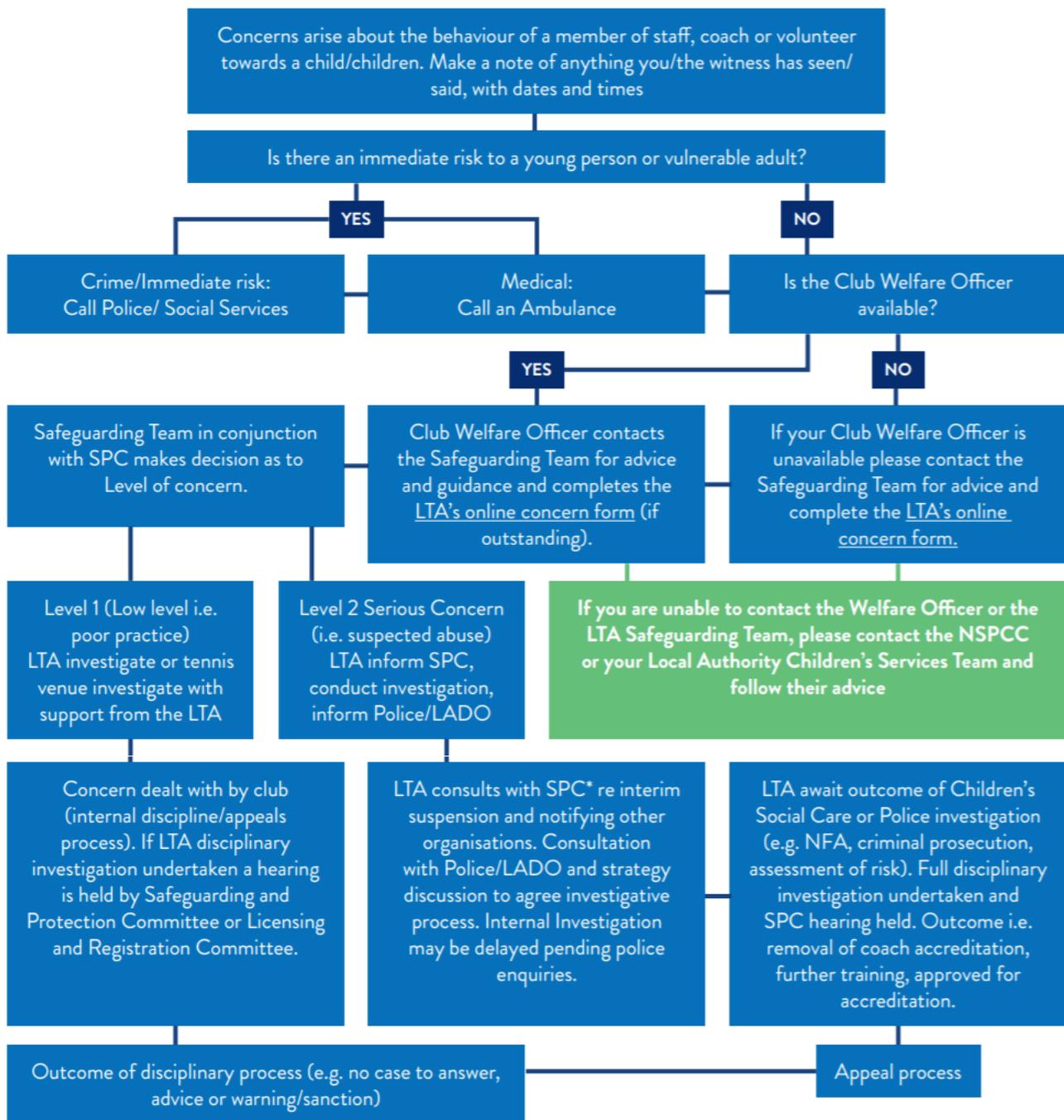


Farnham Common Tennis Club **Safeguarding Policy**

Including standards, code of conduct and reporting a safeguarding concern procedure.

Concern Reporting Procedure

Anyone who is concerned about the well-being of a child/adult at risk, or has a disclosure of abuse or neglect made to them must follow the following procedure:



USEFUL CONTACTS

LTA Services team: 020 8487 7000
 Email: safeandinclusive@lta.org.uk
 NSPCC: 0808 800 5000
 Emergency Services: 999

NOTE

Note: You should inform the parent/carer of the concern, unless you believe it would put the child/adult at risk, yourself or others at risk

LTA ONLINE CONCERN FORM

<https://safeguardingconcern.lta.org.uk/>

Safeguarding Policy

1. Policy statement

Farnham Common Tennis Club (FCTC) is committed to prioritising the well-being of all children and adults at risk, promoting safeguarding in our club at all times, including all programmes and events we run. This Policy outlines how we strive to minimise risk, deliver a positive tennis experience for everyone and respond appropriately to all safeguarding concerns/disclosures.

2. Use of terminology

Child: a person under the age of eighteen years.

Adult at risk of abuse or neglect: an adult who has care and support needs; is experiencing, or is at risk of abuse or neglect; and because of their care and support needs cannot protect themselves against actual or potential abuse or neglect.

Safeguarding children: protecting children from abuse and neglect, preventing the impairment of children's health or development, ensuring that they grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care, and taking action to enable all children to have the best life chances.

Safeguarding adults at risk: protecting adults from abuse and neglect. Enabling individuals to achieve the outcomes that matter to them in their life; protecting their right to live in safety, free from abuse and neglect. Empowering and supporting them to make choices, stay safe and raise any concerns.

Beginning with the assumption that an individual is best-placed to make decisions about their own well-being, taking proportional action on their behalf only if someone lacks the capacity to make a decision; is exposed to a life-threatening risk; someone else may be at risk of harm; or a criminal offence has been committed or is likely to be committed.

(See Appendix A for full glossary of terms).

3. Scope

This Policy is applicable to all players, club members, coaches, committee members, parents and volunteers. It is in line with LTA advice and national legislation and applicable across the UK. Advice, guidance and support is available from the LTA Safeguarding Team.

4. Responsibility for the implementation of the Safeguarding Policy, Code of Conduct and Reporting Procedure

SAFEGUARDING IS EVERYONE'S RESPONSIBILITY: NOT RESPONDING TO A SAFEGUARDING CONCERN IS NOT AN OPTION.

- Our club’s committee has overall accountability for this Policy and its implementation.
- FCTC Welfare Officer **Kirstin Stephens** is responsible for updating this Policy in line with legislative and club developments (last updated April 2020).
- All individuals involved in/present at the club are required to adhere to the Policy and Code of Conduct.
- The LTA Safeguarding Team can offer support to help tennis clubs proactively safeguard.

Where there is a safeguarding concern/disclosure:

- The individual who is told about, hears, or is made aware of the concern/disclosure is responsible for following the Reporting a Safeguarding Concern Procedure. Unless someone is in immediate danger, they should inform FCTC Welfare Officer (Kirstin Stephens) and/or LTA Safeguarding Team and/or National Safeguarding Lead.
- The Club Welfare Officer and Safeguarding Leads are responsible for reporting safeguarding concerns to the LTA Safe Safeguarding Team.
- The LTA Safeguarding Team is responsible for assessing all safeguarding concern/disclosures that are reported to them and working with the Club Welfare Officer and national Safeguarding Leads to follow up as appropriate on a case-by-case basis, prioritising the well-being of the child/ adult at risk at all times. Dependent on the concern/disclosure, a referral may be made to:
 - The police in an emergency (999)
 - FCTC Welfare Officer - Kirstin Stephens (mobile: 07740 472695 / kirstin.stephens@gmail.com)
 - Susan Sheahan, Bucks Tennis Safeguarding Officer(07817 769766 or safeguarding@buckstennis.com)
 - LTA Safeguarding Team 020 8487 7000 or safeguarding@lta.org.uk
 - Local Authority Children’s Services - Buckinghamshire County Council’s First Response Team on 01296 383962.
 - Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO).
 - Local Authority Adult Social Care Team: 01296 383204

5. Breaches of the Safeguarding Policy, Code of Conduct and Reporting Procedure

Where there are concerns that safeguarding good practice has not been followed, players, coaches, club members, parents, volunteers are encouraged to follow the club’s whistleblowing procedure. Alternatively, the LTA Safeguarding Team can be contacted on 020 8487 7000 or safeguarding@LTA.org.uk.

Breaches of this Policy and/or failure to comply with the outlined responsibilities may result in the following:

- Staff - disciplinary action leading to possible dismissal and legal action;
- Officials/coaches - termination of current and future roles within the club and roles in other clubs, the LTA, Tennis Wales, Tennis Scotland and the Tennis Foundation.

Actions taken by staff, consultants, volunteers, officials, coaches inside or outside of the club that are seen to contradict this Policy may be considered a violation of this Policy.

Where an appeal is lodged in response to a safeguarding decision made by the club, the individual should adhere to the club’s appeal procedure.

6. Code of Conduct

All club and committee members, volunteers and coaches must:

- Prioritise the well-being of all children and adults at all times
- Treat all children and adults at risk fairly and with respect
- Be a positive role model. Act with integrity, even when no-one is looking
- Help to create a safe and inclusive environment both on and off court
- Not allow any rough or dangerous behaviour, bullying or the use of bad or inappropriate language
- Report all allegations of abuse or poor practice to the club Welfare Officer
- Not use any sanctions that humiliate or harm a child or adult at risk
- Value and celebrate diversity and make all reasonable efforts to meet individual needs
- Keep clear boundaries between professional and personal life, including on social media
- Have the relevant consent from parents/carers, children and adults before taking or using photos and videos
- Refrain from making physical contact with children or adults unless it is necessary as part of an emergency or congratulatory (e.g. handshake / high five)
- Refrain from smoking and consuming alcohol during club activities or coaching sessions
- Ensure roles and responsibilities are clearly outlined and everyone has the required information and training
- Avoid being alone with a child or adult at risk unless there are exceptional circumstances
- Refrain from transporting children or adults at risk, unless this is required as part of a club activity (e.g. away match) and there is another adult in the vehicle
- Not abuse, neglect, harm or discriminate against anyone; or act in a way that may be interpreted as such
- Not have a relationship with anyone under 18 for whom they are coaching or responsible for

All children agree to:

- Be friendly, supportive and welcoming to other children and adults
- Play fairly and honestly
- Respect club staff, volunteers and coaches and accept their decisions
- Behave, respect and listen to your coach
- Take care of your equipment and club property
- Respect the rights, dignity and worth of all participants regardless of age, gender, ability, race, culture, religion or sexual identity
- Not use bad, inappropriate or racist language, including on social media
- Not bully, intimidate or harass anyone, including on social media
- Not smoke, drink alcohol or drugs of any kind on club premises or whilst representing the club at competitions or events
- Talk to the club Welfare Officer about any concerns or worries they have about themselves or others

7. What to do if a disclosure from a child or adult at risk is made to you:

1. Reassure the child/adult that s/he is right to report the behaviour
2. Listen carefully and calmly to him/her
3. Keep questions to a minimum – and never ask leading questions
4. Do not promise secrecy. Inform him/her that you must report your conversation to the Club Welfare Officer / LTA Safeguarding Team (or the police in an emergency) because it is in their best interest.
5. Report the concern. If someone is in immediate danger call the police (999), otherwise talk to the Welfare Officer / LTA Safeguarding Team as soon as possible. Once reported, they will work with you to ensure the safety and well-being of the child/ adult at risk. (See the “Concern Reporting Procedure” flow chart at the start of this Policy).
6. Do not permit personal doubt prevent you from reporting the concern/disclosure.
7. You or the Club Welfare Officer to make an immediate objective written record of the disclosure using the LTA’s Reporting a Concern Form. Make certain you distinguish between what the person has actually said and the inferences you may have made. Your report should be sent to the LTA Safeguarding Team within 48 hours of the incident, who will store it safely.

8. Related policies and guidance

<https://www.lta.org.uk/about-us/safeguarding-protection/>

<https://www.lta.org.uk/play-compete/getting-started/information-for-parents/safeguarding-information-for-parents/>

www.safetoplaytennis.co.uk

9. Policy Approval and Review

This Policy is reviewed every two years (or earlier if there is a change in national legislation). Last reviewed in April 2020.

This Policy has been approved by:

FCTC Committee Chair *Richard Spooner*

Date: 16 April 2020

FCTC Welfare Officer *Kirstin Stephens*

Date: 16 April 2020

Appendix A: Glossary of Terms

Safeguarding: protecting **children** from abuse and neglect, preventing the impairment of children's health or development, ensuring that children are growing up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care, and taking action to enable all children to have the best life chances. Enabling **adults at risk** to achieve the outcomes that matter to them in their life; protecting their right to live in safety, free from abuse and neglect. Empowering and supporting them to make choices, stay safe and raise any concerns. Beginning with the assumption that an individual is best-placed to make decisions about their own wellbeing, taking proportional action on their behalf only if someone lacks the capacity to make a decision, they are exposed to a life-threatening risk, someone else may be at risk of harm, or a criminal offence has been committed or is likely to be committed.

Abuse and neglect

Physical abuse: A form of abuse which may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child or adult at risk. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces illness.

Sexual abuse: Involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in abuse 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 or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, 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.

Emotional abuse: The persistent emotional maltreatment of a child or adult at risk such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on their emotional development. It may involve conveying to a child/ adult at risk that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person; not giving them opportunities to express their views; deliberately silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed, including interactions that are beyond a child or adult at risk's developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing them participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including cyber bullying), causing a child or adult at risk to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, though it may occur alone.

Neglect: The persistent failure to meet a child/ adult at risk's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of their health or development. It may involve a parent or carer failing to:

- provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment);
- protect a child/ adult at risk from physical and emotional harm or danger;
- ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers); or
- ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment.

It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's or adult at risk's basic emotional needs. Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse.

Additional examples of abuse and neglect of adults at risk

- **Financial abuse:** having money or property stolen; being defrauded; being put under pressure in relation to money or other property; and having money or other property misused.
- **Discriminatory abuse:** treating someone in a less favourable way and causing them harm, because of their age, gender, sexuality, gender identity, disability, socio-economic status, ethnic origin, religion and any other visible or non-visible difference.
- **Domestic abuse:** includes physical, sexual, psychological or financial abuse by someone who is, or has been a partner or family member. Includes forced marriage, female genital mutilation and honour-based violence (an act of violence based on the belief that the person has brought shame on their family or culture). Domestic abuse does not necessarily involve physical contact or violence.
- **Psychological abuse:** including emotional abuse, threats of harm or abandonment, deprivation of contact, humiliation, blaming, controlling, intimidation, coercion, harassment, verbal abuse, isolation or withdrawal from services or supportive networks.
- **Organisational abuse:** where the needs of an individual are not met by an organisation due to a culture of poor practice or abusive behaviour within the organisation.
- **Self-neglect:** behaviour which threatens an adult's personal health or safety (but not that of others). Includes an adult's decision to not provide themselves with adequate food, clothing, shelter, personal hygiene, or medication (when indicated), or take appropriate safety precautions
- **Modern slavery:** encompasses slavery, human trafficking, criminal and sexual exploitation, forced labour and domestic servitude. Traffickers and slave masters use whatever means they have at their disposal to coerce, deceive and force individuals into a life of abuse, servitude and inhumane treatment.
- A person who is being abused may experience more than one type of abuse.
- Harassment, and bullying are also abusive and can be harmful.
- Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is now recognised as a form of physical, sexual and emotional abuse that is practised across the UK.
- Child Sexual Exploitation is recognised as a form of sexual abuse in which children are sexually exploited for money, power or status.
- Child trafficking is recognised as child abuse where children are often subject to multiple forms of exploitation. Children are recruited, moved or transported to, or within the UK, then exploited, forced to work or sold.
- People from all cultures are subject to abuse. It cannot be condoned for religious or cultural reasons
- Abuse can have immediate and long-term impacts on someone's well-being, including anxiety, depression, substance misuse, eating disorders and self-destructive Conducts, offending and anti-social Conduct.
- Those committing abuse are most often adults, both male and female. However, child-to-child abuse also takes place.