Jersey Cycling Association
Safeguarding Policy & Procedures

In the event of a concern please contact
Safeguarding Officer – safeguarding@jerseycycling.je

1. Introduction

Safeguarding children & vulnerable adults at risk is everyone's business. The Jersey Cycling Association (JCA) recognises that it has a part to play in promoting the welfare of children & those adults that are considered vulnerable or at risk who access JCA organised events.

2. Purpose

The purpose of the safeguarding policy is to promote the safety and welfare of children & adults at risk who access JCA organised events. It also provides a clear guide on how to report a concern using local safeguarding procedures, and actions to take following the raising of a concern. Concerns will be reported to and manged by the recommended Safeguarding Partnership Board procedures. - Report A Concern | Safeguarding Partnership Jersey

3. Governance

The policy and procedures are intended to govern the conduct of all persons formally associated with the JCA. It shall apply to:

• JCA officials and persons acting for and on behalf of JCA.

• Club officers and members, riders, coaches, officials, and volunteers affiliated to the JCA.

• All persons participating in JCA and member club organised events.

• JCA appointed delegates and any employees

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4. Key Terms

The Jersey Safeguarding Partnership Board (Children) defines the following types of abuse:

Physical Abuse -

This includes hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating, or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces illness in a child.

Sexual Abuse -

This includes forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (eg rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing. Sexual abuse includes non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, including online and with mobile phones, or in the production of, pornographic materials, watching sexual activities or encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways or grooming a child in preparation for abuse (including via the internet). Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children. In addition, sexual abuse includes abuse of children through sexual exploitation.

Emotional Abuse -

Emotional abuse is the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and persistent effects on the child's emotional development, and may involve:

Conveying to children that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person

Imposing age or developmentally inappropriate expectations on children. These may include interactions that are beyond the child's developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction

Seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another eg where there is domestic violence and abuse

Serious bullying, causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger

Exploiting and corrupting children.

Neglect -

Neglect is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during

pregnancy as a result of maternal substance misuse, maternal mental ill health or learning difficulties or a cluster of such issues. Where there is domestic abuse and violence towards a carer, the needs of the child may be neglected.

The Jersey Safeguarding Partnership Board (Adults) defines the following

Types of abuse

Physical Abuse -

This includes hitting, slapping, pinching, pushing, misuse of medication and inappropriate holding or restraint. It may also include inappropriate sanctions or punishment and rough handling.

Sexual Abuse -

This includes rape, indecent exposure, sexual harassment, inappropriate looking or touching, sexual teasing or innuendo, sexual photography, subjection to pornography or witnessing sexual acts, sexual acts or indecent exposure to which the adult has not consented or was pressured into, including 'revenge porn' and 'sexting'. Any sexual relationship that develops between an adult in a position of trust and an adult with care and support needs may also constitute sexual abuse.

Financial Abuse -

This includes fraud, theft, taking property without permission, assuming ownership of money or items, scamming (which can be in person, by letter, phone and internet), coercion in relation to an adult's financial affairs including the writing of or changing a Will, and misuse of benefits. Financial abuse can involve small and large amounts of money or value of property. Financial abuse can be a criminal act, insidious and can be perpetrated by people well known to the adult at risk.

Discriminatory Abuse -

Discriminatory abuse is often on the grounds of age, race, gender or gender identity, culture, religion, sexual orientation or disability. It can also include derogatory comments, harassment and being denied treatment on grounds of age or mental health.

Emotional/Psychological Abuse -

This includes threats of harm or abandonment, blackmail, deprivation of contact, humiliation and ridicule, blaming, controlling, intimidation, coercion, harassment, isolation, cyber bullying, shouting and swearing, unreasonable support of services or support networks, denial of cultural or religious needs, denial of access to the development of social skills.

Neglect (and acts of omission) -

This includes ignoring medical, emotional or physical needs; failure to provide access to appropriate health, care and support or educational services; withholding the necessities of life including medication, adequate nutrition and heating.

Self-Neglect -

This includes a wide range of behaviour including neglect to care for one's personal hygiene, health, medical needs or surroundings and can include hoarding when it becomes extreme (including animal hoarding). In these circumstances there is no third-party abuser.

Organisational/Institutional Abuse -

This includes the mistreatment of people brought about by poor or inadequate care or support, or systematic poor practice that affects the whole care setting. It occurs when the individual's wishes and needs are sacrificed for the smooth running of a group, service or organisation. Organisational abuse is often an indication a poorly led service or may exist in care settings where there is a delinquent or bullying culture within the staff group.

Domestic Abuse -

This includes any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. Domestic abuse can encompass, but is not limited to psychological, physical, sexual, financial and emotional abuse.

Modern Slavery -

This includes offences of human trafficking, slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour. Victims of modern slavery are exploited in a range of ways. Both adults and children can be trafficked for the purposes of exploitation, with sexual exploitation, labour exploitation or criminal exploitation being the most common types. Other types also exist, including domestic servitude.

Hate & Mate Crime -

This includes when someone 'makes friends' with a person and goes on to abuse or exploit that relationship. The founding intention of the relationship, from the point of view of the perpetrator, is likely to be criminal. The relationship is likely to be of some duration and, if unchecked, may lead to a pattern of repeat and worsening abuse.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) -

This is recognised internationally as a violation of the human rights of girls and women and is an extreme form of discrimination against women. It is nearly always carried out on minors and is a violation of the rights of children. The practice also violates a person's rights to health, security and physical integrity, the right to be free from torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, and the right to life when the procedure results in death.

Other terms which are useful:

Adult at Risk- A person who has care and support needs (irrespective of whether such needs are being formally met) and, is experiencing, or is at risk of, abuse or neglect and is unable to protect themselves because of their care and support needs.

Concern - A safeguarding concern can be made by anyone and is the way of reporting abuse or neglect which are received or identified within any agency.

Disclosure - Disclosure is an action by an adult to communicate in any way that abuse/harm has occurred.

Investigation - Investigations may be required as part of a safeguarding enquiry and will be undertaken by professionals with the appropriate powers, and legal responsibilities. E.g., Police, and SPOR.

Safeguarding Adults - Safeguarding Adults is used to describe all work to help adults at risk stay safe from significant harm.

Safeguarding Adults Enquiry - Safeguarding Adults Enquiry is the process for responding to, and actions and decisions to be taken on, receipt of a report of a safeguarding adults concern

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5. Key Elements and Principles

All adults who access JCA events are to be treated with respect and autonomy. The safeguarding policy will promote the welfare and safety of those associated with JCA activities.

All persons will be treated with equality irrespective of age, disability, gender, marriage or civil partnership status, pregnancy, race, religion or beliefs, sex, and sexual orientation.

This policy should be read in conjunction with the JCA code of conduct.

Any persons deemed a risk to vulnerable adults by statutory authorities shall be prohibited from engaging in JCA activities.

One of the most important ways to protect adults at risk is to report your concerns.

Remember, it's not your responsibility to investigate an allegation or decide whether someone is being abused, but it is your responsibility to report the concern and pass on information to the appropriate person – email - safeguarding@jerseycycling.je .

6. What to do if you Witness or Receive a Disclosure of Abuse

a) Listen – Do not interrupt or stop someone from disclosing and do not ask for additional details

b) Do not ask leading questions – it's not your role to investigate and this may jeopardise a formal enquiry

c) Preserve evidence – this may be texts, call logs, letters, or clothing

d) Be open and honest – explain that you must inform the safeguarding officer/Police

e) Confidentiality – do no comment or pass the information to others who do not need to know

f) Do not contact the alleged abuser – this may put the victim and yourself or others at risk

g) Do not contact the persons next of kin or family immediately – this may need to be planned by statutory services

7. Procedures for Reporting a Concern - Report A Concern | Safeguarding Partnership Jersey

a) In an emergency, please contact the **States of Jersey Police** on 999. If you believe a person is at immediate risk of serious harm through abuse, then also call 999.

b) Discuss your concerns with the JCA Safeguarding Officer – safeguarding@jerseycycling.je

c) Children's Safguarding concerns will go through our Safeguarding officer and then through to The Children's & Families Hub – 01534 519000 - childrenandfamilieshub@gov.je - Children and Families Hub request for advice form - Section 1 - one.gov.je

d) Criminal matters that are not urgent will be reported by contacting the Police on **01534 612612**. Explain that you are calling regarding an adult safeguarding concern and ask to speak to the Public Protection Unit (PPU)

e) Adult safeguarding concerns should be reported via the Single Point of Referral (SPOR) for Adult Social Services – 01534 444440 - spor@health.gov.je - Raising-a-Concern-Form-January-2024-1.docx

f) Remain available to be contacted by services should the need arise.

g) The Safeguarding Officer will report the concerns to the JCA committee if necessary. The alleged perpetrator of any form of abuse shall remain prohibited from engaging in JCA activities until any Police investigations and/or safeguarding adult enquiries are completed.

Issued By	Jersey Cycling Executive Committee
Author	Jay Cracknell
Date	February 2026

Change History

Version	Date Issued	Issued By	Reason for Change