



HEWORTH TENNIS CLUB CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

1 Child Protection Policy

1.1 Introduction

Everyone who participates in Heworth Tennis Club is entitled to do so in an enjoyable and safe environment. Heworth Tennis Club has a moral and legal obligation to ensure that, when given responsibility for young people, coaches and volunteers provide them with the highest possible standard of care.

Heworth Tennis Club is committed to devising and implementing policies so that everyone in sport accepts their responsibilities to safeguard children from harm and abuse. This means to follow procedures to protect children and report any concerns about their welfare to appropriate authorities.

The aim of the policy is to promote good practice, provide children and young people with appropriate safety/protection whilst in the care of Heworth Tennis Club and to allow staff and volunteers to make informed and confident responses to specific child protection issues.

A child/young person is defined as a person under the age of 18 (Children's Act 1989)

1.2 Policy Statement

Heworth Tennis Club is committed to the following principles:

- the welfare of the child is paramount
- all children, whatever their age, culture, ability, gender, language, racial origin, religious belief and/or sexual identity should be able to participate in sport in a fun and safe environment
- all reasonable steps should be taken to protect children from harm, discrimination and degrading treatment and to respect their rights, wishes and feelings
- all suspicions and allegations of poor practice or abuse should be taken seriously and responded to swiftly and appropriately

- all Heworth Tennis Club employees, coaches and volunteers who work with children will be recruited with regard to their suitability for that responsibility, and will be provided with guidance and/or training in good practice and child protection procedures as necessary
- working in partnership with parents and children is essential for the protection of children

1.3 Monitoring and review of the policy and procedures

The implementation of procedures should be regularly monitored and reviewed. The club child protection officer (as to whom see Appendix 1 for details and other useful contacts) has responsibility for assisting members and third parties who raise any concerns or make allegations about matters covered by this policy and should regularly report to the club management committee progress, challenges, difficulties, achievements gaps and areas where changes are required to the management committee.

The policy should be reviewed every 3 years or whenever there is a major change in the organisation or in relevant legislation.

2 Promoting Good Practice

2.1 Introduction

To provide children with the best possible experience and opportunities in tennis everyone must operate within an accepted ethical framework such as The Coaches Code of Conduct.

It is not always easy to distinguish poor practice from abuse. It is therefore NOT the responsibility of employees or participants in tennis to make judgements about whether or not abuse is taking place. It is however their responsibility to identify poor practice and possible abuse and act if they have concerns about the welfare of the child, as explained in section 4.

This section will help you identify what is meant by good practice and poor practice.

2.2 Good Practice

All personnel should adhere to the following principles and action:

- always work in an open environment (e.g. avoiding private or unobserved situations and encouraging open communication with no secrets)
- make the experience of tennis fun and enjoyable: promote fairness, confront and deal with bullying
- treat all young people equally and with respect and dignity
- always put the welfare of the young person first, before winning
- maintain a safe and appropriate distance with players (e.g. it is not appropriate for staff or volunteers to have an intimate relationship with a child or to share a room with them)

- avoid unnecessary physical contact with young people. Where any form of manual/physical support is required it should be provided openly and with the consent of the young person. Physical contact can be appropriate so long as it is neither intrusive nor disturbing and the young person's consent has been given
- involve parents/carers wherever possible, e.g. where young people need to be supervised in changing rooms, encourage parents to take responsibility for their own child. If groups have to be supervised in changing rooms always ensure parents, coaches etc work in pairs
- request written parental consent if club officials are required to transport young people in their cars
- gain written parental consent for any significant travel arrangements e.g. overnight stays
- ensure that if mixed teams are taken away, they should always be accompanied by a male and female member of staff
- ensure that at away events adults should not enter a young person's room or invite young people to their rooms
- be an excellent role model, this includes not smoking or drinking excess alcohol in the company of young people
- always give enthusiastic and constructive feedback rather than negative criticism
- recognise the developmental needs and capacity of the young person and do not risk sacrificing welfare in a desire for club or personal achievements. This means avoiding excessive training or competition and not pushing them against their will
- secure written parental consent for the club to act in loco parentis, to give permission for the administration of emergency first aid or other medical treatment if the need arises
- keep a written record of any injury that occurs, along with details of any treatment given

2.3 Poor Practice

The following are regarded as poor practice and should be avoided by all personnel:

- unnecessarily spending excessive amounts of time alone with young people away from others
- taking young people alone in a car on journeys, however short
- taking young people to your home where they will be alone with you
- sharing a room with a young person
- engaging in rough, physical or sexually provocative games, including horseplay

- allowing or engaging in inappropriate touching of any form
- allowing young people to use inappropriate language unchallenged
- making sexually suggestive comments to a young person, even in fun
- reducing a young person to tears as a form of control
- allowing allegations made by a young person to go unchallenged, unrecorded or not acted upon
- doing things of a personal nature that the young person can do for themselves

When a case arises where it is impractical/impossible to avoid certain situations e.g. transporting a young person on your car, the tasks should only be carried out with the full understanding and consent of the parent/carer and the young person involved.

If during your care you accidentally hurt a young person, the young person seems distressed in any manner, appears to be sexually aroused by your actions and/or if the young person misunderstands or misinterprets something you have done, report any such incidents as soon as possible to a member of the club management committee and make a written note of it. Parents should also be informed of the incident.

3 Defining Child Abuse

3.1 Introduction

Child abuse is any form of physical, emotional or sexual mistreatment or lack of care that leads to injury or harm; it commonly occurs within a relationship of trust or responsibility and is an abuse of power or a breach of trust. Abuse can happen to a young person regardless of their age, gender, race or ability.

There are four main types of abuse: **physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse and neglect**. The abuser may be a family member, someone the young person encounters in residential care or in the community, including sports and leisure activities. Any individual may abuse or neglect a young person directly, or may be responsible for abuse because they fail to prevent another person harming the young person.

Abuse in all of its forms can affect a young person at any age. The effects can be so damaging that if not treated may follow the individual into adulthood

Young people with disabilities may be at increased risk of abuse through various factors such as stereotyping, prejudice, discrimination, isolation and a powerlessness to protect themselves or adequately communicate that abuse has occurred.

3.2 Types of Abuse

- **Physical Abuse:** where adults physically hurt or injure a young person e.g. hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning, biting, scalding, suffocating,

drowning. Giving young people alcohol or inappropriate drugs would also constitute child abuse.

This category of abuse can also include when a parent/carer reports non-existent symptoms or illness or deliberately causes ill health in a young person they are looking after. This is called Munchausen's syndrome by proxy.

In a sports situation, physical abuse may occur when the nature and intensity of training disregard the capacity of the child's immature and growing body.

- **Emotional Abuse:** the persistent emotional ill treatment of a young person is likely to cause severe and lasting adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve telling a young person they are useless, worthless, unloved, inadequate or valued in terms of only meeting the needs of another person. It may feature expectations of young people that are not appropriate to their age or development. It may cause a young person to be frightened or in danger by being constantly shouted at, threatened or taunted which may make the young person frightened or withdrawn.

Ill treatment of children, whatever form it takes, will always feature a degree of emotional abuse.

Emotional abuse in sport may occur when the young person is constantly criticised, given negative feedback or expected to perform at levels that are above their capability. Other forms of emotional abuse could take the form of name calling and bullying.

Bullying may come from another young person or an adult. Bullying is defined as deliberate hurtful behaviour, usually repeated over a period of time, where it is difficult for those bullied to defend themselves. There are four main types of bullying:- it may be physical (e.g. hitting, kicking, slapping), verbal (e.g. racist or homophobic remarks, name calling, graffiti, threats, abusive text messages), emotional (e.g. tormenting, ridiculing, humiliating, ignoring, isolating from the group), or sexual (e.g. unwanted physical contact or abusive comments).

In sport bullying may arise when a parent or coach pushes the young person too hard to succeed, or a rival athlete or official uses bullying behaviour.

- **Sexual Abuse** occurs when adults (male and female) use children to meet their own sexual needs. This could include full sexual intercourse, masturbation, oral sex, anal intercourse and fondling. Showing young people pornography or talking to them in a sexually explicit manner are also forms of sexual abuse.

In sport, activities which might involve physical contact with young people could potentially create situations where sexual abuse may go unnoticed. Also the power of the coach over young athletes, if misused, may lead to abusive situations developing.

- **Neglect** occurs when an adult fails to meet the young person's basic physical and/or psychological needs, to an extent that is likely to result in serious impairment of the child's health or development. For example, failing to provide adequate food, shelter and clothing, failing to protect from physical harm or danger, or failing to ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment.

Refusal to give love, affection and attention can also be a form of neglect.

Neglect in sport could occur when a coach does not keep the young person safe, or exposes them to undue cold/heat or unnecessary risk of injury.

3.3 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. It is **NOT** the responsibility of those working in Heworth Tennis Club to decide that child abuse is occurring. It **IS** their responsibility to act on any concerns.

3.4 Use of Photographic/Filming Equipment at Sporting Events

There is evidence that some people have used sporting events as an opportunity to take inappropriate photographs or film footage of young people. All clubs should be vigilant and any concerns should be reported to the Club child protection officer.

All parents and performers should be made aware when coaches use video equipment as a coaching aid.

4 Responding to Suspicions and Allegations

4.1 Introduction

It is not the responsibility of anyone working in Heworth Tennis Club in a paid or unpaid capacity to decide whether or not child abuse has taken place. However there is a responsibility to act on any concerns through contact with the appropriate authorities so that they can then make inquiries and take necessary action to protect the young person. This applies **BOTH** to allegations/suspicions of abuse occurring within Heworth Tennis Club and to allegations/suspicions that abuse is taking place elsewhere.

This section explains how to respond to allegations/suspicions.

4.2 Receiving Evidence of Possible Abuse

We may become aware of possible abuse in various ways. We may see it happening, we may suspect it happening because of signs such as those listed in section 3 of this document, it may be reported to us by someone else or directly by the young person affected.

In the last of these cases, it is particularly important to respond appropriately. If a young person says or indicates that they are being abused, you should:

- **stay calm** so as not to frighten the young person
- **reassure** the child that they are not to blame and that it was right to tell
- **listen** to the child, showing that you are taking them seriously
- **keep questions to a minimum** so that there is a clear and accurate understanding of what has been said. The law is very strict and child abuse cases have been dismissed where it is felt that the child has been led or words and ideas have been suggested during questioning. Only ask questions to clarify
- **inform** the child that you have to inform other people about what they have told you. Tell the child this is to help stop the abuse continuing.
- **safety of the child** is paramount. If the child needs urgent medical attention call an ambulance, inform the doctors of the concern and ensure they are made aware that this is a child protection issue

- **record** all information
- **report** the incident to the club child protection officer or otherwise in accordance with Appendix 2.

In all cases if you are not sure what to do you can gain help from NSPCC 24 hour help line Tel No: 0800800500

4.3 Recording Information

To ensure that information is as helpful as possible, a detailed record should always be made at the time of the disclosure/concern. In recording you should confine yourself to the facts and distinguish what is your personal knowledge and what others have told you. Do not include your own opinions.

Information should include the following:

- the child's name, age and date of birth
- the child's home address and telephone number
- whether or not the person making the report is expressing their concern or someone else's
- the nature of the allegation, including dates, times and any other relevant information
- a description of any visible bruising or injury, location, size etc. Also any indirect signs, such as behavioural changes
- details of witnesses to the incidents
- the child's account, if it can be given, of what has happened and how any bruising/injuries occurred
- have the parents been contacted? If so what has been said?
- has anyone else been consulted? If so record details
- has anyone been alleged to be the abuser? Record detail

4.4 Reporting the Concern

All suspicions and allegations **MUST** be reported appropriately (even if they arise some time after the event). It is recognised that strong emotions can be aroused particularly in cases where sexual abuse is suspected or where there is misplaced loyalty to a colleague. It is important to understand these feelings but not allow them to interfere with your judgement about any action to take.

Heworth Tennis Club expects its members and staff to discuss any concerns they may have about the welfare of a child immediately with the person in charge at the time and subsequently to check that appropriate action has been taken.

They must then immediately report the matter in accordance with Appendix 2.

Where there is a complaint against an employee or volunteer, there may be three types of investigation.

- **Criminal** in which case the police are immediately involved
- **Child protection** in which case Social Services and (possibly) the police will be involved
- **Disciplinary or misconduct** in which case Heworth Tennis Club will be involved

As mentioned previously in this document the members of Heworth Tennis Club are not child protection experts and it is not their responsibility to determine whether or not abuse has taken place. Suspicions and allegations must generally be shared with professional agencies that are responsible for child protection (See Appendices 1 & 2).

Social Services have a legal responsibility under The Children Act 1989 to investigate all child protection referrals by talking to the child and family (where appropriate), gathering information from other people who know the child and making inquiries jointly with the police.

NB: If there is any doubt, you must report the incident: it may be just one of a series of other incidents which together cause concern

4.5 Confidentiality

Every effort should be made to ensure that confidentiality is maintained for all concerned. Information should be handled and disseminated on a need to know basis only. This will generally include the following people:

- The club child protection officer
- The parents/carers of the child
- The person making the allegation
- Social Services/police
- The club chairperson
- The alleged abuser (and parents/carers if the alleged abuser is a child)

Seek Social Services advice on who should approach the alleged abuser.

All information should be stored in a secure place with limited access to designated people, in line with data protection laws.

4.6 Internal inquiries and suspension of club members employees or volunteers

- If a club member employee or volunteer is the subject of an allegation or concern the club child protection officer (or if unavailable then the club chairperson) will make an immediate decision about whether such individual should be temporarily suspended from membership/employment/office pending further police and Social Services inquiries
- Subsequently and irrespective of the findings of the Social Services or police inquiries the club management committee will assess all individual cases to decide whether a member, employee or volunteer can be reinstated and how this can be sensitively handled. This may be a difficult decision, especially where there is insufficient evidence to uphold any action by the police. In such cases the club management committee must reach a decision based upon the available information which could suggest that, on the balance of probabilities, it is more likely than not that the allegation was true. The welfare of the child should remain of paramount importance throughout.

5 Recruiting and Selecting Personnel with Children

5.1 Introduction

It is important that all reasonable steps are taken to prevent unsuitable people from working with children. This applies equally to paid staff and volunteers, both full and part time. To ensure unsuitable people are prevented from working with children the following steps should be taken when recruiting.

5.2 Controlling Access to Children

- All staff and volunteers should complete an application form. The application form will elicit information about the applicants past and a self disclosure about any criminal record.
- Consent should be obtained from the applicant to seek information from the Criminal Records Bureau.
- Two confidential references, including one regarding previous work with children should be obtained. These references **MUST** be taken up and confirmed through telephone contact.
- Evidence of identity (passport or driving licence with photo) should be obtained

5.3 Interview and Induction

All employees and volunteers will be required to undertake an appropriate interview. All employees and volunteers should receive formal or informal induction during which:

- A check should be made that the application form has been completed in full, including sections on criminal records and self disclosures
- Their qualifications should be substantiated
- The job requirements and responsibilities should be clarified
- They should sign up to the club's constitution, rules, equality impact assessment and this policy
- Child Protection Procedures are explained and training needs identified e.g. basic child protection awareness

5.4 Training

In addition to pre-selection checks, the safeguarding process includes any necessary training after recruitment to help staff and volunteers to:

- Analyse their own practice against what is deemed good practice, and to ensure their practice is likely to protect them from false allegations
- Recognise their responsibilities and report any concerns about suspected poor practice and/or abuse
- Respond to concerns expressed by a child
- Work safely and effectively with children

Heworth Tennis Club requires:

- All staff and volunteers who have access to children to undergo a CRB check
- All employees, volunteers, coaches, child protection officers and team managers to undertake or have undertaken relevant child protection training or a form of

home study, to ensure their practice is exemplary and to facilitate the development of positive culture towards good practice and child protection

- All staff and volunteers to receive advisory information outlining good/bad practice and informing them what to do if they have concerns about the behaviour of an adult towards a young person
- All coaches, trainee coaches and leaders should have an up to date first aid qualification

Appendix 1

Useful addresses & telephone numbers:

- Club child protection officer: Helen Gray 07813258163. 40 Hazel Garth Heworth York YO31 1HR
- Club Chairman: Mrs Helen Walker 48 Heworth Green York 07710134400
- Social Services (Customer Services – ask for Child Protection) 01904 554141 (emergency out of hours 0845 0349 417)
- Local Police: 0845 6060 247
- ChildLine: 0800 1111
- NSPCC 24 hour help line Tel No: 0800 800 500
- Club Insurers: LTA Perkins/Slade
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- **Appendix 2**

Child Protection – Procedures for referrals in the event of an allegation or suspicion of abuse:

- Concerns or allegations **must be reported** as soon as possible to the club child protection officer or, if unavailable, to the club chairperson or, if unavailable, to another member of the club management committee. The person notified should inform one other member of the committee so that two club officials are aware of the situation. If the concerns or allegations are about any of these people DO NOT report to them.
- If both notified officials are satisfied that the concerns are unfounded you need take no further action. However, a record **MUST** be kept, and a copy should be forwarded to the club secretary.
- If the concern is a general childcare issue (i.e. **not** thought to be abuse or club related but where the parents/carer or child may need support from relevant agencies), the club child protection officer or club chairperson should seek advice from Social Services to decide if and how to take the matter up with the parents/carers.
- If there are concerns that a child is suffering or is likely to suffer significant harm or is in immediate danger of harm (whether or not club related), then a referral to Social Services or the Police should be made at once by one of the notified officials. Clearly state that you are making a “Child Protection Referral”. Identify yourself and the club you are representing.
- If the concern is that a child has been abused by a club employee volunteer or member then one of the notified officials shall refer the matter to Social Services with a view to the parents/carers of the child being contacted as soon as possible

following advice from Social Services. The club chairperson or another member of

the club management committee will deal with any media enquiries and implement any immediate disciplinary proceedings as appropriate.

- Any concerns in relation to child protection issues should be logged and retained securely by the club secretary as must decisions of how to proceed, including rationale for those decisions and consultation with any other persons.

Additional role of the club child protection officer:

- Unless it is inappropriate in view of the nature of the allegation, the club chairperson should be informed of any referral being made.
- Careful consideration should also be given as to whether the club's insurers should be contacted and advised of the incident or allegation.

Declaration

On behalf of Heworth Tennis Club we, the undersigned, confirm that the club management committee will oversee the implementation of this Child Protection Policy and endeavour to take all necessary steps to ensure it is adhered to.

Signed:

H. Gray pp *Helen Walker*

(n.b. One of the signatories should be the club child protection officer)

Name:
Helen Gray

Name:
Helen Walker

Position within Heworth Tennis Club:
CPO

Position within Heworth Tennis Club:
Chairman

Date:
10.9.2013

Date:
9.12.13,

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- **Useful addresses & telephone numbers:**
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- Club chairman: Mrs Helen Walker 48 Heworth Green York YO317TQ 01904 423095
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