

Risbygate Sports Club

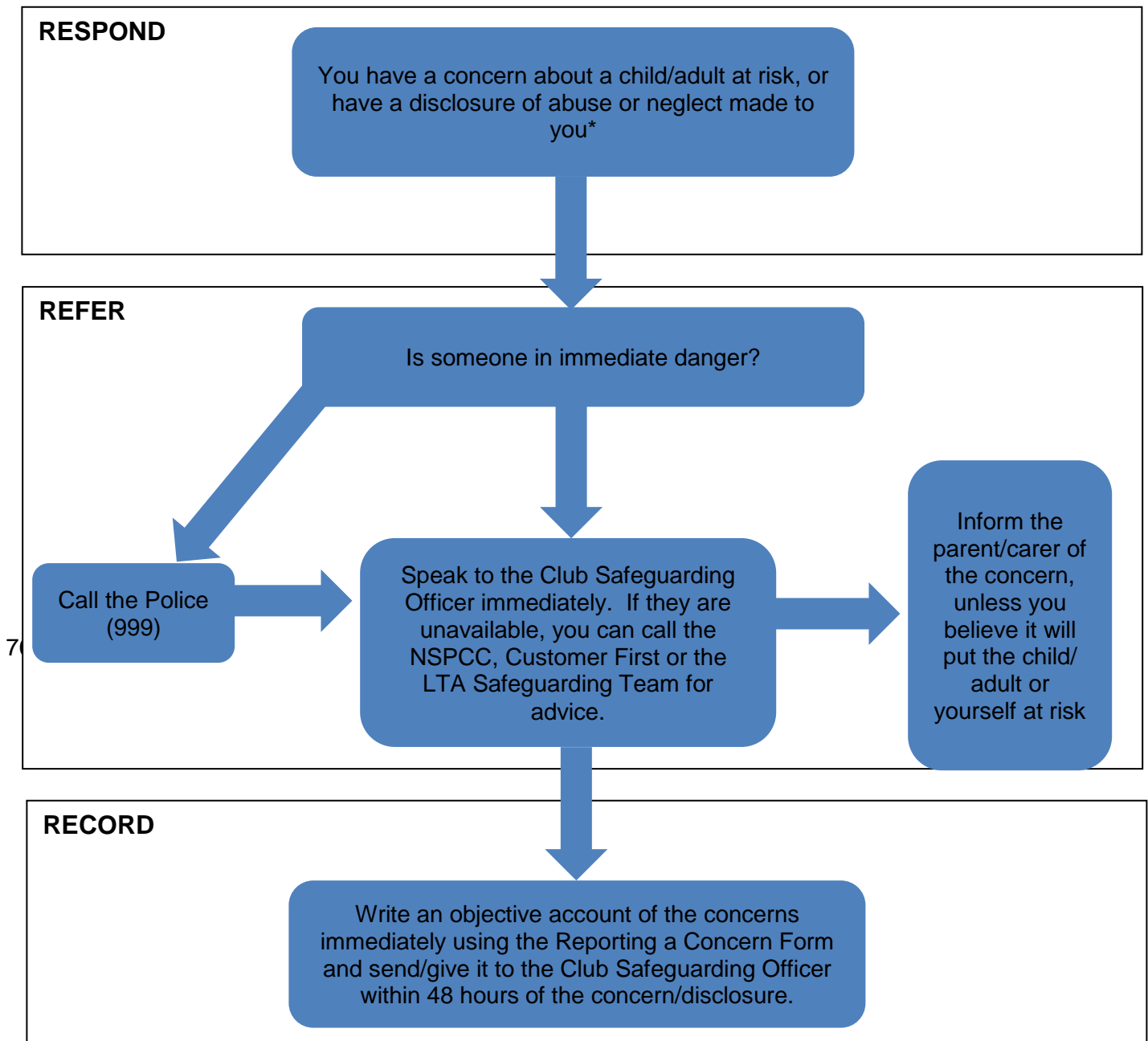
Safeguarding Policy

&

Code of Conduct

Safeguarding 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:



Customer First (Suffolk Social Services)

0808 800 4005

NSPCC

0808 800 5000

LTA Safeguarding Team

0208 487 7000 / safeguarding@lta.org.uk

*See Appendix C for guidance on how to respond to a disclosure

If you would like to raise a concern about your section Safeguarding Officer, contact the LTA Safeguarding Team (tennis) or one of the other section Safeguarding Officers.

Safeguarding Policy

1. Policy statement

Risbygate Sports 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 sporting 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 and applicable across the UK.

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 Executive Committee has overall accountability for this Policy and its implementation
- Our Club's Safeguarding Officer is responsible for updating this Policy at least annually, 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
- It is **NOT** the responsibility of those working in Risbygate Sports Club to decide whether abuse is occurring. It **IS** their responsibility to act on any concerns.
-

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 the Club Safeguarding Officer.
- They must make a written record of the concern, if possible using the Reporting a Concern Form.
- The Club's Safeguarding Officer is responsible for reporting safeguarding concerns to the police, Suffolk Children's Services or, in the case of the tennis section, to the LTA Safeguarding Team.

(See Appendix B for a list of telephone numbers. Appendix D gives some common signs that might indicate abuse.)

5. Breaches of the Safeguarding Policy, Code 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 possible dismissal and legal action;
- Termination of current and future roles within the Club and roles in other clubs.

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.

6. Whistleblowing

Safeguarding children and adults at risk requires everyone to be committed to the highest possible standards of openness, integrity and accountability. As a Club, we are committed to encouraging and maintaining a culture where people feel able to raise a genuine safeguarding concern and are confident that it will be taken seriously.

What is whistleblowing?

In the context of safeguarding, "whistleblowing" is when someone raises a concern about the well-being of a child or an adult at risk.

A whistleblower may be:

- a player;
- a volunteer;
- a coach;
- other member of staff;
- an official;
- a parent;
- a member of the public.

How to raise a concern about a child or an adult at risk at the club

If a child or an adult at risk is in immediate danger or risk of harm, the police should be contacted by calling 999.

Where a child or an adult at risk is not in immediate danger, any concerns about their wellbeing should be made without delay to the Club Safeguarding Officer. The Club Safeguarding Officer will pass the details of the concern on to the LTA Safeguarding Team at the earliest opportunity and the local authority and the police will be contacted, where appropriate.

If, however, the whistleblower does not feel comfortable raising a concern with the Club Safeguarding Officer, the whistleblower should contact the LTA Safeguarding Team directly on 020 8487 7000, Customer First (Suffolk Social Services) on 0808 800 4005, the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) (where it relates to the behavior of a person in a position of trust), or the NSPCC on 0808 800 5000.

The Club Safeguarding Officer can be contacted on: 07500 631369 or helenstacy54b@gmail.com

Information to include when raising a concern

The whistleblower should provide as much information as possible regarding the incident or circumstance which has given rise to the concern, including:

- their name and contact details (unless they wish to remain anonymous);
- names of individuals involved;
- date, time and location of incident/circumstance; and
- whether any witnesses were present.

Reporting forms are available in the clubhouse and online. The LTA also has an online reporting tool.

What happens next?

All concerns raised by a whistleblower about the wellbeing of a child or an adult at risk will be taken seriously and every effort will be made to deal with each concern fairly, quickly and proportionately.

If the whistleblower does not believe that the concern has been dealt with appropriately and wishes to speak to someone outside the Club or the LTA Safeguarding Team, the NSPCC Whistleblowing advice line should be contacted on 0800 028 0285 or by emailing help@nspcc.org.uk.

Support

The Club will not tolerate any harassment, victimisation or unfair treatment of, and will take appropriate action to protect, whistleblowers when they raise a concern in good faith.

Safe and Inclusive Code of Conduct

Staff, coaches and volunteers at the Club should adhere to this Code of Conduct at all times.

- Prioritise the well-being of all children and vulnerable 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/rink, and promote the Fair Play values: enjoyment and respect
- Do 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 Safeguarding Officer;
- Do 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 sporting 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;
- Do not abuse, neglect, harm or discriminate against anyone; or act in a way that may be interpreted as such;
- Do not have a relationship with anyone under 18 for whom you are coaching or responsible for*;
- Do not to have a relationship with anyone over 18 whilst continuing to coach or be responsible for them;

* 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.

REMEMBER: Doing nothing is NOT an option: report all concerns and disclosures as soon as possible, following the Safeguarding Reporting Procedure. If someone is in immediate danger, call the police.

All children agree to:

- Be friendly, supportive and welcoming to other children and adults;
- Play fairly and honestly;
- Respect Club staff, volunteers and officials and accept their decisions;
- Behave appropriately and respect and listen to the coach;
- Take care of all 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 take drugs of any kind on Club premises or whilst representing the Club at competitions or events;
- Talk to the Club Safeguarding Officer about any concerns or worries they have about themselves or others.

All parents/carers agree to:

- Positively reinforce your child and show an interest in their sport;
- Use appropriate language at all times;
- Be realistic and supportive;
- Never ridicule or admonish a child for making a mistake or losing a match;
- Treat all children, adults, volunteers, coaches, officials and members of staff with respect;
- Behave responsibly at the venue - do not embarrass your child;
- Accept the official's decisions and do not go on court or interfere with matches;
- Encourage your child to play by the rules, and teach them that they can only do their best;
- Deliver and collect your child punctually from the venue;
- Ensure your child has appropriate clothing for the weather conditions;
- Ensure that your child understands their code of conduct;
- Adhere to your venue's Safeguarding Policy, Diversity and Inclusion Policy, rules and regulations;
- Provide emergency contact details and any relevant information about your child including medical history.

The Code 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 Code of Conduct is reviewed every 2 years (or earlier if there is a change in national legislation).

This Policy and Code of Conduct is recommended for approval by:

Club Chairman, Peter Hilder:

Date:

Club Safeguarding Officer, Helen Stacy:

Date:

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 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: Who to call if a disclosure from a child or adult at risk is made to you:

If you have a concern, you should first call the Club Safeguarding Officer:

- Helen Stacy (01284 735175 / 07500 631369)

If they are not available, then please call one of the following:

- Police (if you think a child/adult may be in immediate risk of harm): 101 or 999
- Local Authority Children's Services (Customer First): 0808 800 4005
- Local Authority Adult Services (Customer First): 0808 800 4005
- NSPCC Helpline: 0800 800 5000

Other useful numbers are:

- Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) for concerns/disclosures about a member of staff, consultant, coach, official or volunteer: 0300 123 2044 / LADOCentral@suffolk.gcsx.gov.uk
- Disclosure and Barring Service for concerns/disclosures about a member of staff, consultant, coach, official or volunteer. DBS Helpline: 03000 200 190.
- LTA Safeguarding Team: 0208 487 7000 / safeguarding@lta.org.uk

Appendix C: 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 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 Safeguarding Officer as soon as possible.
6. Do not permit personal doubt to prevent you from reporting the concern/disclosure. Remember, it is not your responsibility to decide if abuse is taking place, but it is your responsibility to report any concerns.
7. RECORD IT. Make an immediate objective written record of the conversation using the Reporting a Concern Form (*add link*). Make certain you distinguish between what the person has actually said and the inferences you may have made. (In the case of the tennis section, this report should be sent to the LTA Safeguarding Team within 48 hours of the incident, who will store it safely.)

Appendix D: Indicators of Abuse

Even for those experienced in working with child abuse, it is not always easy to recognise a situation where abuse may occur or has already taken place. Most people are not experts in such recognition, but indications that a child is being abused may include one or more of the following:

- unexplained or suspicious injuries such as bruising, cuts or burns, particularly if situated on a part of the body not normally prone to such injuries
- an injury for which an explanation seems inconsistent
- the young person describes what appears to be an abusive act involving them
- another young person or adult expresses concern about the welfare of a young person
- unexplained changes in a young person's behaviour e.g. becoming very upset, quiet, withdrawn or displaying sudden outbursts of temper
- inappropriate sexual awareness
- engaging in sexually explicit behaviour
- distrust of adults, particularly those with whom a close relationship would normally be expected
- difficulty in making friends
- being prevented from socialising with others
- displaying variations in eating patterns including overeating or loss of appetite
- losing weight for no apparent reason
- becoming increasingly dirty or unkempt

Signs of bullying include:

- behavioural changes such as reduced concentration and/or becoming withdrawn, clingy, depressed, tearful, emotionally up and down, reluctance to go to training or competitions
- an unexplained drop off in performance
- physical signs such as stomach aches, headaches, difficulty in sleeping, bed wetting, scratching and bruising, damaged clothes, bingeing e.g. on food, alcohol or cigarettes
- a shortage of money or frequent loss of possessions

It must be recognised that the above list is not exhaustive, but also that the presence of one or more of the indications is not proof that abuse is taking place.