



Code of Practice for Working with Young People

Good conduct not only prevents incidents and allegations, but also helps to highlight any conduct (by other people) that is unsafe or unprofessional. A child is defined as anyone under the age of 18. Those working with children in tennis should:

1. Be professional and maintain the highest standards of personal behaviour at all times.
2. Recognise the trust placed in adults by children, and recognise the power held over children by adults. Treat this trust and this power with the highest responsibility.
3. Try to work in an open and accountable manner at all times. Work in view of others wherever possible, be wary of working alone and unobserved, and be willing to accept questions or criticism regarding good practice.
4. Expect others to work in an open and accountable manner. Question and criticise the practice of others if necessary.
5. Be mindful of the need to provide safe environments for all children, regardless of age, gender, disability, race, religion, ethnicity, social status or sexuality. Remember that some children are particularly vulnerable because of their identity and will find it hard to ask for help or to voice concerns.
6. Maintain a professional relationship with children. Any form of sexual relationship or activity with a child is unacceptable and could lead to police involvement.
7. Not to be under the influence of drink, drug or any substance.
8. Use appropriate and respectful forms of discipline and communication. Physical aggression, intimidation, verbal abuse or persistent shouting are unacceptable. Any form of assault (e.g. hitting, kicking, pinching, slapping) should be regarded as a serious incident.
9. Use appropriate language. Don't swear, and never make sexual or suggestive comments to a child. If a child makes comments like these, be prepared to address these boundaries in your response.
10. Not appear to favour one child or show interest in one child more than another.
11. Not discriminate against a child because of their age, gender, disability, culture, language, racial origin, religious belief or sexual identity.
12. Ensure that young people of all abilities and backgrounds are included throughout the tennis programme. Where required coaches should adopt inclusive coaching methods. Consultation and dialogue with the player(s) or their guardian/carer where required will support this process.

13. Use physical contact with players only where necessary. If contact is necessary (e.g. for purposes of coaching or first aid) then explain to the player what the contact is for, and change your approach if he or she appears uncomfortable.
14. Design and use training methods and training programmes which are appropriate to the individual player.
15. Be aware of situations that could be misunderstood or manipulated by other adults. For example, if a coach or official is alone with a child in a clubhouse, changing room or car, he or she may be vulnerable to allegations of misconduct.
16. When arranging transport for children (e.g. to away match) ensure that
 - a) Parents are informed of the destination, reason for the journey and who the driver will be
 - b) The driver must have emergency contact details for the junior
 - c) Where possible there are two adults in the car, one of which MUST have a valid DBS check
 - d) The driver has a valid UK driving licence, correct insurance, MOT certificate and complies with the law.
17. Be vigilant and aware of how actions can be misinterpreted by children. Remember
 - a) Actions made with good intentions can seem intrusive or intimidating to some children
 - b) Some children may be attracted to the adults working with them
 - c) Adults should be aware of the impact of their actions, and should sensitively address any misunderstanding.

If a concern about a child's welfare comes to your attention:

18. Take seriously any suspicion or allegation of abuse, or any disclosure of concern made by a child
19. Record information, including relevant details. Be sure to record opinions or feelings as such; do not record them as facts. Do not question or interview the people involved in the incident of concern.
20. Do not promise confidentiality. Be honest and tell the child that you may need to pass on the concern.
21. Report any concerns in the first instance to the Club's Welfare Officer. If they cannot be contacted and there is an immediate risk, contact the Police or the local Social Services.
22. Never discuss an allegation or suspicion with another person (other than those named above) before receiving advice from your Welfare officer or from the LTA Safeguarding team.

Remember that it is the responsibility of all adults to safeguard children in sport.