



CSC Cymru
Wales ACO

Cricketeens Safeguarding Guidance

1. Who are Cricketeens?
 - a. Young cricketers aged 13-18
 - b. Certified as having attended a Wales ACO Cricketeens course or an ECBACO Young Cricket Officials course
2. General principles
 - a. We adopt the ECB's Safe Hands Safeguarding and Protecting Children Policy Statement
 - b. Although we are not a Club, we are in a similar position so are required to produce this Policy Statement
3. Risk assessment
 - a. Abuse, as widely defined to include bullying and other behaviours as well as physical abuse
 - b. Appointing Cricketeens to a level beyond their competence
 - c. Injury while officiating. This risk is obviously increased in hard ball cricket and as the matches officiated include older players
 - d. Risk of injury to others in events in which Cricketeens are officiating
4. Legal issues
 - a. Cricketeens under the age of 18 may be sued but generally they will be held only to the standard of behaviour expected of someone of the age in question. Those aged 16 or over will be held to the adult standard
 - b. Those responsible for appointing/managing Cricketeens are potentially liable if injury occurs to Cricketeens or to players in matches being officiated by them.
5. DBS checks
 - a. Everyone over the age of 16 is eligible for a check.
 - b. All Cricketeens who are ACO members will have a DBS check.
 - c. ACO membership cannot be renewed without a current DBS
 - d. This is policed both by the ACO centrally and by the Wales ACO Welfare Officer
6. Insurance
 - a. Officiating at any level involves
 - i. Risk of injury to self
 - ii. Risk of injury to others

- b. The 2020 version of ACO insurance covers own injury and public liability for members over the age of 14. The own injury cover does not apply below the age of 14 but the public liability does
7. ACO Membership
- a. ACO membership carries automatic cover under the insurance mentioned in paragraph 4.
 - b. For 2020 at least, those under 18 have free membership of the ACO and we register them post-course
8. Own Club
- a. A Cricketeen carrying on activities in his/her own club is likely to be under the umbrella of the club's insurance
9. Dynamos/Softball
- a. Such events will be supervised by a RAP, who will carry ultimate responsibility for any adverse incident involving a Cricketeen or a participant
 - b. ECBACO confirms that members' public liability insurance covers these eventualities
 - c. No need for any age restriction for officiating in these forms of cricket
10. RDC/festivals
- a. The events are organised by CW and there are coaches present to manage the players so the lead coach is the RAP *for the players*
 - b. WACO do not consider that Cricketeens are covered by the coaching RAP as we select those who attend and instruct them to score/umpire as the case may be.
 - c. An appropriate adult from WACO should be present in order to provide mentoring/instruction etc and that adult will be the RAP so far as Cricketeens are concerned.
11. Junior league/Regional Cricket
- a. We see no reason why those who are 14+ should not officiate in any of these categories of cricket, subject to certain conditions:
 - i. Competence to stand at that level
 - ii. Recommended that those under 16 should officiate "2 age groups down" in hardball cricket so U15 may officiate U13 and so on.
 - iii. An appropriate adult ACO member stands at the other end and acts as a mentor/trainer/protector, or a third official is present on the boundary to carry out those functions
 - iv. If remuneration is involved, the Cricketeen receives the same payment as the adult.
12. Adult cricket
- a. We see no reason why those who are 16+ should not officiate in adult cricket, subject to certain conditions:
 - i. Competence to stand at that level
 - ii. An appropriate adult ACO member stands at the other end and acts as a mentor/trainer/protector.

- iii. If remuneration is involved, the Cricketeen receives the same payment as the adult.

13. Scorers

- a. The management of scorers is a separate, and more difficult, issue
- b. There is no need for any age restrictions so long as the scorer is competent.
- c. Scorers are usually with their own club so there is a RAP present in the form of the captain/team manager/coach
- d. Supervision is inevitably limited, especially if there is a remote scoreboard
- e. The opposition scorer may not be an ACO member nor have a valid DBS check so there is an obvious vulnerability
- f. Best practice is that Cricketeen should not score in a scoreboard but should be in a position which is visible to and within earshot of a responsible adult unless
 - i. The other scorer has a current DBSOR
 - ii. There is active and continual supervision of the Cricketeen scorer by a RAP from his team or club.

14. This guidance note was approved

- a. By the Board of Cricket Wales on 27th February 2020
- b. By the Cricket Wales Welfare Council on 24th March 2020

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