not consent



Consent Transporting of Children

I consent / I do not consent (delete as appropriate) to my child being transported by persons representing the club’s individual members or affiliated clubs for the purposes of taking part in boxing. I understand the club will ask any person using a private vehicle to declare that they are properly licensed and insured and, in the case of a person who cannot so declare, will not permit that individual to transport children.

Consent – Photographs and publications including websites and social media

Your child may be photographed or filmed when participating in the club’s official activity. I consent / I do not consent (delete as appropriate) for my child to be involved in photographing/filming and for information about my child to be used in accordance with the Safe in Sport – Good Practice Guidelines.

Consent – Contact Information

We may contact your child from time to time via email, text or social networking site. I consent / I do not consent (delete as appropriate) for my child to be contacted via email, text or social networking site in accordance with the purposes stated in Safe in Sport – Good Practice Guidelines. I do / do not (delete as appropriate) wish to be copied in to these messages. If you do wish to be copied in to these messages, please ensure your email details are in the Contact section of this form.

Consent - Signature

1. I am aware of the Safe in Sport – Good Practice Guidelines and agree to work in partnership with us to promote my child’s safe participation in boxing
2. I am aware of *the Clubs* Code of Conduct and Child Protection and Wellbeing Policy and Procedures.
3. I undertake to inform [*Sport*] should any of the information contained in this form change.

Parent/ Guardians Signature: _____ **Date:** _____
(Please state relationship to child if not parent)

Print Name: _____

Child’s Signature (If 8years or older): _____ **Date:** _____



Consent where there is a safeguarding concern template

Confidentiality over safeguarding

Where there is a safeguarding concern about a child confidentiality is overruled by safeguarding, in other words by law you do not need the consent of a child when a child is under threat of harm. However, it is always best practice to discuss with a child your concerns and the need to tell others for their safety and ask them to agree and sign below

“I realise about the concern for my safety and I agree to allow this information to be passed on to others, so they can help me and make me safe from harm”

Child's name	
Child's signature	
Adult's name	
Adult's signature	
Adult's role	
Date	



Child Sexual Exploitation Risk Assessment Tool

This form allows you to explore some of the vulnerabilities and indicators present in a child or young person that you know might be at risk of or experiencing sexual exploitation. It is intended to help you think about what the risk might be to the young person and about what to do with the information you have. You should always bear in mind other services may have other information to add to what you know so if any of the indicators in Section 2 appear to be an issue, particularly if more than one or if compounded by vulnerabilities in Section 1, you should speak to other agencies or family during the assessment and/or use this assessment to support discussion with your Designated Officer or to supplement a CAF or referral to another service including Specialist CSE Team / Children’s Social Care.

If you suspect anyone is in immediate danger, call the Police on 999. If a child/young person is currently at risk of significant harm, including from CSE, refer immediately to your local Children’s Social Care.

Name and role of worker completing assessment		Agency and contact details	
Child / Young persons Name / Alias / Known as		Local Authority currently living in	
Home / placement Address		Child/Young persons Telephone Number	
Language(s) spoken		Date of Referral	
Age/DOB		Legal status	
Ethnicity		Gender	
Parent/Carers			
Name		Relationship to Child	
Address		Telephone Number	
Parent/Carers			
Name		Relationship to Child	
		Telephone Number	
Parent/Carers			
Name		Relationship to Child	
Address		Telephone Number	



Section 1. Vulnerabilities – These are things which may make a young person more at risk of being targeted for CSE. They give context to the specific indicators of CSE in section 2. However, the absence of these vulnerabilities does not preclude children being targeted; victims can come from any background and without any prior vulnerability. You may not need to complete this section if you are also doing a CAF or other standard risk assessment/referral form as long as, when summarising risk, you bear these factors in mind.

Migrant/refugee/Asylum Seeker/Trafficked status through NRM		Sexuality (If known)	
Known to Children’s Social Care/CP Plan/LAC, now or previously?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Physical/Learning Disabilities / communication disorders	
Involvement with the Youth Justice system? (if yes provide brief details including type of criminality)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Is the child receiving support or services from any other Agency, such as drug & alcohol or mental health services	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Has sexual exploitation previously been identified as a specific issue for this child? Please provide details	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If yes when:		
Neglect by Parent/Carer/Family member		History of / current family domestic abuse (risk of forced marriage/ honour-based violence /I child sexual abuse)	
Physical / emotional/ sexual abuse by Parent/ Carer/ Family member		History of / current substance misuse in family	
Poverty or Deprivation		Family history of exploitation or Prostitution	
Unsuitable or inappropriate accommodation (Inc. homeless, staying with inappropriate adults/hostel/B&B)		Family history of mental health difficulties impacting parenting	
Breakdown of Family relationships		Family bereavement	
Low self-esteem or history of being bullied or of bullying		Lack of positive relationship with a protective/ nurturing adult	
Recent bereavement or loss		Young carer	
Disconnecting from support networks i.e. family/friends		Living in a chaotic or dysfunctional household	
Unsure about their sexual orientation or unable to disclose sexual orientation to their families/friends		Living in a gang neighbourhood (postcode gangs)	



Gang association either through relatives, peers / intimate relationships		Ethnicity (bullying or gang ethnicity)	
<p>Section 2. Risk Indicators: Children are groomed and exploited in different ways. It may be difficult for parents, carers and practitioners to differentiate between ordinary teenage behaviour and the risk of or involvement in sexual exploitation but below are some signs that may signify if the child is being groomed for sexual exploitation or actually being sexually exploited.</p>			
<p>Within family / home / relationships</p>			
Change in behaviour - being more secretive / withdrawn / isolated from peers or not mixing with usual friends		Increasingly disruptive, hostile or physically aggressive at home or school Inc. use of sexualised language	
Associating / relationship with significantly older men or women who encourage emotional dependence, loyalty and isolation from safe relationships (record details of adults i.e. occupation/ description)		Physical or emotional abuse by a boyfriend / girlfriend or controlling adult including use of manipulation, violence and/or threats	
Associating with other sexually exploited children		Multiple callers (unknown adults/older young people) - (record description/names etc.)	
Estranged from family			
Regularly coming home late or going missing from home, care or education for any period of time (whether reported or not).		Returning home after long intervals appearing well cared for	



Health and Mental Health			
Change in physical appearance (new clothes, more/less make-up, weight gain/loss)		Increased health / sexual health related problems	
Marks or scars or physical injuries on the body or face which they try to conceal		Expressions of despair (Inc. depression, mental ill health, self-harm, suicide thoughts/ attempts, overdose, eating disorder)	
Branding (i.e. of gang logos)		Repeat/unplanned pregnancy or pregnancies (including ending in termination/ miscarriage(s))	
Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI's) and/or repeat tests particularly with negative results			
Behaviour and experiences			
Concealed / concerning use of the internet including web-cam, online gaming (via X-box, PlayStation), chat rooms etc.		Exclusion from school or unexplained absences from, or not engaged in school/ college/ training/ work	
Failing to respond to attempts to keep in touch by workers/carer or recent disengagement		Reports of being taken to hotels, nightclubs, takeaways or out of area by unknown adults	
Sexualised risk-taking, including on internet or mobile phone, such as sexting (sending explicit messages or photos to adults or peers)		Young gay/bisexual exploring sexuality in unsupported way	
Association with gangs		Increasing use of drugs or alcohol or misuse of drugs or alcohol	
Fear of victimisation from other gangs due to gang affiliation or rivalry		Constrained by 'rules' of a gang	
Inability to negotiate exit from a gang due to fear/dependency		Displaying signs of harassment/unwanted attention	



Fear of gang leaders		Evidence of sexual bullying and/or vulnerability through the internet and/or social networking sites	
Involved in criminal offending activity (i.e. ASB/criminal damage/theft)		Unusual association with groups of adults	
Appearance and possessions			
Unexplained amounts of money, mobiles, credit, expensive clothing, jewellery or other items/gifts		Overt sexualised dress	
Having multiple mobile phones, sim cards or use of a phone that causes concern – multiple callers or more texts/pings than usual		Possession of hotel keys/cards or keys to unknown premises	
Incidences <i>If any of these are known to have happened and the Police or Social Care are not aware you must refer to the local CSE Team, if there is one, otherwise to Social Care- or direct to the Police in emergencies.</i>			
Child under 13 engaging in penetrative sex with someone over 15 years		Entering/leaving vehicles, cars with unknown adults	
Child meeting different adults and exchanging or 'selling' sexual activity		Frequenting areas known for on/off street sex work	
Receiving rewards of money or goods for introducing peers to CSE adults.		Disclosure of sexual/physical assault followed by withdrawal of allegation	
Knowledge of towns or cities they have no previous connection with		Being taken to clubs or hotels and engaging in sexual activity	
Abduction or forced imprisonment		Association with taxi firms/takeaway owners (night-time economy)	
Being taken to brothels/ massage parlours		Seen in CSE hotspots (certain flats, recruiting areas, cars or houses)	
Please add any additional information that you feel is unusual/ relevant / concerning			



Action/s already taken or to be taken (with timescale):	Done (date) / To be done (timescales) and any appropriate details
Discuss with line manager	
Initiate CAF	
Contact local CSE Coordinator	
Refer to Children’s Social Care	
Discuss with Police regarding investigation	
Call strategy meeting/CIN meeting/CP case conference	
Contact/referral to specialist voluntary sector service	
Any other actions, treatment or monitoring arrangements	
Details of known suspects:	
Are there any risks that cannot be disclosed due to confidentiality/data protection? (Consider 5x5x5).	
Is there a risk present to others, i.e. other child/ vulnerable adult?	
What immediate risks does the young person face?	
For CSE Team Use: Initial Summary of Risk Level and response needed (Inc. check of other systems)	Refer to Social Care Immediate strategy meeting Refer to local multi-agency meeting Support agency to complete CAF / Signposting

Radicalisation – Extreme Ideology

Adopted from London Safeguarding Children Board

The Prevent Strategy

Terrorist groups seek to radicalise and recruit people to their cause. The aim of Prevent is to stop people becoming or supporting terrorists by challenging the spread of terrorist ideology, supporting vulnerable individuals, and working in key sectors and institutions.

Prevent addresses all forms of terrorism and non-violent extremism which can create an atmosphere conducive to terrorism and can popularise views which terrorists then exploit. The Prevent strategy makes clear that preventing people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism requires challenge to extremist ideas where they are used to legitimise terrorism and are shared by terrorist groups, The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 puts the existing Prevent programme on a statutory footing.

The Prevent Strategy sets out responsibilities for staff who engage with the public. They should:

- Understand what radicalisation means and why people may be vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism as a consequence of it;
- Be aware of what the government means by the term 'extremism' and the relationship between extremism and terrorism;
- Know what measures are available to prevent people from becoming drawn into terrorism and how to challenge the extremist ideology that can be associated with it;
- Understand how to obtain support for people who may be exploited by radicalising influence

Work to safeguard children and adults, including the provision of early intervention to protect and divert people away from being drawn into terrorist activity, is central to the revised Prevent strategy. Organisations can access training through their local prevent lead and their local safeguarding children board.

Safeguarding from radicalisation grooming

The grooming of children for the purposes of involvement in violent extremist activity is child abuse and professionals and volunteers working with children and young people should follow their agency, and local area policies and procedure for the safeguarding of children when they have concerns that a child or young person is at risk of, or is being, exploited in this way.

The direct or indirect grooming of children for involvement in any extremist activity causes harm, and professionals and volunteers working with children and families should be alert to the warning signs and intervene early to challenge and disrupt this process. Referrals to children's social care should be made where there are concerns that the child is at risk of harm and/or their health and development is likely to, or is being, impaired.

Advice regarding the assessment of risk in relation to extremism and support to identify appropriate interventions can be provided by Prevent Co-ordinators/Leads [every local authority has a lead]. However, if there is immediate cause for concern, then a referral to children's social care should be made.

Factors that may Lead to Extremism

The Channel guidance identifies the following as factors that may influence the decision of an individual to become involved in extremism:

- Exposure to an ideology that seems to sanction, legitimise or require violence, often by providing a compelling but fabricated narrative of contemporary politics and recent history;
- Exposure to people or groups who can directly and persuasively articulate that ideology and then relate it to aspects of a person's own background and life history;
- A crisis of identity and, often, uncertainty about belonging which might be triggered by a range of further personal issues, including experiences of racism, discrimination, deprivation and other criminality (as victim or perpetrator); family breakdown or separation;
- A range of perceived grievances, some real and some imagined, to which there may seem to be no credible and effective non-violent response.
- there is no single route to violent extremism nor is there a simple profile of those who become involved. For this reason, any attempt to derive a 'profile' can be misleading. It must not be assumed that these characteristics and experiences will necessarily lead to individuals becoming violent extremists, or that these indicators are the only source of information required to make an appropriate assessment about vulnerability.

Assessing Risk to Children

Concerns regarding a child may arise as a result of the following:

- The child expresses strongly held and intolerant views towards people who do not share his/her religious or political views;
- The child expresses verbal support for extreme views some of which may be in contradiction to British law. For example, they may, from time to time, espouse racist, sexist, homophobic or other prejudiced views and links these with a religion or ideology;
- The child expresses intolerant views towards peers which lead to their being socially isolated.

Concerns may lessen where:

- The child is open to other views;
- The child loses interest quickly;
- They appear to have superficial knowledge of the issues;
- Their behaviour has not changed;
- The child has a range of friends who do not appear to share their views;
- Their family challenge their views and/or behaviour;
- The family holds sexist, homophobic or otherwise prejudiced views derived from an interpretation of their religion, but they are not hate filled.

Concerns may increase where:

- The child has an association through family, friends and/or fellow students with members of extremist organisations;
- Friends or family have travelled to conflict zones, such as Syria, and:



- They went to support, or otherwise be involved in, extremist activity;
 - There is no information as to why they went; or
 - Although the reasons given for travelling do not involve support of extremist activity, they lack credibility.
- The child appears to have an in-depth knowledge of extremist ideology for example from known extremist texts/websites.
 - The child has age inappropriate knowledge.
 - The child has seen violent videos.
 - The child doesn't engage or is negatively when their views are questioned or challenged.
 - The child talks with fixed, scripted ideas, is un-swayed and won't accept alternative views.
 - The child uses phrases or soundbites from extremist websites/groups which appear to have been learnt by rote and are not necessarily understood.
 - The child's behaviour has changed in accordance with the extremist views they espouse, for example, their dress has changed and/or they object to associating with people who don't share their views.
 - The child tries to enforce their views on others – for example advocating separate spaces on the basis of gender or prioritising space on the basis of ethnicity.
 - The child's friendship group shares their views.
 - The child's family seem unconcerned and/or supportive of their child's views and behaviour.

Safeguarding Implementation/Action Plan Template

Action	Priority level	Person/Group responsible	Resources required	Comments & notes	Target completion date	Completed