

WESTMANSTOWN GOLF CLUB



SAFEGUARDING

YOUNG PEOPLE

IN GOLF

October 2013

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STATEMENT OF INTENT

Westmanstown Golf Club is fully committed to creating a safe, healthy and inclusive environment for all, particularly our Junior Golfers. We are committed at all times to ensuring their safety and welfare. Every individual in the Club should at all times show respect and understanding for the rights, safety and welfare of all and conduct themselves in a way that reflects the principles of the Club.

The Committee of Management has carefully considered its responsibilities to the children participating in golf and visiting the Club and will endeavour to ensure through this Code of Ethics the safety and protection of all children involved with the Club, while at the same time supporting and protecting their leaders in fulfilling their roles and responsibilities.

It is the responsibility of all within the Club to assist the Committee in this endeavour.

This Code of Ethics is based on the national guidelines as outlined in the following documents and has been updated in line with the Department of Children and Youth Affairs 2011 publication of Children First; National Guidance for the Protection of Children;

- Code of Ethics and Good Practice for Children's Sport, Irish Sports Council & Sports Council Northern Ireland 2005;
- Code of Ethics for Golf for Young People GUI, ILGU, & PGA, 2006;
- Children First; National Guidance for the Protection and Welfare of Children 2011,
- Our Duty of Care, Department of Health & Children 2002;
- Children in Golf; Protecting the Future. Children in Golf Strategy Group with the NSPCC, 2005
- Children (NI) Order, 1995;
- Co-operating to Safeguard Children 2003;
- Area Child Protection Committee Regional Policy and Procedures, 2005
- National Vetting Bureau (Children and Vulnerable Persons) Acts 2012 to 2016
- Children First Act 2015.

Signed; Tony Martin Captain and Chairperson
General Committee of Westmanstown Golf Club

Dated 24 May 2018

WESTMANSTOWN GOLF CLUB SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN IN GOLF

1. Promoting Core Values in Sport for Young People

Junior Golf is based on the following principles that will guide the development of young people within golf. Young people's experience of sport should be guided by what is best for the young person. The stages of development and the ability of the young person should guide the types of activity provided within the Club. Adults will need to have a basic understanding of the needs of young people, including their physical emotional and personal needs.

CHILDHOOD- The importance of childhood should be understood and valued by everyone involved in sport. The right to happiness within childhood should be recognised and enhanced to ensure that children enjoy the experience of the sport;

COMPETITION- Competition is an essential element of sport and should be encouraged in an age-appropriate manner. A child-centred ethos will help to ensure that competition and specialisation are kept in their appropriate places. A balanced approach to competition can make a significant contribution to children's development, while at the same time providing fun, enjoyment and satisfaction. Through such competition children learn respect for opponents, officials and rules of the sport.

FAIR PLAY- All children's sport should be conducted in an atmosphere of fair play. The principles of fair play should always be emphasised and organisers should give clear guidelines regarding acceptable standards of behaviour. The importance of participation for each child, best effort and enjoyment rather than winning should be stressed. Children should be encouraged to win in an open and fair way. Behaviour which constitutes cheating in any form should be discouraged;

EQUITY- All children should be valued and treated in an equitable and fair manner regardless of ability, age, gender, religion, social and ethnic background or political persuasion. Children, irrespective of ability or disability, should be involved in sports activities in an integrated and inclusive way, whenever possible, thus allowing them to participate to their potential alongside other children.

RESPECT- All children have a fundamental right to be respected, nurtured, cared for and protected from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and from any other kind of exploitation and abuse;

GOOD PRACTICE- Children learn best by example. To assist in the promotion of good practice children's sport should be conducted in a safe, positive and encouraging atmosphere. Standards of behaviour for leaders and children at the Club should be as important as the standards set for sports performance. Standards of excellence should extend to club etiquette and personal conduct;

SAFE SYSTEMS- The Club will operate effective and safe systems to assure the protection of children and will also apply defined methods of selecting, training and clarifying the responsibilities of Leaders working with children;

PROPER BALANCE- must reflect the primacy principle of child safety. A proper balance will be maintained between protecting children and respecting the needs and rights of staff, but, where there is a conflict, the welfare of the child will have primacy;

PARENTS- Parents of children have a right to respect and will be consulted and involved in matters which concern their family;

ROLE OF ADULTS- Adults should always ensure that children are treated with integrity and respect, and that the self-esteem of young people is enhanced. All adult actions in sport should be guided by what is best for the child and carried out in the context of respectful and open relationships;

REPORTING CONCERNS- The TUSLA The Child Family Agency should always be informed when a person has *reasonable grounds for concern* that a child may have been, is being or is at risk of being abused or neglected. A concern about a potential risk to children posed by a specific person, even if the children are unidentifiable, should also be communicated to the HSE Children and Family Services. The guiding principles in regard to reporting child abuse or neglect may be summarised as follows;

- The safety and well-being of the child must take priority;
- Reports should be made without delay to the TUSLA The Child Family Agency or the Gardai.

COMPLAINTS- all suspicions and allegations of child abuse will be taken seriously and responded to swiftly and appropriately;

INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS- Where a criminal offence is suspected the Statutory Authorities will be informed. It is the duty of the statutory authorities, not of individuals or organisations, to investigate reports of child abuse;

MULTI-AGENCY- the Club will work cooperatively with all agencies and disciplines concerned with the protection and welfare of children.

2. CODE OF CONDUCT FOR COACHES, STAFF AND JUNIOR LEADERS

Adults interacting with children are in a position of trust and influence. They are responsible for setting and monitoring the boundaries between a working relationship and friendship with children. In doing so they should recognise the imbalance of power inherent in adult-child relationships. They should always ensure that children are treated with integrity and respect and that the self-esteem of the child is enhanced. They should always strive to encourage the child's involvement and enjoyment of the activity undertaken, while ensuring their welfare and safety.

Adherence to the following guidelines on general behaviour when dealing with children will provide a framework for the promotion of good practice for the Club's membership and staff in their various roles.

EQUALITY- All children must be treated with equal respect; favouritism is not acceptable;

PHYSICAL INTEGRITY- The physical integrity of children must be respected at all times. Physical contact during sport should always be intended to meet the child's needs and **NOT** the adult's. The adults should only use physical contact if their aim is to develop sports skills; prevent an

injury or accident from happening, meet the requirements of the sport or ensure the well-being and safety of a child, e.g. administering first aid treatment. The adult should seek to explain to the child the nature of and reason for the physical contact. Unless the situation is an emergency the adult should ask the child for permission first;

RESPONDING TO DISTRESS AND SUCCESS- There may be occasions where a distressed child needs comfort and reassurance, which may include physical comforting, such as a caring parent would give. Physical contact may also be required to prevent an accident or injury and this would be wholly appropriate. A child or coach may also want to mark a success or achievement with a hug or other gesture. Adults should use their discretion in such cases to ensure that what is (and what is seen by others present as) normal and natural does not become unnecessary and unjustified contact, particularly with the same child over a period of time;

INAPPROPRIATE TOUCHING- Never engage in inappropriate touching such as touching the groin, genital areas, buttocks, breasts or any other part of the body that might cause a child distress or embarrassment. This includes tough physical play, physical reprimand, and horse-play;

THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY- The right to privacy of children must be respected at all times. Particular care regarding privacy must be taken when they are in locations such as changing areas, showers and toilets. Photographs of children must never be taken when they are in changing areas. Tasks of a personal nature (washing, toileting or changing clothes should never be done for children). Don't do something that a child can do for himself;

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT- any form of physical punishment of a child is not permissible, as is any form of physical response to misbehaviour unless it is by way of restraint and even then the level of restraint must not exceed the objective to be achieved;

VERBAL ABUSE- Verbal abuse of children, telling jokes of a sexual nature in the presence of children, or making any sexually suggestive comments about, or to, a child is not acceptable. Care must be taken if it is necessary to have a conversation regarding sexual matters with a child;

BULLYING BEHAVIOUR- verbal, psychological or physical bullying should not be engaged in or tolerated. Any and all instances of suspected bullying of a child must be reported to a Junior Golf Welfare Officer. Immediate action should be taken on suspicion of bullying;

CHILDREN ALONE- Children will not be allowed to remain in buildings unless there are at least two adults present. A leader should not be left alone with children at the end of a training session. Times for the start and finish of sessions should be clearly stated to parents in writing. If late collections occur leaders should remain in pairs until the parents have collected the children. It is the responsibility of parents to make arrangements for the collection of children. It should be made clear that the club is responsible only for club activities;

SUBSTANCE ABUSE- the use of drugs, alcohol and tobacco should actively be discouraged as being incompatible with a healthy approach to sporting activity. Substances must not be used by club organisers who are supervising or working with children. Under no circumstances should they give alcohol, tobacco or drugs to a child;

SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN- Special needs children or those with a disability may depend on adults more than other children for their care and safety so their tasks must be undertaken with the

utmost discretion and sensitivity. Where it is necessary to carry out tasks of a personal nature for a child with special needs, this should be done with the full understanding and consent of the parent. In an emergency situation where this type of help is required, parents should be informed as soon as is reasonably possible;

VULNERABLE CHILDREN- Vulnerable children may depend on adults more than other children for their care and safety. It is important that they are carefully listened to, in recognition of the fact that they may have difficulty in expressing their concerns and in order that the importance of what they say is not underestimated. They may be more likely than other children to be bullied or subjected to other forms of abuse and may be less clear about physical and emotional boundaries;

CHALLENGING OR DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOUR- Challenging and disruptive behaviour of a child should be dealt with by more than one person. A record of what happened, the circumstances giving rise to the incident, who was involved, whether any injury was sustained or property damaged and how the situation was resolved should be maintained. Consideration will be given to the involvement of the parents;

CODE OF BEHAVIOUR FOR CHILDREN- should be developed using age-appropriate language as it is essential that children can understand what is and what is not acceptable with regard to their behaviour and that of others. This Code of Ethics should be given to all children participating in activities, and to their parents. The Club membership and staff should also be conversant with it and its application;

PARENTS AND CLUB ORGANISERS- will ideally work in partnership to promote good practice in children's sport and to support all efforts in protecting against neglect, emotional, physical or sexual abuse in Club activities;

ADULT: CHILD RATIOS- should reflect the duration, nature and location of the activities, the age and characteristics of the young people and any other safety issues related to the activity;

CONFIDENTIALITY- Confidentiality is about managing information in a respectful, professional and purposeful manner. It is important that the rights of the child and the person about whom a complaint has been made are protected, therefore, all information regarding concern or assessment of child abuse or neglect should be shared on a "need to know basis".

No undertakings regarding secrecy can be given. Those working with a child and family should make this clear to all parties involved, although they can be assured that all information will be handled taking full account of legal requirements.

TUSLA will respect the wishes of non-professionals reporting concerns in good faith who ask to remain anonymous in as much as possible, but cannot give a guarantee that the information would not be sought and given within judicial proceedings.

Leaders should also be mindful of the need for confidentiality as the nature of the relationship with a player can often mean that a leader will learn confidential information about a player or a player's family. This information must not be divulged to a third party.

GENERAL SUPERVISION- Good practice dictates that organisers should ensure that more than one adult is present with a child and that there should be at least one of each gender with mixed

groups. This will help to ensure the safety of the children as well as protect the adults. Leaders should avoid spending disproportionate amounts of time with any particular child or groups of children. Leaders should not take children to their home and never agree to meet a child on their own.

Where possible and for their own safety leaders should avoid being alone with a child. If a situation arises where it is necessary to be alone with a child, such a meeting should not be held in an isolated environment but should allow for transparency by being held in a room with a glass panel or with the door open and where other people are present. Another responsible adult should be informed and a record of the reason for the meeting and what happened should be maintained;

Leaders should engage in best practice in relation to travel with children. They should not undertake any car journey alone with a child. If, in certain circumstances, only one adult is available, there should be a minimum of two children present for the entire journey. In the event of an emergency where it is necessary to make a journey alone with a child, a record of this should be made and the child's parents informed at the earliest opportunity;

CLUB MANAGEMENT- supervision and review arrangements will be put in place by the Committee of Management to assess leaders' competence in performing their tasks with children and the Committee of Management should be alert to any unusual incidents or activities that take place where leaders may be putting themselves in vulnerable positions.

3. CODE OF CONDUCT AND PERSONAL SAFETY GUIDELINES FOR JUNIOR MEMBERS

Code of Conduct for Juniors

The Club wishes to provide the best possible environment for all Juniors involved in the sport. Juniors deserve to be given enjoyable, safe sporting opportunities, free of abuse of any kind. These participants have rights, which must be respected, and responsibilities which they must accept. Juniors should be encouraged to realise that they have responsibilities to treat other participants and the Club's leaders and coaching personnel with fairness and respect.

Juniors are entitled to:

- Be safe and to feel safe.
- Be listened to and believed.
- Have fun and enjoy golf.
- Have a voice in relation to their activities within golf.
- Be treated with dignity, sensitivity and respect.
- Participate on an equitable and fair manner, regardless of gender, appearance, age, ability, religion or belief, disability, social and ethnic background or political persuasions etc.
- Experience competition at a level at which they feel comfortable.
- Make complaints and have them dealt with.
- Be safe from risk of bullying behaviour.
- Say NO to things that make them feel unsafe.
- Privacy and Confidentiality.

Junior should always:

- Give their friends a second chance.
- Treat Golf Leaders with respect, (including professionals, coaches, convenors, club officials etc.).

- Look out for themselves and the welfare of others.
- Play fairly at all times, do their best.
- Be organised and on time, tell someone if you are leaving a venue or competition.
- Respect team members, even when things go wrong.
- Respect opponents, be gracious in defeat.
- Abide by the rules set down by team managers when travelling to away events or representing the Club.
- Behave in a manner that avoids bringing golf into disrepute.
- Talk to the Club's Junior Golf Welfare Officer if they have any problems.

Juniors should never:

- Cheat.
- Use violence or engage in irresponsible, abusive, inappropriate or illegal behaviour.
- Shout or argue with officials, team mates or opponents.
- Harm team members, opponents or their property.
- Bully or use bullying tactics to isolate another player or gain advantage.
- Take banned substances, drink alcohol, smoke or engage in inappropriate sexual behaviour.
- Keep secrets, that may leave them or others at risk.
- Tell lies about adults or juniors or spread rumours.
- Discriminate against other players on the basis of gender, appearance, age, ability, religion or belief, disability, social and ethnic background or political persuasion.

Personal Safety Guidelines

- Have arrangements in place for a timely pick-up at the end of your game or practice session;
- Always check into the Pro-Shop before going onto the golf course;
- Tell someone if you have to leave the Club or a competition;
- Look out for yourself and for the welfare of others. Do not engage with strangers. If you notice anything of a suspicious nature alert staff at the Golf Shop;
- Observe instructions and restrictions required by the Rules of the Club and appropriate members of staff, these include compliance with playing and age restrictions applicable to the course, bar and club-house;
- Comply with safety notices governing the use of the driving range and other practice facilities;
- Juniors Members aged 14 years and over are permitted to caddy for a parent/guardian who is a member or when specifically approved by the Committee of Management;
- Junior Members aged 10 to 14 years are not permitted to be in changing rooms unless under supervision or accompanied by a parent or guardian of similar gender;
- For safety reasons, loitering around the course, club-house, putting greens and practice areas or in the changing rooms is not permitted;
- Respect the privacy of all people in changing rooms, showers and toilets;
- The inappropriate use of mobile phones, particularly the camera phone may cause upset or offence to another person, e.g. in the changing rooms;
- If you receive any offensive photo, email or message do not reply to it, make a note of times, and dates, tell a parent or the Welfare Officer within the Club;
- Challenge or report if you observe any form of discrimination and prejudice;
- Speak out if you consider that you or others have been poorly treated;
- Report behaviour that appears to fall below the expected standards of the club.

4. GUIDELINES FOR THE PARENTS OF JUNIOR MEMBERS

Children learn best by example. Ideally parents and Club organisers will work in partnership to promote good practice in the game of golf and support efforts in providing a safe environment. To assist with the promotion of good practice, parents are encouraged to;

- a) Take an interest in your child's activity and progress but always remember that young people play sport for their enjoyment, not for that of their parents;
- b) Be a role model for all children and maintain the highest standards of conduct when interacting with young people, other parents, officials and organisers;
- c) Recognise the value and importance of the volunteer leaders who provide sporting and recreational opportunities for your children and liaise with them in relation to times, locations of training sessions, medical conditions or any requirement for your child's safety;
- d) Ensure that you and your child sign up to the "Club's Regulations for Junior Members", Go through the Regulations with your child and encourage him/her to always play by the rules of the game, work towards skill improvement and good sportsmanship;
- e) Teach your child that honest endeavour is as important as winning, so that the result of a game is accepted without disappointment;
- f) Set good example by applauding good play on both sides.
- g) Never ridicule, humiliate or remonstrate with juniors for making mistakes or loosing;
- h) When leaving your child at the Club, make sure you have made the necessary provisions for their requirements and for the weather conditions;
- i) Ensure that you have all necessary contact telephone numbers for the Club;
- j) Ensure that the Club has a contact telephone number when you are away from the Club - a mobile phone number would be preferable - and ensure that it is switched on so that you can be contacted in an emergency;
- k) The Club is not a "crèche" for youngsters at a loose end - especially during holidays. To assist in this matter make sure that you have punctual set down and pick up arrangements for your child to ensure that s/he is not left waiting around at the Golf Club for prolonged periods;
- l) Encourage your child to tell you about anyone causing him/her harm;
- m) Discuss any concerns regarding the organisation of activities or the behaviour of adults towards your child with the Junior Liaison Officers or the Golf Welfare Officer;

5. ADULTS AND JUNIOR MEMBERS PLAYING GOLF TOGETHER

One of the reasons for the popularity of golf is that the game is not restricted either competitively or socially by skill, age or gender. Golf can be enjoyed and keenly contested by

players from diverse groups. Every effort must be made to promote this mix of physical and technical ability.

Responsible interaction between adults and children helps bring mutual respect and understanding and helps the standards of the club to be understood and maintained. Nevertheless, when playing golf with a child, adults should always be aware that certain age-related differences do exist and should conduct themselves in a manner that recognises this.

It should be noted that children under the age of 10 years are not permitted on to the golf course, putting greens, practice area or driving range at any time.

6. GUIDELINES ON THE USE OF CHANGING ROOMS

One of the areas where children are most vulnerable is in the lockers/changing/shower room. Extra vigilance may be required where there is public access to the facilities. Limited changing facilities often mean that people of all ages regularly need to change and shower during the same period. To avoid possible misunderstandings and embarrassing situations, adults need to exercise care when in the changing rooms at the same time as children.

Bullying can be an issue when children are left unsupervised in locker rooms. Should it be necessary to supervise the locker room, it is best if one adult is not left alone to do so. If, in an emergency, a male has to enter a female changing area, or vice versa, another adult of the opposite gender should accompany him or her.

- a) To minimise embarrassment, as far as possible, the following guidelines apply;
- b) All persons using changing rooms should act responsibly and with appropriate modesty;
- c) Whenever possible, adults should avoid changing or showering at the same time as children;
- d) It is recommended that particular attention is given to the supervision of children aged 14 years and under in changing rooms. It is advisable for adults not to be alone with any such child in these circumstances. If an adult(s) encounters unsupervised child/children loitering in the changing room at a time when they need to shower/change they should ask them to leave;
- e) Children aged 14 years and under are not permitted to be in changing rooms unless under supervision or accompanied by a parent or guardian of similar gender;
- f) If children are uncomfortable changing or showering in public, no pressure should be placed on them to do so;
- g) The use of cameras or camera phones in changing areas is not permitted in any circumstances;

7 GUIDELINES ON THE USE OF MOBILE PHONES/SOCCIAL MEDIA

Young people value their mobile phones and the use of social media as it gives them a sense of independence and they can often be given to young people for security to enable parents to keep in touch. However, technology has given direct personal contact between adults and juniors and

in some cases, adults have used this to cross personal boundaries placing themselves and young people at risk. The aim of the following guidelines is to protect Junior Members involved with the Club and who may use technology while in our care and to provide staff and leaders with guidance regarding online safety and inform them how to respond to incidents;

As an Employee or Leader

- a) Be aware that it doesn't matter what device is being used for digital interaction. The same safety aspect applies whether it is a computer, mobile phone or game console.
- b) When using social media platforms (including Facebook, Twitter etc.) ensure that you adhere to relevant legislation and good practice guidelines.
- c) Identifying details such as a child's home address, school name or telephone number shouldn't be posted on social media platforms.
- d) Employees or Junior Leaders should not communicate with Junior Members from personal accounts or social media and should not 'friend' or 'follow' Junior Members from personal accounts on social media.
- e) Use group texts for communication among players and teams and inform parents of this at the start of the season, tournament or event. At least one Junior Leader should be copied in any emails, texts sent to Junior Members. Emails and text messages from Leaders should be signed off in a professional manner, avoiding emojis or symbols.
- f) It is not appropriate or acceptable to have constant contact with an individual junior player.
- g) Smartphone users should respect the private lives of others and not take or distribute pictures of other people if it could invade their privacy.
- h) Do not send messages outside of work hours.
- i) Remember the principles of the Clubs Code of Conduct apply to social media communications as well as mobile phones.
- j) Any disclosures of abuse reported through social media should be dealt with in the same way as a face to face disclosure, according to our reporting procedures.

As a Junior Golfer

- a) If you receive an offensive message, email or photo - do not reply to it. Save it, make note of times and dates and tell a parent, the Director of Golf, the Golf Welfare Officer or Junior Convenor whose contact details are available in the Golf Shop and Junior Notice Board.
- b) Be careful about whom you give your number or email address to and don't respond to unfamiliar numbers.
- c) Be aware that using your mobile phone during golf activities has an impact on your safe awareness of your environment and your level of participation and achievement.
- d) Smartphone users should respect the private lives of others and not take or distribute pictures of other people if it could invade their privacy.

- e) Treat your phone as you would any valuable item so that you can guard against theft.

8 GUIDELINES ON PHOTOGRAPHY AND THE USE OF VIDEO

Photographs of children can be used by organisations to celebrate and promote junior golf, and form an important part of marketing the sport through websites, magazines, newspapers and promotional leaflets etc. However, when personal information is added to photographs, those images can be used as a means of identifying children and can render them vulnerable.

Secondly, the content of a photograph can be used or adapted for inappropriate use. While this is rare in golf, there is evidence of adapted material finding its way onto child pornography sites. Therefore, a policy needs to be developed in relation to the use of images of children. Its key principles should be;

- a) The interests and welfare of children taking part in golf are paramount;
- b) Parents and children have a right to decide whether childrens' images are to be taken, and how they may be used;
- c) Parents must be asked for their consent for childrens' images to be taken and used;
- d) Images should convey the best principles and aspects of golf;
- e) Care should be taken to ensure that images are neither sexual nor exploitative in nature, nor open to misinterpretation and misuse;
- f) Efforts should be taken to ensure that images should only be taken by authorised persons or as agreed in the protocol for a particular event;
- g) Appropriate measures should be in place to prevent unauthorised access to, or alteration, disclosure, destruction or accidental loss of all images of children retained by the Club.

9 GUIDELINES ON THE USE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC AND FILMING EQUIPMENT

Most golfing activities take place in areas that are open to the public and it is therefore understood that it is not possible to control all photography. However, when inviting the press or a professional photographer to a competition, or other junior session, it is important to ensure that they are clear about expectations of them in relation to child protection issues.

- a) Provide a clear brief about what is considered appropriate, in terms of picture contents and their behaviour around the players;
- b) Inform those participating that a photographer will be attending the event;
- c) Advise that unsupervised access to children or one-to-one photographing or filming sessions at the event is not permitted;

- d) Consider having any attending photographer or member of the press or media wearing identification at all times;
- e) Do not approve unsupervised photography sessions away from the event;
- f) If parents or other spectators are intending to photograph or video the event, they should be prepared to identify themselves, if requested, and state the purpose of their photography or filming;
- g) Those attending the event wishing to engage in any video, zoom or close range photography should be asked to register their details with the event organisers before carrying out any photography. The event organisers reserve the right to decline entry to any person unable to meet or abide by the organisers' conditions;
- h) Concerns regarding inappropriate or intrusive photography should be recorded by the event organiser or the "*Golf Welfare Officer*" in the same manner as any child protection concern.

10. USE OF VIDEOS AS A TEACHING AID

There is no intention to prevent professional coaches and trainees using video equipment as a legitimate coaching aid. Children and their parents should be aware that this may be part of the coaching programme. Care should be taken in storing and restricting access to recorded material. It is essential that measures are in place to prevent unauthorised access to, alteration, disclosure, destruction or accidental loss of images of children retained by the Club and its professional coaches. The parents of young golfers must provide written consent for the use of video and photographic analysis. The consent form will contain information on the following; the identity of the data controller; the purpose for which the data is processed and any third parties to whom the data may be supplied.

11. PUBLISHING IMAGES OF CHILDREN

- a) All photographers should obtain permission from the parent to take and use their child's image. This should help give assurance of the appropriate use of the image;
- b) If the Club is recognising the achievement of an individual golfer and wishes to publish their name with the photographs **NEVER** publish personal details such as postal or email addresses, telephone numbers etc.
- c) Try to focus on the activity rather than a particular child and, where possible, use photographs that represent the broad range of children taking part in golf;
- d) Ensure that images reflect positive aspects of children's involvement in golf, e.g. enjoyment, competition, special achievements;
- e) Encourage the reporting of any inappropriate use of images of children to the appropriate authorities;
- f) If concerned report concerns to the "*Golf Welfare Officer*".

12. ORGANISING EVENTS, INCLUDING THOSE AWAY FROM THE CLUB

When organising club or away events the Committee of Management will designate an officer or senior committee member as the person with responsibility for following these guidelines. All leaders need to have a clear knowledge of their role and responsibility for the team and be familiar with the relevant Guidelines for Safeguarding Children.

PLANNING

- To assist in preparations use the planning framework for organising club events set out in APPENDIX "C"

SUPERVISION

- Where Junior members form part of an adult team, that team manager or one responsible adult on the team shall be Garda Vetted and oversee the Clubs Safeguarding responsibilities in respect of those Junior members.
- All leaders should be vetted as part of the recruitment procedures;
- At least one nominated member of the group should be familiar with and have received training on the relevant safeguarding children policies and procedures;
- At least one same gender leader will be required for single sex groups;
- Mixed groups will require at least one male and one female leader;
- The team leader will have overall responsibility for the children's well-being, behaviour, sleeping arrangements and good discipline.

TRANSPORT

The Club should have a transport policy which advises on dropping off and collecting children at the Club or at events;

The following principles will help develop the policy;

- It is the responsibility of parents to transport their child to and from the nominated meeting point;
- It is **NOT** the responsibility of the leaders, coaches or staff to transport children to and from their home;

If the Club assumes responsibility for the transport arrangements for children, the following guidelines should be adhered to;

- a) Transporting children alone will be avoided;
- b) Parental approval for the transport of children by club representatives should be obtained;
- c) Parents should be aware of the time of collection and return of their children;

- d) Ensure that emergency contact telephone numbers have been provided;
- e) Ensure that appropriate insurance cover has been arranged;
- f) Ensure that the adults driving the vehicles are licensed and suitable to do so;
- g) Ensure that anyone driving a group mini-bus has received training on driving the mini-bus and on the management of passengers;
- h) Ensure that appropriate supervision requirements are in place. The driver of a minibus should not have responsibility for the supervision of children while driving.

MANAGING CHILDREN'S EVENTS AT HOME OR AWAY FROM THE CLUB

The team leader should;

- a) Determine the level of supervision necessary for the event, maintaining appropriate adult : child and gender ratios;
- b) Designate the team leader as responsible for good discipline at all times;
- c) Ensure that parental approval has been obtained for their children to participate at the event;
- d) In the event of an overnight away trip, the Team Leader will meet with other leaders and have their roles clearly defined and explained to them in advance of the event;
- e) Plan for rooming arrangements, particularly where the team includes adults and children. As a norm adults should not share a room with a child. Where the presence of an adult is required there should be more than one child in the room with the adult; If children are sharing a room, it should be with those of similar age and gender;
- f) Plan for first aid arrangements, dietary requirements and emergency evacuation procedures. The hosting Club or Governing Body should be given advance notice of any medical or special needs;
- g) Meet with the team in advance of travel and explain his/her expectations, their roles and responsibilities;
- h) Prepare a full itinerary for the event;
- i) Have a copy of all relevant child player profile forms;
- j) Have full details of the travel arrangements;
- k) Have a register so that a head-count can be taken at any point;
- l) Have arrangements in place so that all leaders are able to communicate quickly with the team leader;

- m) The team leader will submit a report as soon as possible after the event to the Committee of Management following inter club events, especially if travel is involved;
- n) If a child suffers a significant injury or an accident the parents/guardians should be informed as soon as possible;
- o) When hosting an overnight event, special care should be taken in the selection of accommodation. Where practicable more than one child should be placed with each host family.

13. APPOINTMENT OF JUNIOR GOLF WELFARE OFFICERS AND JUNIOR LEADERS

The Committee of Management has appointed a "Junior Golf Welfare Officer" and a Deputy to ensure that best practice is implemented and observed in respect of this Code. The appointment of a Deputy is for the purpose of spreading the workload and to provide for continuity in the event of personnel changes, holidays or sickness.

The Committee of Management will also appoint "Junior Leaders" who will take overall responsibility for the management and coaching of junior golf within the Club. In doing so they will set out the responsibilities of the role and the level of experience/qualifications required.

The Club's recruitment framework will be applied in the appointment, checking and vetting of those supervising or coaching children and to those who have managerial responsibility for individuals working with children to ensure that all involved are suitable to do so.

Existing Leaders will sign up to the appropriate Code of Conduct including the self-declaration questions. Leaders will also be requested to undergo Garda vetting.

Once appointed these Officers must sign off on the contents of these Guidelines and they must undertake to adhere to them.

14. CORE TASKS OF THE GOLF "JUNIOR WELFARE OFFICERS

The primary considerations of the "Junior Golf Welfare Officer" must be the protection and welfare of children. The core tasks of the Officer are to;

- a) Must undertake Children First Training and have a working knowledge of the principles set out in these Guidelines and in the Club's Rules, Bye-Laws and Regulations in so far as they relate to the safety and well-being of children;
- b) Act as the first point of contact for anyone wanting informed advice on the Club's Child Protection Guidelines and also act as the liaison person for the Club in such dealings with the Director of Development, Junior Golf Ireland, the TUSLA Children and Family Services and the Gardai;
- c) Provide reports to the Committee of Management at their monthly meetings, and where appropriate report to the Chairperson of the Committee of Management regarding specific cases;
- d) Arrange Child First Training for all relevant club organisers, volunteers and staff;

- e) Carry out risk assessments on those with responsibility for the welfare of children and take appropriate steps to mitigate risks to children and organisers;
- f) Ensure that *Codes of Conduct/Guidance* are in place for club organisers, staff, coaches, children and parents and that they are communicated to the relevant parties;
- g) Ensure that the Club's rules and regulations include a complaints/disciplinary and appeals procedure; a policy on dignity and respect; a safety statement; a code of practice for CCTV systems; a data protection policy; rules in relation to travelling with children; a policy on the recruitment and supervision of Junior Leaders;
- h) Ensure that new members, employees and ancillary agencies being employed by the Club are made aware of these guidelines and other policies relevant to dignity and respect when accepting club membership as a condition of employment;
- i) Ensure that all ancillary agencies currently employed or contracted to the Club are made aware of this Code of Ethics" and establish their acceptance and commitment to them;
- j) Ensure that children have a voice in the running of their Club and ensure that there are steps young people can take to express concerns about their sports activities and experiences;
- k) Ensure that children know how to make concerns known to appropriate adults or agencies;
- l) Receive and process reports of concerns and suspicions of child abuse without delay (within 24 hours) and decide on appropriate action, taking into account any immediate threat to the victim and other children and the requirements of the Gardai to secure material evidence. The Chairperson of the Committee of Management will be promptly advised of such reports;
- m) Adhere to Children First National Guidance procedures in the management of all reported concerns;
- n) Maintain confidentiality on all matters pertinent to child protection.
- o) Review and evaluate the guidelines regularly through open discussion with the members, the Sport Council and statutory authorities, or whenever there is a major change in legislation applicable to this Code;

15. CORE TASKS OF THE JUNIOR CONVENOR.

The Junior Convenor should be someone who is interested in the overall development of the junior section. They should have an appreciation for all levels of players from beginners to elite and should not focus their attention on any one group of players. The role duration of the junior Convenor should be a minimum of two to three seasons long. The junior Convenor will;

- a) Promote the ethos and aims of the club's junior section.
- b) Grow junior membership, improve the ability and standard of junior golfers and facilitate the transition of junior members into full adult membership.

- c) Establish a Junior Committee, ensuring that they have the skills and competencies for the task. The Committee will meet 2 to 4 times in season and 1 to 2 times out of season. Each member of the committee should have a defined role.
- d) Carry out the various administrative tasks and in particular those having a statutory requirement.
- e) Draw up a calendar of event for the season in order to ensure plans are made well in advance of events.
- f) Develop a long term strategic plan for the development of the Junior Section within the club.
- g) Liaise with and report to the Management Committee about Junior Golf.
- h) Appoint a Junior Captain for the Club. This will be done in consultation with the Junior Committee.
- i) Chair junior committee meetings and set the agenda and keep a record of minutes of meetings.
- j) Recruit Junior Leaders and organise junior leader rota for junior golf activities, e.g. coaching, competitions, away matches.
- k) In the final season a new candidate should be identified to shadow the Junior Convenor.

16. RECOGNITION OF CHILD ABUSE

Everyone must be alert to the possibility that children with whom they are in contact may be victims of abuse. Child abuse can often be difficult to identify as it may present in many forms. The possibility of child abuse should be considered if a child appears to have suffered a suspicious injury for which no reasonable explanation can be offered. It should also be considered if the child seems distressed without obvious reason or displays persistent new behavioural problems.

Some signs are more indicative of abuse than others. These include;

- a) Direct observation of abuse;
- b) Disclosure of abuse and neglect by a child or third party;
- c) Age-inappropriate or abnormal sexual play or knowledge;
- d) Specific injuries or patterns of injuries;
- e) Absconding from home or care situations;
- f) Underage pregnancy or sexually transmitted disease;

- g) Signs in one or more categories at the same time. For example, signs of development delay, physical injury and behavioural signs may together indicate a pattern of abuse.

Many signs of abuse are non-specific and must be considered in the child's social and family context. It is important to be open to alternative explanations for physical or behavioural signs of abuse and if in doubt seek advice to clarify if particular concerns are reasonably founded. Early detection is important and immediate reporting will ensure that abuse does not continue, therefore, all concerns however unclear or inconclusive must be reported to one of the "Junior Golf Welfare Officers".

17. ENCOUNTERING ALLEGATIONS OR SUSPICIONS OF CHILD ABUSE

It is not the responsibility of the membership or staff of the Club to make judgements as to whether or not child abuse is occurring. However, it is their responsibility to act promptly and sensitively on any concerns by reporting them to one of the Club's "Junior Golf Welfare Officers" who will provide advice and guidance on the matter.

All information received and discussed must be treated with confidence and only shared with those individuals within the Club who will be able to manage and resolve the situation.

Child abuse may come to light in a number of different ways and may relate to abuse external to the Club or within the Club. Reports of abuse may include any of the following circumstances;

- a) Direct observation of behaviour that is abusive or arouses suspicion of abuse;
- b) It may be direct, specific and supported by corroborative evidence such as when a person, either adult or child, alleges that they have been abused, reveal injuries and name the alleged perpetrator;
- c) A person may allege that they have been abused but are unable or unwilling to disclose the name of the perpetrator;
- d) A person may allege that they have been abused but the perpetrator has died;
- e) A person may reveal that another person has told them of being abused or may themselves have witnessed the abuse.

18. INITIAL RESPONSE ON RECEIVING AN ALLEGATION OF CHILD ABUSE

Children who are being abused may hint that they are being harmed and sometimes make direct disclosures. Where a child discloses details of child abuse it is important that it is handled sensitively and with understanding. Under no circumstances should any individual or section of the Club itself attempt to deal with the problem of child abuse alone. It is important that everyone in the Club is aware they are not responsible for determining if child abuse has occurred, that is the role of TUSLA Child and Family Agency and/or Gardai. The following general guidelines should be followed;

- a) The person receiving a complaint of child abuse should be mindful of the fact that a child is under emotional stress and that s/he has been chosen because of the trust placed in them. Great care should be taken not to damage this trust by offering reassurance and support

that they have done the right thing. It is important the person remain calm, show no extreme reaction and listen to the child to facilitate them in telling their problem;

- b) The basis of a complaint must be established as comprehensively as possible to establish "reasonable grounds for concern". However, the child should not be interviewed in detail. Leading or suggestive questions should not be put to the child; this does not prevent clarifying ambiguities or misunderstandings about what was said;
- c) It should be made clear by the person receiving the information that s/he is not in a position to promise to keep it a secret. However, reassurance can be given that it will be treated as confidential and will be shared only with those who have a right to hear it and can take action to protect the child from potential harm;
- d) The person receiving the allegation should not hold in judgement the person about whom the allegation is being made;
- e) The follow-up process likely to follow should be explained to the person making the complaint, such as informing parents/guardians, TUSLA Child and Family Agency. It should be kept in mind that the child may have been threatened and feel vulnerable at this stage.
- f) Make a written record of what has been disclosed or observed. (SEE CAPTION 20 - KEEPING RECORDS);
- g) One of the "Junior Golf Welfare Officers" should be notified without delay of the allegations and his/her advice and guidance sought on how to proceed, particularly in relation to the following matters;
- h) In the case of a child, the parents should be informed, unless to do so would place the child at further risk or lead to the destruction of vital evidence or undermine an investigation;
- i) Where an incident is witnessed or reported shortly after its occurrence and there is a likelihood of material/forensic evidence being available, the Gardai should be contacted with appropriate speed;
- j) If the circumstances presented indicate that a child is at immediate risk s/he should under no circumstance be left in a dangerous situation pending TUSLA Child and Family Agency intervention.

In the case of an adult disclosing child abuse it is equally important that the initial response is treated with compassion and sensitivity, applying the above guidelines. In such circumstances the person making the report should be encouraged to report them to the TUSLA Child and Family Agency/Gardai and appropriate arrangements should be made to support them in doing so, if that is what they wish. Whether or not the adult making the allegation wishes to report it to the civil authorities, it should be explained to them that the "Golf Welfare Officers" will be advised of the allegations.

19. GUIDANCE FOR THE CLUB WHEN DEALING WITH ALLEGATIONS OF INAPPROPRIATE BEHAVIOUR

On receipt of a report about the behaviour of a staff member or club member or volunteer it will, where a junior member is concerned, be assessed to determine if child abuse is suspected

or if it is one of serious poor practice. Where the matter relates to poor practice it should be dealt with under the Disciplinary Procedures. (Ref. Rule 34 & 35 Club Constitution).

Where complaints relate to persons who are staff members and members of the PGA (Professional Golfers Association) the Honorary Secretary should be contacted in order to ensure the PGA process is followed. (Ref; Rule 34 & 35 Club Constitution).

When an allegation is one of child abuse it should be assessed promptly and carefully by the Committee of Management. Action taken in reporting an allegation of child abuse against an employee or club member should be based on an opinion formed "*reasonably and in good faith*". It will be necessary to decide whether a formal report should be made to the TUSLA Child and Family Agency. This decision should be based on "*reasonable grounds for concern*", as outlined at Section 3.2 "Children First - National Guidance for the Protection and Welfare of Children 2011" (page 13).

- a) The Chairperson of the Committee of Management should be informed about the allegation as soon as possible;
- b) The first priority is to ensure that no child is exposed to unnecessary risk. The Committee of Management should as a matter of urgency take any necessary protective measures. These measures should be proportionate to the level of risk and should not unreasonably penalise the employee or club member, financially or otherwise, unless necessary to protect children. Where protective measures penalise the employee or club member, it is important that early consideration be given to the case;
- c) Any action taken should be guided by agreed procedures, the applicable employment or membership contract/agreement and the rules of natural justice;
- d) When the Chairperson of the Committee of Management becomes aware of an allegation of abuse of a child or children by an employee or club member during the course of their duties or golfing activities at the Club, the Chairperson should privately inform that person at an appropriate time of the following; (i) the fact that an allegation has been made against him/her; (ii) the nature of the allegation, - taking into account the safety of the child and the destruction of vital evidence. Where the Gardai or TUSLA Child and Family Agency ask for a delay in informing the accused person such a request should be recorded;
- e) The employee or club member should be afforded an opportunity to respond. The Chairperson should note the response and pass on this information if making a formal report to the TUSLA Child and Family Agency.
- f) The Chairperson or other persons involved should take care to ensure that actions taken by them do not undermine or frustrate any investigations/assessments conducted by the TUSLA Child and Family Agency or An Garda Síochána. Club management will maintain a close liaison with the statutory authorities to achieve this;
- g) Where "*reasonable grounds for concern*" are established that child abuse occurred or is suspected, immediately report details to the Duty Social Worker, TUSLA Child and Family Agency, Social Work Department, Bridge House, Cherry Orchard, Dublin 10 or to the Gardai at Lucan (SEE APPENDIX "D"). In cases of emergency, where a child appears to be at immediate risk and a Duty Social Worker from the TUSLA Child and Family Agency is

unavailable, the Gardai should be contacted. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD A CHILD BE LEFT IN A DANGEROUS SITUATION PENDING HEALTH BOARD INTERVENTION.

- h) In keeping with data protection principles safeguard all records of child abuse complaints to ensure limited access to authorised people and be responsible for maintaining confidentiality on all matters pertinent to the complaint;
- i) Ensure the early involvement of the Gardai where there may be opportunity to secure material or forensic evidence and where such evidence is available on the club's property preserve it pending the involvement of the Gardai;
- j) Ensure that the parents of the child are informed by the most appropriate person, giving due regard to the implications of this action placing a child at further risk or leading to the destruction of vital evidence;
- k) The TUSLA Child and Family Agency and An Garda Síochána will notify the Club management of the outcome of an investigation and/or assessment. This will assist the Club in reaching a decision about action to be taken in the longer term concerning the employee/club member.
- l) If it is decided, following consultation, that there are no grounds to formally report the matter to the TUSLA Child and Family Agency, give the person who referred the allegation a written explanation outlining the reasons why no further action is being taken, indicating that if they remain concerned about the situation, they are free to consult with, or report to the TUSLA Child and Family Agency/Gardai.
- m) When an assessment concludes that a concern or suspicion is unfounded the files and records of the Club should reflect that fact.
- n) Carry out a risk assessment to determine and assess the wider implications which may have contributed to the situation and, where appropriate, make recommendations to prevent further happenings to the Committee of Management.

20. COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE

Adults have a responsibility to protect children from harm and to abide by Government guidelines in responding to and reporting child protection concerns. The Club has appointed two "Junior Golf Welfare Officers" to: - (i) co-ordinate the implementation of this Code of Ethics, (ii) be available as a resource to the Clubs membership and staff and (iii) be responsible for reporting abuse to the Statutory Authorities. Where practicable the Junior Welfare Officers will be the outgoing Men's Captain and Lady Captain of the previous year.

Club members, staff, coaches, parents, junior members may be the first to have concerns about child safety and welfare. However, they may be reluctant to express their concerns as speaking up may be difficult. They may fear harassment or victimisation. In these circumstances it may seem easier to ignore the concern rather than report what may just be a suspicion of poor practice. All concerns should be reported to one of the "Junior Golf Welfare Officers" as the safety of children is paramount.

Should a member of staff or a club member have misgivings about the safety of a child or about formally reporting their concerns about the safety of a child, they may find it helpful to discuss

their concerns with one of the "Junior Golf Welfare Officers", a social worker or professional staff at the TUSLA Child and Family Agency. This should help to allay their concerns and enable them to act correctly.

The Club has the following procedures in place to facilitate the reporting of concerns;

- a) The Club's membership, staff and parents of children will be advised on the reporting procedures to the *Junior Golf Welfare Officers* and encouraged to report any concerns regarding the safety or wellbeing of a child (Ref Club Website & Junior Notice Board);
- b) Juniors will be advised of their options of reporting incidents to the Golf Welfare Officer, Junior Liaison Officers or a Leader of their choice (Ref. Junior Application Form & Junior Notice Board);
- c) Concerns regarding the safety and or welfare of a child will be taken seriously and treated confidentially;
- d) Where an allegation or concern raised relates to the Junior Golf Welfare Officer the matter will be referred directly to Honorary Secretary who will facilitate referral of the allegation/concern to the statutory authorities;
- e) If a Junior Golf Welfare Officer is not available when concerns of child welfare are raised the Hon. Secretary will arrange for the availability of a Junior Golf Welfare Officer;
- f) Notwithstanding this club's reporting procedures, adult members have the option to report any and all concerns regarding a child's safety and or welfare directly to TUSLA Child and Family Agency or the Gardai.

21. REPORTING SUSPECTED OR DISCLOSED CHILD ABUSE TO STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

The following steps should be taken when reporting child abuse to the Statutory Authorities;

- a) Observe and note dates, times, locations and contexts in which the incident occurred or suspicion was aroused, together with any other relevant information.
- b) Report the matter as soon as possible to one of the Club's designated "Junior Golf Welfare Officers" who have responsibility for reporting abuse (their identity is posted on the junior notice board). If a Junior Golf Welfare Officer has reasonable grounds for believing that a junior has been abused or is at risk of abuse, s/he will make a report to the local Statutory Authorities (TUSLA Child and Family Agency/Gardai) who have statutory responsibility to investigate, assess and validate suspected or actual child abuse.
- c) The Junior Welfare Officer will also notify the Chair of Council about the allegation as soon as possible.
- d) In cases of emergency, where a junior appears to be at immediate or serious risk and the Junior Welfare Officer is unable to contact a TUSLA Child and Family Agency duty social worker, An Garda Síochána should be contacted. Under no circumstances should a junior be left in a dangerous situation pending intervention by the Statutory Authorities.

- e) If the Junior Welfare Officer, or other designated person is unsure whether reasonable grounds for concern exist s/he should informally consult with the local duty TUSLA Child and Family Agency social worker who will advise whether or not the matter requires a formal report.
- f) A Junior Welfare Officer reporting suspected or actual child abuse to the Statutory Authorities will first inform the family of their intentions to make such a report, unless to do so would place the child at further risk, lead to the destruction of evidence or undermine an investigation.
- g) A report should be given by the Junior Welfare Officer or other Designated Person to the Statutory Authorities in person or by phone, and in writing; without delay.

The Protection for Persons Reporting Child Abuse Act 1998 provides immunity from civil liability to persons who report child abuse 'reasonably and in good faith' to TUSLA Child and Family Agency or An Garda Siochana. The Act also covers the offence of 'false reporting.'

Appendices "B" set out the line of action where there is suspected abuse external to the Club. **Appendix "C"** set out the line of action where you are concerned about behaviour of a staff members or volunteer.

22 ANONYMOUS COMPLAINTS

Anonymous complaints can be difficult to deal with but should not be ignored. In all cases the safety and welfare of the child/children is paramount. Any such complaints relating to inappropriate behaviour should be checked out and dealt with professionally and in a confidential manner.

Rumours- Rumours should **NOT** be allowed to hang in the air. Any rumours relating to inappropriate behaviour involving a child should be checked out without delay;

ALLEGED ABUSE OUTSIDE THE CLUB- where concerns are raised regarding alleged abuse which happened outside the Club the "Junior Golf Welfare Officer" will advise the TUSLA Child and Family Agency or Gardai and take no further action under the Club's procedures.

23. KEEPING RECORDS

The organisers of activities should ensure that parental consent obtained in advance of an away event is recorded. Parents should be asked to provide details of emergency contact numbers and also indicate if their children have any dietary, medical or special needs. An accurate record of all relevant personal details will be kept for each child participating in club activities. The Junior Membership Application Form may be used for this purpose (APPENDIX "B"). A written record will be kept of attendance, organisers, and supervisors in attendance at events. An Internal Accident/Incident Report Form will be completed in the event of an accident or incident relating to a child.

Where child abuse is alleged or suspected, it is vital that the person who receives the allegation, or who suspects abuse, records in writing, as accurately as possible, what has been revealed. The written record should include all relevant details of abuse disclosed, including, names, dates, times, locations and any other information that may be relevant. The person making the notes

should also record the context and circumstances leading to the disclosure of abuse along with details of the times and dates the contemporaneous notes were made.

All records should be factual, accurate and legible and should be dated and signed after each entry. All records are confidential.

24. OUTCOMES OF INVESTIGATIONS

Complaints of child abuse will give rise to investigation by the TUSLA and the Gardai to determine if a child has been abused.

The findings of the TUSLA Child and Family Agency investigation can be;

CONFIRMED- child abuse occurred;

INCONCLUSIVE- unable to determine whether or not child abuse occurred;

CONFIRMED NON-ABUSE- child abuse did not occur.

Following a Garda investigation the Director of Public Prosecutions may decide;

- a) To proceed with a criminal prosecution before the Courts or
- b) Not to prosecute. Such a decision may indicate that the evidence would not meet the standard of proof required by a Criminal Court, but it does not necessarily imply innocence.

The outcomes of a criminal prosecution may be;

- a) A conviction where the accused person is found guilty and a sentence is imposed;
- b) An acquittal of the accused person;
- c) A mistrial, with no determination of the charges;
- d) A nolle prosequie, where the Director of Public Prosecutions withdraws the charges before the Court, with no determination of the charges.

25. UNCLEAR OUTCOMES AS TO WHETHER CHILD ABUSE OCCURRED

If the outcome of an investigation by the TUSLA Child and Family Agency and/or the Gardai is unclear as to whether child abuse did occur, The Chairperson of the Committee of Management will convene an appropriate professional team to assess the situation having due regard for the safety and protection of children.

26. FALSE AND MISTAKEN ALLEGATIONS

Some allegations of child abuse are found to be false. Those that are unfounded cause profound distress to those who are wrongly accused. It is important that when an allegation is found to be false or mistaken that all appropriate steps are taken to restore the good name of the person wrongly accused. The Chairperson of the Committee of Management shall decide on how they are to be supported and facilitated in resuming their functions.

When the Chairperson of the Committee of Management is satisfied immediately that it would have been impossible for the person complained of to have committed the offence, for instance, if it can be clearly established that they were elsewhere at the time of the alleged complaint s/he will;

- a) Advise the complainant in writing of the action being taken and its outcome, including information on other avenues to pursue the matter if they remain dissatisfied;
- b) Advise the person against whom the complaint has been made, providing details and confirming that it is without substance and that no further action is being taken;
- c) Consider if the complainant has been abused by someone else and report the matter to the TUSLA Child and Family Agency/Gardai;
- d) Keep a comprehensive record of the incident, including the reason for no further action;
- e) Consider initiating a complaint of knowingly making a false report of child abuse under the provisions of Section 5 of the Protection of Persons Reporting Child Abuse Act 1998

RELEVANT DEFINITIONS

- a) **A WORKER**- is anyone who is engaged in work or voluntary activity with children or young people, whether as a paid employee with a group or organisation or as a volunteer;
- b) **THE TERM ORGANISATION**- refers to any service, agency, club, group or association that works with or provides services to children with or without remuneration and employs persons with or without professional qualifications, paid or unpaid, in any capacity of work;
- c) **JUNIOR SECRETARY**- is a person appointed by the Club and taking overall responsibility for junior golf within the Club
- d) **CHILD**- For the purpose of these guidelines a child is any person who is under the age of 18 years of age.
- e) **JUNIOR MEMBER**- Junior Membership of the Club comprises of young persons whose age at the date of election to membership shall not be less than 10 years and more than 18 years. Such membership shall cease on the 31st December next after such Junior has attained the age of 18 years.
- f) **PARENTS**- All references to parents are deemed to include other adults who have legal caring or guardianship responsibilities for children in their care.
- g) **GUARDIAN**- includes any person who is liable to maintain or has the actual custody of the child.
- h) **FAIR PLAY**- is much more than playing within the rules. It incorporates the concepts of friendship, respect for others and always playing within the right spirit. Fair play is defined as a way of thinking, not just a way of behaving. It incorporates issues concerned with the elimination of cheating, gamesmanship, doping, violence - both physical and verbal, exploitation, unequal opportunities, excessive commercialisation and corruption. (This definition is as outlined in the European Code of Sports Ethics, which Ireland has adopted and is committed to);
- i) **CHILD ABUSE**- can be categorised into four different types; neglect, emotional abuse, physical abuse and sexual abuse;
- j) **NEGLECT**- can be defined in terms of an omission, where a child suffers significant harm or impairment of development by being deprived of food, clothing, warmth, hygiene, intellectual stimulation, supervision and safety, attachment to and affection from adults, and/or medical care;
- k) **HARM**- can be defined as the ill-treatment or the impairment of the health or development of a child. Whether it is significant is determined by the child's health and development as compared to that which could reasonably be expected of a child of similar age;
- l) **EMOTIONAL ABUSE**- is normally to be found in the *relationship* between a parent/carer and a child rather than in specific events or pattern of events. It occurs when a child's

developmental need for affection, approval, consistency and security are not met. Unless other forms of abuse are present, it is rarely manifested in terms of physical signs or symptoms;

- m) **PHYSICAL ABUSE**- of a child is that which results in actual or potential physical harm from an interaction, or lack of interaction, which is reasonably within the control of a parent or person in a position of responsibility, power or trust. There may be single or repeated incidents.

Physical abuse can involve;

- i. Severe physical punishment;
- ii. Beating, slapping, hitting or kicking;
- iii. Pushing shaking or throwing;
- iv. Pinching, biting, choking or hair-pulling;
- v. Terrorising with threats;
- vi. Observing violence;
- vii. Use of excessive force in handling;
- viii. Deliberate poisoning;
- ix. Suffocation;
- x. Fabricated/induced illness;
- xi. Allowing or creating a substantial risk of significant harm to a child.

- n) **SEXUAL ABUSE**- occurs when a child is used by another person for his or her gratification or sexual arousal or for that of others. Examples of sexual abuse include;

- i. Exposure of the sexual organs or any sexual act intentionally performed in the presence of a child;
- ii. Intentional touching or molesting of the body of a child whether by a person or object for the purpose of sexual arousal or gratification;
- iii. Masturbation in the presence of the child or the involvement of the child in an act of masturbation;
- iv. Sexual intercourse with the child, whether oral, vaginal or anal;
- v. Sexual exploitation of a child, which includes inciting, encouraging, propositioning, requiring or permitting a child to solicit for, or to engage in, prostitution or other sexual acts. Sexual exploitation also occurs when a child is involved in the exhibition, modelling or posing for the purpose of sexual arousal, gratification or sexual act, including its recording (on film, video tape or other media) or the manipulation, for those purposes, of the image by computer or other means. It may also include showing sexually explicit material to children, which is often a feature of the "grooming" process by perpetrators of abuse;
- vi. Consensual sexual activity involving an adult and an underage person. In relation to child sexual abuse, it should be noted that, for the purposes of the criminal law, the age of consent to sexual intercourse is 17 years for both boys and girls. An Garda Siochana will deal with the criminal aspects of the case under relevant legislation.

It should be noted that the definition of child sexual abuse presented in this section is not a legal definition and is not intended to be a description of the criminal offence of sexual assault.

- o) **POOR PRACTICE**- This is behaviour that falls short of abuse but is nevertheless unacceptable. The following behaviour may sit within the bounds of poor practice. For example, a seemingly

quite insignificant disciplinary action directed at a child may in certain circumstances be misinterpreted. All those involved with children are advised to try and avoid placing themselves in situations where their conduct may be open to question.

- p) **BULLYING & HARASSMENT**- It is for individuals to determine what behaviour is unacceptable to them and what they regard as offensive. It is the unwanted nature of the conduct that distinguishes harassment from acceptable behaviour (**See Anti-Bullying and Guidance Notes at Appendix "H"**).
- q) **CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL VULNERABILITIES**- These are children who for one reason or another are more vulnerable to abuse than others and may include children with disabilities, those who are separated from parents or other family members and who depend on others for their care and protection. The categories of abuse outlined above are applicable to them but may take slightly different forms, e.g. abuse may take the form of deprivation of basic rights, harsh disciplinary regimes or the inappropriate use of medications or physical restraints;
- r) **PEER ABUSE**- In some instances of abuse the abuser may be another child. In such situations there are important protection issues in relation to both children and the needs of both should be considered separately.
- s) **REASONABLE GROUNDS FOR CONCERN**- The basis for reporting alleged or suspected complaints of child abuse are based on the principle that there are reasonable grounds for concern to support the claim. The following would constitute reasonable grounds for concern;
- i. Specific indication from a child that s/he was abused;
 - ii. An account by a person who saw the child being abused;
 - iii. Evidence such as an injury or behaviour which is consistent with abuse and is unlikely to be caused in another way;
 - iv. An injury or behaviour which is consistent with abuse and with an innocent explanation but where there are corroborative indicators supporting the concern that it may be a case of abuse. An example of this would be a pattern of injuries, an implausible explanation, other indications of abuse, dysfunctional behaviour;
 - v. Consistent indications over a period of time that a child is suffering from emotional or physical neglect.

A suspicion which is not supported by an *objective indication of abuse or neglect* would not constitute reasonable grounds for concern.

- t) **PROTECTION FROM CIVIL LIABILITY OF PERSONS WHO HAVE REPORTED CHILD ABUSE**- The Protection of Persons Reporting Child Abuse Act 1998 makes provision for the protection from civil liability of persons who have communicated child abuse "reasonably and in good faith" to designated officers of the TUSLA Child and Family Agency (Appendix 10 Page 94 "Children First - National Guidance for the Protection and Welfare of Children 2011") or to any member of An Garda Síochána. This protection applies to organisations as well as to individuals. This means that even if a communicated suspicion of child abuse proves unfounded, a plaintiff who took an action would have to prove that the person who communicated the concern had not acted reasonably and in good faith in making the report.

- u) **FALSE REPORTS-** Section 5 of the Protection for Persons Reporting Child Abuse Act 1998 also introduced a new offence for anyone who knowingly makes a false report of child abuse to an appropriate person. This new offence is designed to protect innocent persons from malicious reports.

APPENDIX "B"

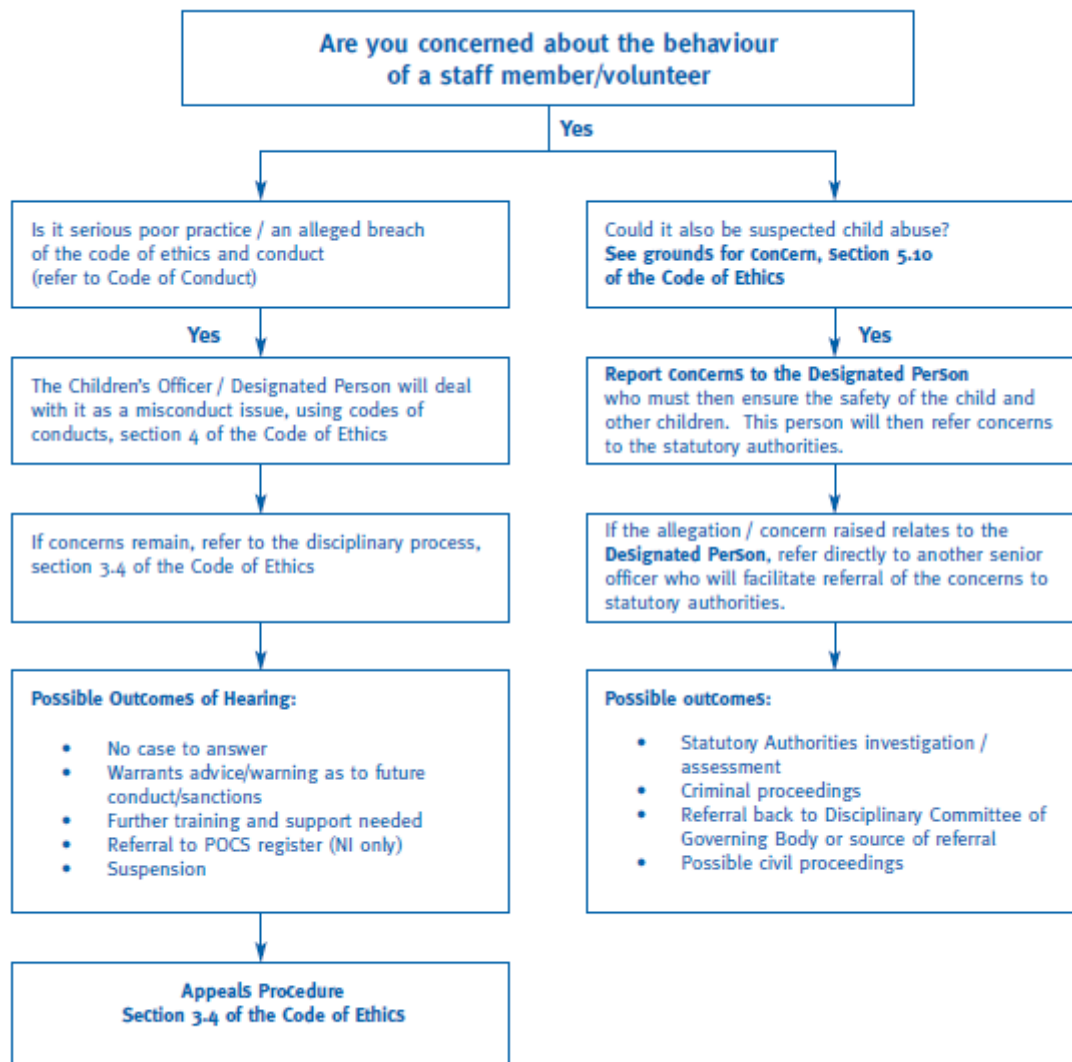
Flow Chart - Dealing with Suspected Abuse External to the Club



SOURCE: CODE OF ETHICS GOOD PRACTICE FOR CHILDREN'S SPORT (IRISH SPORTS COUNCIL)

APPENDIX "C"

Flow Chart - Dealing with Concerns about Behaviour of a Staff Member or Volunteer



Source: Code of Ethics Good Practice for Children's Sport (The Irish Sports Council)

JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION/ FORM

Full Name of Junior: Male / Female	
Date of Birth:	
Address:	
Players Mobile No. (in case of emergency)	
Home Telephone Number:	
E-MAIL ADDRESS:	
EMERGENCY CONTACTS	
PARENT/GUARDIAN NAME & ADDRESS:	
Relationship to child:	
Mobile Telephone Number:	
Work Telephone Number:	
NAME & ADDRESS OF ALTERNATIVE ADULT TO BE CONTACTED IN EMERGENCY;	
Relationship to child:	
Mobile Telephone Number:	
Work Telephone Number:	

Please include all medical details that might be relevant in dealing with your child in a safe manner, such as allergies, medication, special needs etc.

MEDICAL INFORMATION	
Child's Doctor's Name:	
Doctor's Surgery Address:	
Telephone Number:	
Medical History Information	

PARENTAL/GUARDIAN CONSENT

- I consent to the above child participating in golf activities at Westmanstown Golf Club in line with Golf's Safeguarding Policy;
- I confirm that all details are correct and I am able to give parental consent for my child to participate in and travel to all activities;
- I am happy for me and my child, to receive appropriate communication through text and email;
- I understand that photographs/videos will be taken during or at golf related events and may be used in the promotion of golf, including social media.
- If selected for teams, I confirm I am happy with the travel arrangements the Club may arrange for my child;
- I acknowledge that the Club is not responsible for providing adult supervision for my child except at formal junior coaching, matches or competitions;
- I understand and agree that my son/daughter in my care be bound by the attached Code of Conduct for Juniors whilst representing the Club.

PARENTS/GUARDIANS STATEMENT

I will inform the Honorary Secretary of any important changes in my child's health, medication or needs and of any changes to our address or phone numbers given. In the event of illness, having parental responsibility for the above-named child, I give permission for medical treatment to be administered where considered necessary by a nominated first aider, or by suitably qualified medical practitioners. If I cannot be contacted and my child should require emergency hospital treatment, I authorise a qualified medical practitioner to provide emergency treatment or medication.

DATA LEGISLATION

Where I have provided information about my son/daughter I confirm that they have appointed me to act for them or that I am legally entitled to act for them, to consent to the processing of their personal data, and to receive, on their behalf, any data protection notices from the Club.

Signature (Parent/Guardian) _____

Printed Name _____ **Date:** _____

[Note; The Code of Conduct for Juniors attached must be signed up to by Junior Applicant, Parent/Guardian.](#)

Code of Conduct for Juniors

The Club wishes to provide the best possible environment for all Juniors involved in the sport. Juniors deserve to be given enjoyable, safe sporting opportunities, free of abuse of any kind. These participants have rights, which must be respected, and responsibilities which they must accept. Juniors should be encouraged to realise that they have responsibilities to treat other participants and the Club's leaders and coaching personnel with fairness and respect.

Juniors are entitled to:

- Be safe and to feel safe.
- Be listened to and believed.
- Have fun and enjoy golf.
- Have a voice in relation to their activities within golf.
- Be treated with dignity, sensitivity and respect.
- Participate on an equitable and fair manner, regardless of gender, appearance, age, ability, religion or belief, disability, social and ethnic background or political persuasions etc.
- Experience competition at a level at which they feel comfortable.
- Make complaints and have them dealt with.
- Be safe from risk of bullying behaviour.
- Say NO to things that make them feel unsafe.
- Privacy and Confidentiality.

Junior should always:

- Give their friends a second chance.
- Treat Golf Leaders with respect, (including professionals, coaches, convenors, officials etc.).
- Look out for themselves and the welfare of others.
- Play fairly at all times, do their best.
- Be organised and on time, tell someone if you are leaving a venue or competition.
- Respect team members, even when things go wrong.
- Respect opponents, be gracious in defeat.
- Abide by the rules set down by team managers when travelling to away events or representing the Club.
- Behave in a manner that avoids bringing golf into disrepute.
- Talk to the Club's Junior Golf Welfare Officer if they have any problems.

Juniors should never:

- Cheat.
- Use violence or engage in irresponsible, abusive, inappropriate or illegal behaviour.
- Shout or argue with officials, team mates or opponents.
- Harm team members, opponents or their property.
- Bully or use bullying tactics to isolate another player or gain advantage.
- Take banned substances, drink alcohol, smoke or engage in inappropriate sexual behaviour.
- Keep secrets, that may leave them or others at risk.
- Tell lies about adults or juniors or spread rumours.
- Discriminate against other players on the basis of gender, appearance, age, ability, religion or belief, disability, social and ethnic background or political persuasion.

Signature of Junior

Printed name of Junior

Signature of Parent/Guardian

Printed name of Parent/Guardian

Date _____

PLANNING FRAMEWORK FOR ORGANISING CLUB EVENTS

Activity	Detail	Results/Actions
Planning	When? Where? Who? Risk assessment of activity.	
Communication with Parents	Travel Arrangements. Times, venues. Date of competition. Consent forms. Emergency Procedures. Contract organiser.	
Venue	Risk Assessment. Insurance.	
Supervision and Staffing	Delegated Overall Team Leader. Ratios of adults to children. Staff checking and recruitment. Roles and responsibilities Staff training.	

Emergency Procedures	Medical Information. Reporting procedures.	
Registration	What is the process for registering in the competition? Parental permission.	
Documentation	Register of participants. Player information. Junior Player Profile Forms. Photography permission. Programme. Codes of Conduct.	
Media	Guidelines for photography and media.	

KEY CONTACT LIST

TITLE	PHONE	MOBILE/FAX No.
TUSLA Children and Family Services, Social Work Department, Bridge House, Cherry Orchard, Ballyfermot Dublin 10.	01-6206387 1850 241850 Ask for the Duty Social Worker	
Garda Station, Lucan County Dublin	01 -6667300	
Confederation of Golf Carton Demesne, Maynooth County Kildare	01-5052070	
Junior Golf Ireland, Carton Demesne, Maynooth County Kildare <u>Lead Officer</u> Anne Maria Hughes	01-6290735/353	087-2271509
Irish Sports Council, Top Floor, Block A, West End Office Park, Blanchardstown, County Dublin	01-8608800	
Ombudsman for Children, Millennium House, 52/6 Great Strand Street, Dublin 1.	01-8656800 1890-654-654	
Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 29 Baggot Street, Dublin 2.	01-6767960	
Childline	1800-666666 (Freephone)	

WESTMANSTOWN GOLF CLUB



DECLARATION FOR - JUNIOR LEADERS

I _____ of Westmanstown Golf Club hereby, acknowledge that I have received a copy of the Clubs Code of Ethics for Golf for Young People document. I also acknowledge that I have read this document and hereby declare my intention to adhere to the Clubs Code of Ethics Document regarding Child Welfare in the Club. I will support initiatives by the GUI; ILGU; Irish Sports Council & Sport NI on matters relating to Children's Sport in Ireland

2. SELF DECLARATION

1. Do you agree to abide by the guidelines contained in the "Clubs Code of Ethics for Golf for Young People"?

Yes [] No []

2. Have you ever been asked to leave a sporting organisation?

Yes [] No []

3. Have you ever been convicted of a criminal offence, been given the benefit of the Probation of Offenders Act, been the subject of a caution; or are you at present the subject of criminal investigations

Yes [] No []

(If you have answered yes, to questions 2 or 3, we will contact you in confidence).

Signed: _____

Print Name; (_____)

Date: _____

ANTI-BULLYING POLICY AND GUIDANCE NOTES FOR JUNIOR MEMBERS.

WHAT IS BULLYING BEHAVIOUR

BULLYING CAN be defined as repeated aggression, whether it be verbal, psychological or physical, that is conducted by an individual or group against others. It is behaviour that is intentionally aggravating and intimidating. It occurs mainly among children in social environments. It includes behaviour such as teasing, taunting, threatening, hitting or extortion by one or more persons against a victim. Bullying can also take the form of racial abuse motivated by prejudice against a person's skin colour, cultural or religious background or ethnic origin. With developments in modern technology, children can also be the victims of non-contact bullying, via mobile phones, the internet and other personal devices. The competitive nature of golf can create an environment that provides opportunities for bullying.

Bullying of children can also be perpetrated by adults, including adults who are not related to the child. Bullying behaviour when perpetrated by adults, rather than children, could be regarded as physical or emotional abuse.

RECOGNISING BULLYING BEHAVIOUR

There are a number of signs that can indicate a person is being bullied;

- Reluctance to come to a venue or take part in activities.
- Physical signs (unexplained bruises, scratches, or damage to belongings).
- Stress caused illness - headaches, and stomach aches which seem unexplained.
- Fearful behaviour (fear of walking to a meeting, going different routes, asking to be driven).
- Frequent loss of, or shortage of, money with vague explanations.
- Having few friends or drop out of newer members.
- Changes in behaviour (withdrawn, stammering, moody, irritable, upset, distressed, not eating, reduced concentration, drop in performance).
- Anxiety (shown by nail-biting, fearfulness, tics).

(This list is not exhaustive and there are other possible reasons for many of the above. The presence of one or more of these indicators is not proof that bullying is actually taking place).

HOWS TO PREVENT BULLYING

- Ensure that all members follow the Code of Conduct, which promotes the rights and dignity of each member.
- Deal with any incidents as soon as they arise.
- Use the whole group policy or "no blame approach" i.e. working with person(s) displaying the bullying behaviour and the group of juniors, helping them to understand the hurt they are causing, and to make the problem a "shared concern" of the group.
- Encourage juniors to negotiate, co-operate and help others, particularly new or children with specific needs.
- Offer the person experiencing bullying behaviour immediate support and put the "no blame approach" into operation.
- Never tell a young person to ignore bullying, they can't ignore it, it hurts too much.
- Never encourage a young person to take the law into their own hands and beat the person(s) displaying the bullying behaviour at his/her own game.
- Reassure the person experiencing bullying behaviour they have done nothing wrong. Reinforce that there is "right to tell" culture within the club.

WHO SHOULD DEAL WITH BULLYING

While the more extreme forms of bullying would be regarded as physical or emotional abuse and are reported to the Statutory Authorities, dealing with bullying behaviour is normally the responsibility of all Leaders within golf.

USING THE "NO BLAME "APPROACH

The NO BLAME approach seeks to find a resolution for the young people involved in the bullying behaviour whilst maintaining their relationship with the club or the group. This is important for young people who often simply want the behaviour to stop, without a need for punishments to be imposed.

The NO BLAME approach encourages young people to recognise the impact of their behaviour and then to take responsibility for changing it. By using this approach, a previous relationship between or within a team can often be re-established; this is often a preferred option for the young people involved.

The ethos behind the NO BLAME approach is to EXPLAIN the problem, i.e. that someone seems to be unhappy in the club, seems to be picked on etc. and explain how that person is feeling; this should not accuse anyone.

ASK for ideas on how to help this person.

LEAVE the individuals involved to check how the behaviour has changed.

SHARE the responsibility of changing the behaviour and encouraging everyone to speak to a trusted adult if there is bullying within the club. The NO BLAME approach does not attempt to get "confessions", it seeks to get acknowledgement of behaviour and provides an opportunity for young people to change hurtful behaviour.

There may be issues that are not resolved through the NO BLAME approach, where behaviour continues. Bullying behaviour is a breach of the code of conduct and may have to be dealt with through a disciplinary process. However, the outcome for young people is far better where issues can be resolved through the NO BLAME approach.

NO BLAME APPROACH

STEP 1: MEET WITH THE JUNIOR WHO IS THE TARGET OF THE BULLYING BEHAVIOUR

If you find that there has been an incident of bullying behaviour, first talk to the young person who is the target of the behaviour. At this stage find out what who was involved and what the young person is now feeling. Try asking the following questions;

- What was the behaviour that caused the upset?
- Are you emotionally/physically hurt and/or how are you feeling?
- Who was involved in the behaviour, i.e. was it in your own peer group?
- When and where did it happen?
- Make sure you actively listen and advise the young person of the next steps that will be taken.

STEP 2: MEET WITH ALL INVOLVED

Arrange to meet with all those involved; this should include those who initiated the bullying behaviour, some of the backup and if necessary you might want to ask the audience. The meeting should be informal, and it is better to try to meet the individuals before meeting as a group. If you meet with a group keep the number controllable and you should only deal with the

topic. Make sure everyone knows that you are there to get their point of view and find their solutions.

STEP 3; EXPLAIN THE PROBLEM

Talk about the hurt caused in general terms without appropriating blame, e.g. you might suggest the target of the bullying behaviour doesn't seem to be happy in the club, and you have heard that they have been called names/left out/ picked on etc. It might be helpful to ask questions like;

- What do you think they are feeling?
- How would you feel if it was you?
- What would you do if it happened to you?
- What could we do to see that it does not happen again?

You should not use specific details of the incident or allocate blame, however, explain the feelings of loneliness, feeling left out, being rejected, laughed at and how that person may be feeling. Listen and watch out for reactions and pick up on comments without accusing or if in a group without isolating anyone; this is an opportunity to find out how others in the group feel about bullying behaviour.

STEP 4; ASK THE GROUP/INDIVIDUAL FOR THEIR IDEAS.

At this stage the group is encouraged to suggest ways that would make a target of bullying behaviour feel happier. Use phrases like; "if it were you what would help you" to encourage a response. Listen to all suggestions and note them, especially positive responses as these will help create an environment for young people involved to work together.

STEP 5; LEAVE IT TO THE GROUP OR INDIVIDUAL.

Now the problem has been identified and solutions suggested it is now handed over to the group/individual to act on. Arrange what actions they will take and to meet again in a certain timeframe. You have now passed the responsibility over to the group or the individual to take the suggested actions within that time.

STEP 6; MEET THEM AGAIN

Meet everyone, including the person who has been responsible for the bullying behaviour and the target of the behaviour, discuss how things are going and check if there have been any incidents. This allows for continual monitoring and keeps everyone involved in the process. The parents of the young people involved should be informed of the actions taken.

STEP 7; SHARE THE RESPONSIBILITY

Meet with the wider group or team to discuss what should be in place to help prevent further incidents and what impact bullying behaviour may have on everyone, e.g. less free time or social activities, or other actions might need to be imposed as a preventative measure. Any action should be used in the spirit of prevention, not as a punishment.

(For additional guidance consult the Clubs Policy on Dignity and Respect),



Child Safeguarding Statement

Westmanstown Golf Club is fully committed to safeguarding the wellbeing of juniors. Every individual in golf should at all times, show respect and understanding for all member's rights, safety and welfare and conduct themselves in a way that reflects the principles of Westmanstown Golf Club and the guidelines contained in the Code of Ethics and Good Practice for Children's Sport Westmanstown Golf Club Safeguarding Policy and Golf's Safeguarding Policy.

Westmanstown Golf Club's first priority is the welfare of juniors as we are committed to providing an environment that will allow participants to perform to the best of their ability, free from neglect, emotional, physical and sexual abuse, bullying and intimidation. All leaders within Westmanstown Golf Club undergo necessary Garda Vetting checks, sign codes of conduct and complete the appropriate safeguarding training as required by legislation and best practice.

Westmanstown Golf Clubs written Risk Assessment document indicates the area of potential risk of harm, the likelihood of the risk occurring and gives the required policy, guidance and procedures required to alleviate these risks. In addition to our risk assessment document described above, there are further procedures that support our intention to safeguard children whilst they are availing of our activities. Westmanstown Golf Club has the following procedures in place as part of our Safeguarding Policies;

- Procedures for the management of allegations of abuse or misconduct by staff or volunteers against a child availing of our activities.
- Procedures for the safe recruitment of staff and volunteers to work with children in our activities.
- Procedures for access to child safeguarding training and information, including the identification of the occurrence of harm.
- Procedures for reporting of child protection or welfare concerns to the Statutory Authorities.

For further information in relation to Safeguarding juniors or if you have a concern please contact one our Clubs Junior Golf Welfare Officers below. If you feel that a junior is in immediate danger contact TUSLA or An Garda Siochana.

The Clubs Designated Junior Welfare Officers - Eamonn Henry and Una Wall. Their contact details are available at our Administration Office.

This Child Safeguarding Statement will be reviewed by the 1st June, 2020.

Signed Hugh Kennedy **Date;** 24 May 2018.

Position; Honorary Secretary, on behalf of Westmanstown Golf Club. **Phone;** 01-8205817.