



OUR CHILD FRIENDLY SAFEGUARDING POLICY

2026/27

All children and young people have the right to feel safe. When we feel safe, we usually feel good about ourselves. We can relax and enjoy life.

ALL CHILDREN HAVE THE RIGHT TO

- An education that enables them to reach their potential.
- Be raised by or have a relationship with their parents.
- Express their opinions and be listened to.
- Protection from violence, abuse or neglect.

WHAT IS IT?

This safeguarding policy is designed specifically for young people; it can be read alongside PiTC's main safeguarding policy:

[Contact us | Pompey In The Community](#)

WHAT IS IT FOR?

- To help you understand what we mean by safeguarding.
- To show how we keep you safe.
- It is the responsibility of every member of staff, volunteer and visitor to ensure that they work in a way that will safeguard and promote the welfare of all children and young people at Portsmouth Football Club.

Abuse is never ok and if you are being or have been abused you must remember – it is not your fault. There is always someone who can help you.

DON'T BE SCARED TO TELL SOMEONE, WE WILL ALWAYS LISTEN

We will help you in the following ways:

- We will listen to you with an open mind and take you seriously.
- We will support and encourage you and will respect your wishes and views.

- We will provide a safe space for you to talk about anything that is worrying you.
- We will work with your parents or carers as well as other agencies to contribute to and develop a plan of support.

You can talk to any member of staff, but you should know there are some staff who are responsible for your safeguarding. These staff are known as Designated Safeguarding Officers.

Pompey in the Community

- Dave Arnold – Lead Safeguarding Manager and Matchday Safeguarding Officer
- Clare Martin – Designated Safeguarding Officer

You can also email:

safeguarding@pompeyfc.co.uk

have been exposed to sexual activity or that

We can't keep secrets. If we need to protect you or someone else from harm, then we will need to tell others who can help. If this stops you telling a trusted adult in the club – please call CHILDLINE on 0800 1111

TYPES OF ABUSE

This is when a child is deliberately harmed by an adult or another child. It can happen over a period of time, or it can be a one-off action.

There are four main categories of abuse:

PHYSICAL

When someone deliberately hurts or harms a young person. Examples of this include hitting, kicking, biting, burning, breaking bones, shaking.

EMOTIONAL

When someone deliberately tries to upset, scare, humiliate, isolate or ignore a young person. This could be someone in your family, a family friend or someone you are in a relationship with. It could also be a result of you witnessing domestic abuse in your home.

NEGLECT

The ongoing failure to meet a child's basic needs. You might be left hungry or dirty, without proper clothing, shelter or supervision or may not be taken to see a doctor when you are ill. There may be lots of different reasons why a young person is neglected, and it is important that we know so we can help.

SEXUAL

When a young person is forced or tricked into sexual activities. You might not understand what is happening is abuse or that it is wrong. Sexual abuse can happen in person or online and doesn't always mean that someone has touched you physically. It could be that you

you were made to act in an inappropriate way.

OTHER TYPES OF ABUSE:

BULLYING

Is deliberate behaviour, repeated and over time which intentionally hurts someone. It can be Physical – hitting, punching, pushing; Verbal – name calling, gossiping, threatening; Emotional – intimidating, humiliating, ignoring or isolating someone; If you think you or someone you know is being bullied, talk to your parents, carers or someone at the club so they can help it to stop.

EXPLOITATION

This may be sexual such as, touching you in areas you are not comfortable with or forcing you to do sexual things you do not want to do. This may also be asking you to hide packages or take drugs to another person. Are they giving you something in exchange for doing something that is illegal or that you do not want to do, e.g., money, food, phone credit, clothes, drugs and alcohol.

RADICALISATION

This is a process where people, who have views which may be considered radical or extreme, encourage you to support their views and in some cases ask you to support in terrorist groups and activities - this is a form of harm.

ONLINE

Computers and mobile phones help us all to share things and talk to our friends or family, but they can also make it easier for bullies and other people that want to hurt you to get close to you. It is important to know how to keep yourself safe on your computer, your

phone and on websites. To find out more information on how to stay safe online, use the ChildLine website below:

[Online safety | Childline](#)

Written by	David Arnold (Lead Safeguarding Manager)
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