



GREAT BADDOW LTC : SAFEGUARDING POLICY

Safeguarding 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:

RESPOND

If you have a concern about a child/adult at risk, or have a disclosure of abuse or neglect made to you (see appendix B for guidance) you must REFER

REFER

If someone is in immediate danger

If someone is NOT in immediate danger

Call the Police (999)

Speak to your Welfare Officer. If they are unavailable, you can call the LTA Safeguarding Team, or NSPCC for advice. Or contact the club.

Inform the parent/carer of the concern, unless you believe it will put the child, adult at risk or yourself at risk

RECORD

Once you have referred, you must WRITE an objective account of the concerns immediately using the Reporting a Concern Form. Send it to the Welfare Officer within 48 hours of the concern/disclosure. If appropriate to do so the Welfare Officer will also forward it to the LTA Safeguarding team

Contact Details

Club Welfare Officer

Janice Cruse 07769 692597
janice.cruse@hotmail.co.uk

Great Baddow LTC

greatbaddowtennis@gmail.com

LTA Safe and Inclusive Tennis Team

020 8487 7000 / safeandinclusive@lta.org.uk
(Monday to Friday, 9am to 5pm)

NSPCC

080 8800 5000



Policy Details

1. Policy statement

Great Baddow Lawn Tennis Club 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 strives 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: a person aged eighteen years or over who is, or may be, in need of community care services by reason of disability, age or illness; and is, or may be, unable to take care of, or unable to protect him or herself against 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/or neglect. Enabling adults to maintain control over their lives and make informed choices without coercion. Empowering adults at risk, consulting them before taking action, unless someone lacks the capacity to make a decision, or their mental health poses a risk to their own or someone else's safety, in which case, always acting in his or her best interests.

(See appendix A for full glossary of terms).

3. Scope

This Policy is applicable to all staff, volunteers, committee members, coaches and club members. It is in line with national legislation.

Advice, guidance and support on the use of this policy is available from the Club Welfare Officer and the LTA Safe and Inclusive Tennis Team.

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

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

- Our club's Executive Committee have overall accountability for this Policy and its implementation
- Our Club Welfare Officer (Janice Cruse) and Executive Committee are responsible for updating this Policy in line with legislative and club developments
- All individuals involved in/present at the club are required to adhere to the Policy and Code of Conduct
- The LTA Safeguarding Team and Tennis Foundation Safeguarding Leads can offer support to help 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 Safeguarding Reporting Procedure. Unless someone is in immediate danger, they should inform their club Welfare Officer, LTA Safeguarding Team or National Safeguarding Lead (see *page 1*)



- The club Welfare Officer and Safeguarding Leads are responsible for reporting safeguarding concerns to the LTA 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);
 - Designated Officer – Janice Cruse 07769692597
 - Essex County Council Local Authority Children’s Services 0345 603 7634
Out of hours: 0345 606 1212
 - Local Authority Adult Services 0345 603 7627
 - The LTA Safeguarding and Protection Committee for advice and guidance.

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

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

- Disciplinary action leading to exclusion from the club, possible dismissal and legal action;
- 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 players, parents/carers, 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 Complaints Procedure.

6. Related policies and guidance

- Club Diversity and Inclusion Policy
- Codes of Conduct
- Club Rules, Standards, Etiquette, Complaints Policy



Safeguarding Codes of Conduct

All members, volunteers and staff agree to:

- Prioritise the well-being of all children and adults at all times, treat 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 and promote the Fair Play values: enjoy; respect
- Do not allow any rough or dangerous behaviour, bullying or the use of bad or inappropriate language
- Value and celebrate diversity and make all reasonable efforts to meet individual needs
- Keep clear boundaries between your professional and personal life, including on social media
- Check you have the relevant consent from parents/carers, children and adults before taking or using photos and videos
- Ensure roles and responsibilities are clearly outlined and everyone has the required information and training
- Where possible, do not be alone with a child or adult at risk and refrain from making physical contact
- Do not abuse, neglect, harm or discriminate against anyone; or act in a way that may be interpreted as such*
- Doing nothing is NOT an option: report all concerns and disclosures as soon as possible, following the Concern Reporting Procedure.

*It is illegal to have a relationship with someone who is under 18 years old if you are in a position of trust; it is illegal to have a sexual relationship with anyone under the age of 16 whether they give consent or not.

These Codes of Conduct should be interpreted in a spirit of integrity, transparency and common sense, with the best interests of children and adults at risk as the primary consideration.

This Policy and Codes of Conduct is reviewed every two years [or earlier if there is a change in national legislation].

This Policy and Codes of Conduct is approved by:

Club Committee

Date: November 26th 2018

Club Welfare Officer: Janice Cruse

Date: November 26th 2018



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 (for example, rape or oral sex) 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.

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

1. **Listen** carefully and calmly to him/her
2. **Reassure** the child/adult that s/he is right to report the behaviour
3. **Avoid questions** if possible – and never ask leading questions
4. **Do not promise secrecy***. Inform him/her that you must report your conversation to the Club Welfare Officer or LTA Safeguarding Team (and the police in an emergency) because it is in his/her best interest
5. **REPORT IT!** If someone is in immediate danger call the police (999), otherwise talk to the Club Welfare Officer. If they are unavailable call the LTA Safeguarding Team or NSPCC as soon as possible. Once reported, the Welfare Office and/or Safeguarding Team will work with you to ensure the safety and well-being of the child/ adult at risk.
Do not allow personal doubt to prevent you from reporting the concern/disclosure.
6. **Record** details of the concern/disclosure by making an immediate objective written record of the conversation using the Reporting a Concern Form
[\(<https://www.greatbaddowtennis@gmail.com/download/reporting-a-concern>\)](https://www.greatbaddowtennis@gmail.com/download/reporting-a-concern)



Make certain you record what the person has actually said not the inferences you may have made. Your report should be sent to the contact you reported the concern to – probably to the Club Welfare Officer within 48 hours. The Welfare Officer should store it safely and consider sending the report to LTA Safeguarding Team who would also store it safely.

* It is best practice to gain consent before you share information, however you can still share information to help keep them safe.

You should, where possible, gain parental consent to share information unless it puts the child, yourself or another person at risk of harm. If an adult at risk does not give consent, you can share the information if you reasonably believe they are at risk of harm to themselves or others, or someone has committed or is likely to commit a criminal offence.

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