



## **BHA SAFEGUARDING POLICY**

### **Foreword**

The BHA's Vision is that *'Together we will build a brighter future for our sport, our horses and our people'*.

That brighter future for our sport means (among other things) seeking to attract the interest and participation of 'young people' (i.e. those under the age of 18), and it is vital that those young people who are involved in racing have a positive and fulfilling experience whilst engaged in racing activities, and are protected from all forms of abuse and harm. Similarly, it is important that 'adults at risk' (i.e. those who may be unable to protect themselves against significant harm or exploitation) also fully enjoy racing, and that they too are protected.

As the national governing body of racing, the BHA has a particular duty to protect young people and adults at risk from harm that may arise from their participation in racing activities. However, this duty is not confined to the BHA. It is shared by everyone in racing.

Through this Safeguarding Policy, the BHA has (or will) put in place practical measures, tailored to the requirements of racing, that seek to minimise the risk of harm, and enable the BHA to respond as appropriate to suspicions and concerns whenever and wherever they may arise.

In developing this Safeguarding Policy and its related procedures, the BHA has worked alongside a number of stakeholders in racing, including the British Racing School, the Northern Racing College, Racing Welfare, the National Trainers Federation, the Racecourse Association, the National Association of Stable Staff, the National Stud, the Thoroughbred Breeders Association, Racing Together, the Pony Racing Authority, the Professional Jockeys Association and the Jockeys Education and Training Scheme.

The BHA encourages all those involved in racing to consider their own safeguarding procedures and the risk of harm to young people or adults at risk in the course of their racing activities, particularly so where any individuals have direct, unsupervised access to young people or adults at risk. Where such risk is identified, the BHA expects steps to be taken in order to reduce that risk as far as possible, and the introduction of this Safeguarding Policy and accompanying procedures should be seen as complementing, rather than replacing, those steps.

This Safeguarding Policy addresses the following:

1. The BHA's key safeguarding principles
2. Who is covered by this Safeguarding Policy?
3. Abuse and harm
4. Inappropriate relationships with young people and adults at risk
5. Reporting safeguarding concerns
6. The BHA's response to reports of safeguarding concerns
7. The BHA's approach to information sharing



8. Safer recruitment practices, contracting for services, and criminal record checks
9. Useful contact details and sources of further information

This Safeguarding Policy will be supported by the introduction of:

- a BHA Safeguarding Code of Conduct, setting some minimum standards across the sport; and
- the BHA Safeguarding Regulations, enabling the BHA to support the aims of this Safeguarding Policy, with disciplinary and enforcement action where necessary.

In addition, the BHA will produce guidance and facilitate training in relation to safeguarding issues. Minor amendments will also be made to the licensing system to promote knowledge and understanding in this important area and to ensure that licensees are fully aware of and bound by the BHA Safeguarding Regulations.

The BHA will monitor the impact and effect of the introduction of these safeguarding measures, and changes may be made over time to reflect best practice and experience.

Let's keep racing enjoyable for all.



## 1. The BHA's key safeguarding principles

The welfare of young people and adults at risk within racing is paramount, and all young people and adults at risk within racing have the right to be protected from all forms of abuse and harm. The following key principles will guide the BHA's approach to safeguarding young people and adults at risk within racing:

- Where a young person or adult at risk is being abused (or at risk of being abused), the most appropriate body to address such concerns will typically be the social care team at the relevant local authority. In an emergency, or if it is suspected a crime has been committed, the police will typically be the most appropriate body to which concerns should first be reported. However, in its capacity as the governing body of racing, the BHA also has an important role to play.
- The BHA will work in partnership with the police, Children's Services Departments, Local Safeguarding Children Boards (and any successor bodies), the Disclosure and Barring Service, and any other appropriate authorities in accordance with their procedures, and in order to enable them to carry out their statutory duties to investigate concerns and protect young people and adults at risk.
- The BHA will work in partnership with all stakeholders in racing to support them in the investigation of concerns and to protect young people and adults at risk. The BHA will provide appropriate support to stakeholders in racing in improving their safeguarding policies and practices, with a view to achieving high safeguarding standards across racing.
- The BHA will take all allegations of abuse seriously and respond swiftly and appropriately.
- The BHA will challenge conduct within racing that is, or might be, harmful to young people or adults at risk.
- The BHA will support all of those involved in safeguarding cases, in particular any affected young people and adults at risk, their families, and those who report concerns to the BHA. The level of support will be appropriate to the circumstances of each individual case, and the circumstances of each affected individual.

*Note: Whilst this Safeguarding Policy concerns young people and adults at risk, the BHA is also committed to supporting any adults who may suffer from abuse and/or harm. The BHA will treat any such cases brought to its attention as a participant welfare issue (see <http://www.britishhorseracing.com/bha/participant-welfare/> for more information on participant welfare).*



## 2. Who is covered by this Safeguarding Policy?

2.1 With a few exceptions, the youngest age at which individuals participate in racing activities overseen by the BHA is 16. This Safeguarding Policy (and its supporting documentation and procedures) is designed primarily to protect all participants under the age of 18 and adults at risk who are engaged in racing activities overseen by the BHA.

2.2 This Safeguarding Policy therefore applies to everyone engaged in racing activities overseen by the BHA, including (but not limited to) the following participants:

- Jockey Coaches
- Owners
- Riders
- Riders' Agents
- Stable Staff
- Trainers
- Valets
- BHA employees, officials, and volunteers
- Those who are not performing roles licensed or permitted by, or registered with, the BHA but who are otherwise involved in racing activities overseen by the BHA. Examples may include (but not be limited to) racecourse officials, and service providers such as veterinarians, medical staff, physiotherapists, nutritionists, farriers etc.

*Note: This Safeguarding Policy is not intended to be exhaustive in relation to the safeguarding of young people and adults at risk within racing, and the BHA encourages all stakeholders to take steps to review and/or implement their own approach to safeguarding/safeguarding procedures (which should be seen as complementing this Safeguarding Policy).*



### 3. Harm and abuse

3.1 'Harm' is not a narrow concept, and can mean different things in different contexts. In a broad sense, however, the BHA considers 'harm' (in the context of this Safeguarding Policy) to be the consequence of any form of ill treatment that adversely affects physical or mental health, or intellectual, emotional, social or behavioural development.

3.2 More specifically, although not exclusively, 'harm' can result from 'abuse', which can be considered as conduct falling into one or more of the following five categories.

- Sexual abuse

Sexual abuse occurs when a young person or adult at risk is forced, persuaded or encouraged to take part in sexual activities. Such abuse does not have to involve physical contact and can take place online.

- Physical abuse

Physical abuse is causing physical harm to a young person or adult at risk, including by causing injuries such as bruises, broken bones, burns or cuts.

- Emotional abuse

Emotional abuse is the emotional mistreatment of a young person or adult at risk. It can also be considered as psychological abuse and can seriously damage mental health and wellbeing. Emotional abuse can involve scaring or humiliating a young person or adult at risk.

- Financial abuse

Financial abuse includes fraud, exploitation, pressure in connection with a young person or adult at risk's finances, or the misuse or misappropriation of property, possessions or benefits. In the racing context, the BHA is particularly concerned to ensure that young people and adults at risk are not corrupted for gambling purposes (which may be considered a form of emotional or financial abuse and/or an integrity concern).

- Neglect

Neglect is the persistent failure to meet a young person or adult at risk's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of their health or development e.g. by not meeting their essential needs for food, warmth and care, or failing to adequately supervise them.

3.3 Whilst all forms of abuse are to be taken seriously, any abuse that is motivated by, or involves reference (explicit or implicit) to, ethnic origin, nationality, colour, race, religion or belief, gender, gender reassignment, sexual orientation or disability, will be treated as a particularly serious matter.

3.4 Set out below are some potential indicators of abuse in young people and adults at risk:

**Potential indicators of abuse**

- Drinking alcohol frequently
- Secrecy and a reluctance to share information
- Talking of running away/engaging in escapism
- Challenging or disruptive behaviour
- Poor bonding or relationship with a parent/carer
- Acting out excessive violence
- Lacking social skills and having no (or few) friends
- No explanation for injuries or inconsistency with the account of what happened
- Injuries that are inconsistent with the person's lifestyle
- Bruising, cuts, welts, burns and/or marks on the body or loss of hair in clumps
- Frequent injuries
- Subdued or changed behaviour in the presence of a particular person
- The uncharacteristic use of explicit sexual language or significant changes in sexual behaviour or attitude
- Poor concentration, withdrawal, sleep disturbance
- Excessive fear/apprehension of, or withdrawal from, relationships
- Low self-esteem
- Uncooperative and aggressive behaviour
- Signs of distress: tearfulness, anger
- Substance abuse

*Note: In the event a young person or adult at risk displays one or more of these indicators, it should not lead to an automatic conclusion that they are suffering from abuse. However, the display of one or more of these indicators may – in the context of the circumstances relating to the individual - prompt concern that warrants further attention. The above list is not intended to be exhaustive.*



#### **4. Inappropriate relationships with young people and adults at risk**

- 4.1 The BHA recognises that in racing, as in many activities, sexual relationships can develop. However, an adult in a position of trust - meaning where an individual employs, cares for, advises, mentors, supervises or coaches a young person or adult at risk in the context of racing activities - must not enter into an inappropriate sexual relationship with a young person or adult at risk (whom they employ, care for etc.).
- 4.2 A sexual relationship between an adult in a position of trust and young person or adult at risk will often be a breach of trust and an abuse of the relevant adult's position. Whilst it might not be a criminal offence, if concerns of an inappropriate relationship are reported to the BHA, the BHA will treat such concerns very seriously. The circumstances may result in investigation and/or disciplinary action under the BHA Safeguarding Regulations and, depending on the circumstances of the relationship, the BHA may have a legal duty to refer the matter to law enforcement authorities.



## 5. Reporting safeguarding concerns

- 5.1 Where there are concerns in relation to the safety and/or wellbeing of a young person or adult at risk, it is important that those concerns are reported to the appropriate authorities in order that appropriate action may be taken to protect that young person or adult at risk. In emergencies or serious cases, this means reporting to the police or child protection authorities. The BHA's core aims in relation to safeguarding, as a regulatory body, are to (i) seek to prevent harm to young people and adults at risk in racing, and (ii) take appropriate action against those who harm, or pose a risk of harm, to young people or adults at risk within racing. It is for those reasons that the BHA also wishes to receive reports of concerns, and it is appropriate that it does so.
- 5.2 In all cases of concerns reported directly to the BHA, the BHA will consider how best to respond, but all concerns that warrant and/or require referral to police and/or child protection authorities will be shared with those authorities (if not already reported directly to those authorities), who will be best placed to manage such cases. The BHA will then liaise with those authorities in relation to any action the BHA may propose to take, and support those authorities as may be necessary or appropriate. If an individual has made a report about someone in racing to the police and/or child protection authorities, but does not wish to report it directly to the BHA for any reason, then the BHA should instead be informed on a 'no names' basis that a report has been made, and to which force/authority it has been made (the BHA can then liaise with that force/authority to determine whether any action by the BHA is appropriate).

### *Making a report to the BHA*

- 5.3 The BHA wants to be presented with any information, from any source, where there is reason to believe that a participant in racing has presented or presents a risk of harm to one or more young persons or adults at risk (and the information relates thereto).
- 5.4 It is not the responsibility of those reporting concerns to the BHA to determine if a young person or adult at risk has been abused or is otherwise at risk of harm. In the first instance all concerns should be reported directly to the BHA and any other appropriate bodies (for example the police if criminal activity is suspected or in an emergency). The BHA will support those who wish to make a report, and provide any guidance that may be necessary in relation to the making of a report.
- 5.5 Reports can be made to the BHA either:
- Via email to [safeguarding@britishhorseracing.com](mailto:safeguarding@britishhorseracing.com); or
  - By telephone to the BHA Lead Safeguarding Manager on 020 7152 0117 or 07826 552393.

A BHA Safeguarding Incident Report Form has been produced, in order to assist the reporting process. This can be located on the BHA's website at <http://britishhorseracing.wufoo.com/forms/safeguarding-incident-report-form/>





- 5.6 When reporting a concern to the BHA, the person making the report should:
- Focus on the facts rather than opinion i.e. what exactly has been observed, seen, heard, or disclosed; and
  - Distinguish clearly between what the person making the report knows first hand, and what he or she has been told by others.
- 5.7 All reports received by the BHA will be treated in confidence and will be shared only with individuals within the BHA, or with those from whom the BHA may seek advice on confidential terms (such as lawyers and safeguarding professionals), on a strictly 'need to know' basis. The details of the report may also be shared with other bodies (again on a 'need to know' basis and to the extent appropriate) where that is in the interests of preventing harm to any young person(s) or adult(s) at risk. The BHA's approach to information sharing is set out in section 7 of this Safeguarding Policy.
- 5.8 The BHA will do everything it reasonably can in order to ensure that individuals can raise a matter of concern to the BHA without fear of victimisation, subsequent discrimination or other disadvantage. It is for that reason that, first, reports are treated in confidence and, secondly, it will be a disciplinary offence under the BHA's Disciplinary Policy and Procedure to disadvantage someone on the basis that he or she has raised, or is believed to have raised, a safeguarding concern with the BHA (unless that concern was manifestly motivated by malice).
- 5.9 Whilst the BHA will do its best to protect the identity of 'whistleblowers', the investigation process may reveal the source of the information and a witness statement may be required as part of the evidence in a case. In such instances, the BHA will give advanced warning of this to the person who made the report, and discuss any consequences arising.

#### *Becoming aware of a concern*

- 5.10 Concerns might be raised as a result of the following (this list is not intended to be exhaustive):
- Something a young person or adult at risk has said.
  - Signs or suspicions of abuse.
  - Allegations made against an individual.
  - Observation or perception of inappropriate behaviour.
- 5.11 Individuals who become aware of another's concern should:
- Stay calm and reassure the person who has made them aware of the concern.
  - Listen carefully to what they are told and carefully document it in writing, and then sign, date and securely keep any notes should they later be required for evidentiary purposes.



- Not challenge the account presented to them but ask questions if clarification is required (although questions should not be phrased in a leading way).
- Explain that they will need to report the concern to others, and explain who those others might be.
- Not approach an alleged abuser in any manner (unless circumstances dictate otherwise e.g. the alleged abuser is an employee of the person who has become aware of the concern).
- Maintain confidentiality (e.g. do not discuss the concern with others, including friends, family and colleagues).
- Report the concern to the appropriate authorities and the BHA as promptly as possible (or dial 999 in an emergency).



## **6. The BHA's response to reports of safeguarding concerns**

6.1 Depending on the circumstances of each case, the following people will lead the BHA's response to a safeguarding concern:

- The BHA Lead Safeguarding Manager

The BHA Lead Safeguarding Manager is responsible for promoting the welfare of all participants in racing. His or her role includes the development, implementation, operation and enforcement of this Safeguarding Policy.

- National Safeguarding Panel for Sport (NSP), administered by Sport Resolutions

In putting together this Safeguarding Policy, the BHA has engaged with the NSP. The NSP is a group of safeguarding experts drawn from a mix of legal, policing, social work, offender management and sports administration backgrounds. Members of the NSP will assist the BHA by:

- (i) Undertaking investigations into reports of safeguarding concerns; and
- (ii) Sitting on specialist, independent arbitration panels to handle BHA safeguarding cases.

6.2 All reports received by the BHA will in the first instance be considered by the BHA Lead Safeguarding Manager or another member of staff of the BHA (under the direction of the BHA Lead Safeguarding Manager) who is trained to consider and respond to the report of a safeguarding concern, in consultation with the Director of Integrity and Regulation. The BHA's initial response to a safeguarding report will depend on the nature of the concern and its specific facts (but, as above, will always include referral to the police and/or social services where warranted and/or required).

6.3 The BHA expects to be made aware of concerns by racing persons or organisations where there are reasonable grounds to consider that an individual poses, or may pose, a risk of harm to young people or adults at risk within the wider racing community. Where concerns are reported to the BHA by another racing person or organisation in relation to a participant's role in racing, the BHA will liaise with that person or organisation to determine the most appropriate response. The BHA may, without prejudice to its own ability to later investigate the matter or issue disciplinary proceedings, refer the matter to another organisation within racing (including the organisation that reported the matter to the BHA) if it is satisfied that that is appropriate in all the circumstances of the case (including, in particular, (i) that the BHA has confidence that the matter will be appropriately investigated/addressed, and (ii) that other organisation can keep the BHA informed of the matter's progress).

6.4 All cases progressed by the BHA will be investigated by the BHA and/or by an expert investigator appointed by the BHA from the NSP.

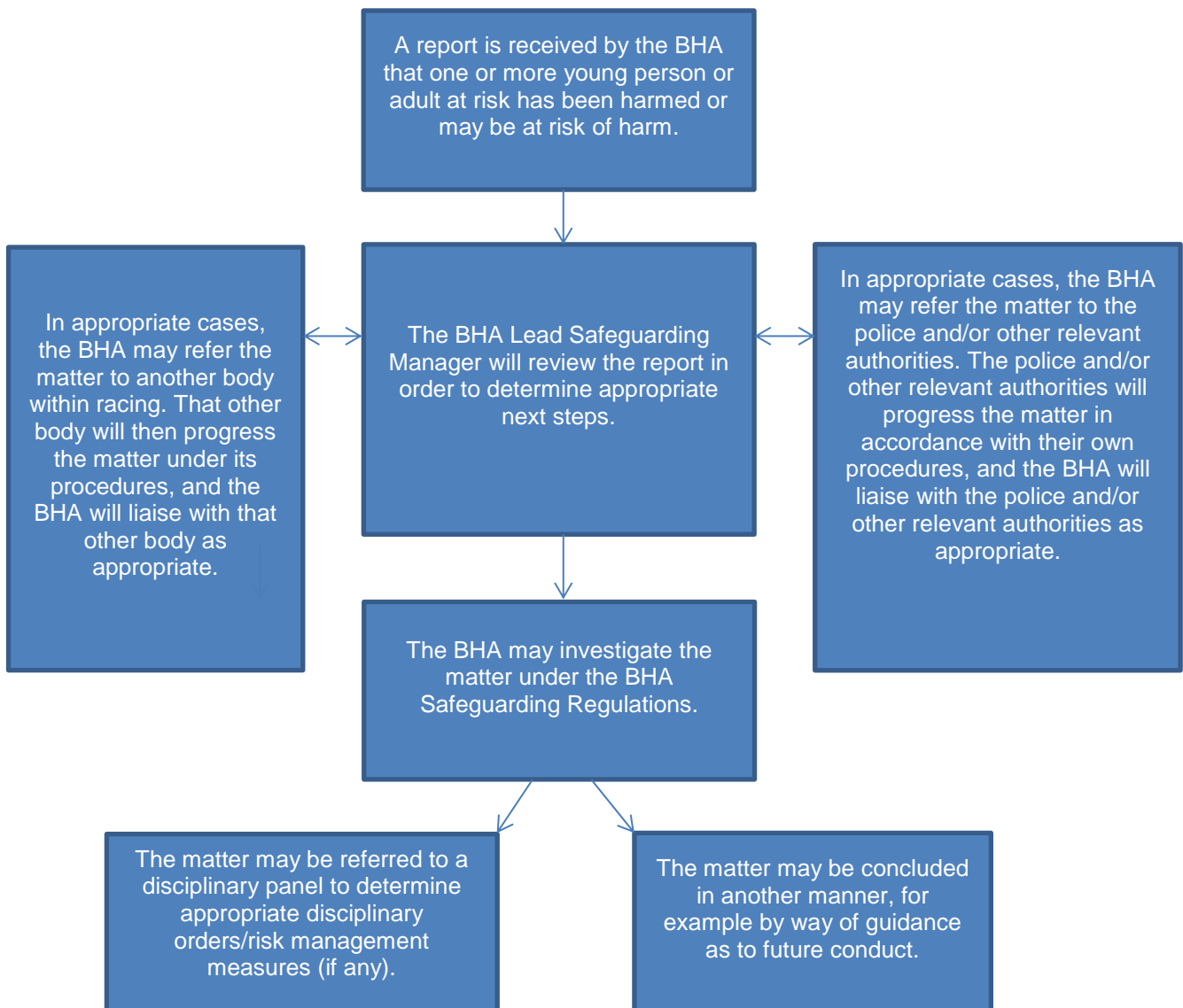
6.5 The amount of contact required between the maker of a report and those investigating the report will vary depending on the nature of the concern and its specific facts and whether further information or clarification is required.



- 6.6 Where (in a particular case) it is determined by the BHA (whether as the result of a report or otherwise) that a person poses a risk of harm to one or more young persons or adults at risk, the matter will be dealt with in accordance with the BHA Safeguarding Regulations. This may result in a temporary suspension order until the matter is determined (which is a neutral act that is not indicative of a person's guilt) and, should it be found that wrongdoing has occurred, disciplinary orders up to and including a lifetime ban from racing.
- 6.7 Where (in a particular case) it is determined by the BHA that no relevant person poses a foreseeable risk of harm to one or more young persons or adults at risk but an understandable concern was raised, it might be the case that the BHA or others give guidance to any relevant individual in relation to his or her future conduct (for example for less serious or inadvertent breaches of the BHA Safeguarding Code of Conduct).
- 6.8 Whilst the welfare of young people and adults at risk is paramount, the BHA recognises it also has a duty to those accused of wrongdoing. Consideration will therefore be given as to what level of support should be provided to the accused in each case, which may include such things as access to support services and pro bono legal advice.
- 6.9 It is unlikely that it will be possible in any case to determine exact timescales for when cases will be resolved. However, the BHA will always try to ensure that all parties know what procedure will be followed and what the expected time scales are, as well as any changes to those timescales and why.



Summary flowchart outlining the progress of reports received by the BHA



**Note:**

The BHA wants to be presented with any information, from any source, where there is reason to believe that a participant in racing has presented or presents a risk of harm to one or more young persons or adults at risk.

Where a young person or adult at risk is being abused (or at risk of being abused), the most appropriate body to first address such concerns will typically be the social care team at the relevant local authority. In an emergency, or if it is suspected a crime has been committed, the police will typically be the most appropriate body to which concerns should first be reported. Any reports to the BHA in such cases should be made after reporting the concern to the local authority/police (unless the local authority/police specifically advise against reporting the matter to the BHA for any reason).

In all cases, the BHA will support those who wish to make a report, and provide any guidance that may be necessary in relation to the making of a report.



## **7. The BHA's approach to information sharing**

- 7.1 The BHA recognises that information sharing is vital to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of young people and adults at risk. The BHA also recognises that decisions about how much information to share, with whom and when, can have a profound impact on individuals' lives.
- 7.2 The BHA adopts the following principles of information sharing in relation to safeguarding (adapted from HM Government's 'Golden Rules' concerning information sharing, contained within the 'Advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents and carers' government advice document):
- Data protection legislation, human rights law and the law relating to confidentiality are not barriers to justified information sharing, but provide a framework to ensure that personal information about living individuals is shared appropriately.
  - The BHA will be open and honest with individuals (and/or their family where appropriate) from the outset about why, what, how and with whom information will, or could, be shared and seek their agreement, unless it is unsafe or inappropriate to do so.
  - Where there is any doubt as to the appropriateness of information sharing, the BHA will provide guidance to those who wish to provide information to it, and where necessary seek advice from other practitioners and experts in relation to information sharing (in each case without disclosing concerned individuals' identities if possible).
  - The BHA will share information to the extent it is necessary, proportionate, and relevant, and will do so in a manner that is adequate, accurate, timely and secure.
  - The BHA will keep an adequate record of its decision-making in relation to information sharing.
- 7.3 The BHA processes personal data received in reports and otherwise collected as part of its safeguarding investigations in accordance with applicable data protection law, for the purposes of meeting its safeguarding responsibilities as set out in this policy. More information on the BHA's processing of personal data can be found in the BHA's privacy notices. These can be located on the BHA's website at [www.britishhorseracing.com/about/data-protection/](http://www.britishhorseracing.com/about/data-protection/).



## **8. Safer recruitment practices, contracting for services, and criminal record checks**

8.1 In the course of employing, engaging or instructing any individual in work that involves working with or alongside any one or more young person or adult at risk, the BHA recommends that appropriate steps are considered and undertaken to seek to ensure that the person to be employed, engaged or instructed is suitable for such work i.e. that they do not present a known or foreseeable risk of harm to young people or adults at risk.

### *Safer recruitment practices*

8.2 In the context of seeking to protect young people and adults at risk, this may include such recruitment steps as:

- Obtaining written references, particularly from people who are in a position to comment on the individual's previous work with young people and/or adults at risk.
- Exploring the individual's attitudes towards, and ability to communicate with, young people and/or adults at risk.
- Ensuring that the individual is aware of this BHA Safeguarding Policy, the BHA Safeguarding Code of Conduct, the BHA Safeguarding Regulations, and any relevant guidance, as well as any relevant policies and procedures of the employer/engager/instructor. Similarly, safeguarding training may also be appropriate.
- Seeking voluntary disclosure of criminal records and asking the individual whether they have ever been (i) known to any local authority as being a risk or potential risk to young people and/or adults at risk, and/or (ii) the subject of any disciplinary investigation and/or sanction by any organisation due to concerns about their behaviour towards young people and/or adults at risk.
- Undertaking criminal record checks through the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS), subject to eligibility requirements (guidance can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/dbs-check-requests-guidance-for-employers>).

### *Contracting for services*

8.3 When contracting for services with third parties that may involve any individual working closely alongside, or coming into close contact with, young people and/or adults at risk, the BHA recommends that comfort is obtained that such individuals will not pose a foreseeable risk of harm to young people or adults at risk. This may include taking such steps as obtaining the relevant third party's child protection/safeguarding policies, obtaining confirmation that no individual will be left unsupervised with young people and/or adults at risk, and/or that individuals involved in the provision of services have been subject to (and passed) appropriate screening processes (e.g. criminal record checks).

### *Criminal record checks*

8.4 For those who work closely with young people and/or adults at risk, a criminal record check may be appropriate. This applies especially to individuals who undertake



'regulated activity', which is a statutory term defined in the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 (as amended). In England, Wales, and Northern Ireland, such individuals are eligible for the highest level of criminal record check, which will reveal (i) whether an individual is barred from 'regulated activity', and (ii) any information the police 'reasonably believe to be relevant'. This process is overseen by the Disclosure and Barring Service (see <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/disclosure-and-barring-service>).

- 8.5 The BHA is keen to determine the extent to which 'regulated activity' with young people is taking place within racing. The BHA has therefore produced the flowchart set out below in order to help those who might be employing, engaging or instructing individuals undertaking 'regulated activity' make that determination in the first instance. In the event that it is determined that an individual may be undertaking regulated activity, please contact BHA Lead Safeguarding Manager for further information and guidance.
- 8.6 The BHA will monitor the position in relation to criminal records checks and regulated activity and, at a future date, may consider amendments to this BHA Safeguarding Policy and/or the BHA Safeguarding Regulations and/or the issuing of further guidance.
- 8.7 For completeness, in Scotland criminal records checks are overseen by Disclosure Scotland (see <https://www.mygov.scot/disclosure-types/>), which operates a similar system in relation to 'regulated work'. However, in order to allow the BHA to determine the extent to which 'regulated activity' is taking place in racing, for the sake of consistency the BHA would be grateful if those in Scotland could consider their activities concerning young people in the context of 'regulated activity'.







## 9. Useful contact details and sources of further information

### **BHA**

Email: [safeguarding@britishhorseracing.com](mailto:safeguarding@britishhorseracing.com)

Matt Mancini, BHA Lead Safeguarding Manager

Tel: 07826 552393                      Email: [mmancini@britishhorseracing.com](mailto:mmancini@britishhorseracing.com)

Chris Watts, Head of Integrity - Assurance

Tel: 020 7152 0175                      Mob 07969 863389

Email: [cwatts@britishhorseracing.com](mailto:cwatts@britishhorseracing.com)

### **Industry bodies**

#### Racing Welfare

24 Hour Helpline – 0800 6300 443

Text – 0786 0079 043

[www.support.racingwelfare.co.uk/app/ask](http://www.support.racingwelfare.co.uk/app/ask)

[www.support.racingwelfare.co.uk/app/chat/chat\\_launch](http://www.support.racingwelfare.co.uk/app/chat/chat_launch)

#### British Racing School

Lawrie Gillespie, Senior Designated Professional for Safeguarding

Tel: 01638 665103    Email: [lawrie.gillespie@brs.org.uk](mailto:lawrie.gillespie@brs.org.uk)

#### Northern Racing College

Joanne Ellis, Designated Person for Learner Protection

Tel: 01302 861020    Email: [joanne.ellis@northernracingcollege.co.uk](mailto:joanne.ellis@northernracingcollege.co.uk)

### **External and statutory bodies**

#### NSPCC Helpline

Tel: 0808 800 5000

Email: [help@nspcc.org.uk](mailto:help@nspcc.org.uk)

#### Child Protection in Sport Unit



Email: [cpsu@nspcc.org.uk](mailto:cpsu@nspcc.org.uk)

Childline

Freephone: 0800 1111

[www.childline.org.uk/get-support/1-2-1-counsellor-chat/](http://www.childline.org.uk/get-support/1-2-1-counsellor-chat/)

Ann Craft Trust

Tel: 0115 9515400

Email: [ann-craft-trust@nottingham.ac.uk](mailto:ann-craft-trust@nottingham.ac.uk)