

Launceston Swimming Club – Whistle Blowing Policy

Launceston Swimming Club

Version Control Sheet

Policy Name: Whistle Bowling Policy

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01-05-15	Whistle Blowing Policy	Committee meeting 19-06-15	New policy	July 2016
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Whistle Blowing Policy

The Whistle Blowing Policy allows individuals to raise issues of poor practice or misconduct by members of Launceston Swim Club. The Amateur Swimming Association (ASA) and Launceston Swimming Club (LSC) are committed to developing a culture that is safe and encourages all those involved in swimming to raise concerns of poor/unacceptable practice and or breaches in safeguarding or abuse.

When is it necessary to whistle blow?

While you may be the first person to become aware of an issue it is not always easy to raise the concern, as to do so may appear to be disloyal to your colleague(s) and you may be fearful that you will be victimised or disadvantaged as a result of taking such action.

That is an understandable fear but you must remember that all children have a right to be protected and that it is often the most vulnerable children who are targeted and who are least able to act or disclose for themselves. They need you and others like you to protect their wellbeing and safeguard them from harm or potential harm.

A person who is reporting concerns could have concern about a Coach, a Committee Member or a Swimmer within the club. All reports will be treated in confidence by the Welfare Officer and information will only be shared on a 'need to know' basis.

Everyone involved in swimming has a legal responsibility to raise concerns appropriately to individuals who can act upon them whether that is the Welfare Officer, the ASA Safeguarding Team or the statutory agencies. The ASA acknowledge "blowing the whistle" on a colleague or friend will be difficult but it is important you do so rather than allow a child to become or remain at risk.

Once the concern has been raised, the club Welfare Officer, the ASA Safeguarding Team and/or the statutory agencies will take action as deemed appropriate. The ASA assures all involved in swimming that they will be treated fairly and all concerns will be properly considered. If you act in good

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faith in reporting a concern and even if the suspicion is unfounded you will be supported and no action will be taken against you. However, if it is proven the concern is raised maliciously to cause harm to others you may be liable to action under the ASA complaints and disciplinary processes.

Reasons for whistle blowing

Every member and parent of members in the ASA has a responsibility to raise concerns about potential poor practice and abuse / unacceptable behaviour in order to:

- Prevent the problem increasing.
- Protect or reduce the risk to others.
- Prevent becoming a party to the concern by lack of appropriate action.

Why is it difficult to whistle blow?

You may feel:

- You will be starting a chain of events you have no control over.
- To do so will be disruptive to the club, the swimmers and yourself.
- What if you have got it wrong and the concern is unproven.
- You will not be listened to or believed.

Referring the concern

If you are a member of the ASA or the Parent of a member and your concern is regarding a member of the ASA or the Parent of a member, a Coach or a Committee Member you must refer the matter to the Welfare Officer, the County or Regional Welfare Officer, the ASA Safeguarding Team or the statutory agencies.

Or, if you receive a concern regarding a member of the ASA or the parent of a member of the ASA, or a Coach or Committee Member from a third party, you should try to obtain the following information.

1. Their name, address and contact details.

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2. The names of all the individuals involved.
3. If they have evidence of the alleged concern or if not what it is that leads them to believe that abuse/poor practice is happening.
4. How they became aware of the concern.

The information should then be referred to the Club, County or Regional Welfare Officer, the ASA Safeguarding Team or the statutory agencies who will consider what action to take.

In such situations, refrain from:

- Trying to deal with the concerns yourself.
- Informing the person about whom the concerns are raised.
- Informing any other members or employees of the concern other than those outlined above.
- Commencing your own investigation.
- Annotating or removing evidence received.
- Delaying the reporting the concerns.

Also, do not assume: “All is well or it would have noted earlier”. “It does not matter” or “no harm will arise”. “I’ll ignore it as it is not my responsibility”.

Should your concern involve the Welfare Officer or a Child/Swimmer of the Welfare Officer, it would be appropriate to seek the Chair of the Committee to ask advice. The matter could be dealt with by Launceston Swim Club’s second Welfare Officer, or be referred to the County Welfare Officer if required, to deal with. All information given will only be shared on a ‘need to know’ basis.

What happens when you have raised a concern in good faith?

1. The concern you raise will be treated in confidence and will be shared only on a need to know basis.
2. You will be given updates on how the enquiry is progressing if it is possible to do so.

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3. Your club Welfare Officer, the County or Regional Welfare Officer and the ASA have a responsibility to protect you from harassment of any kind that results from your disclosure.

4. If the matter is proven / found on the balance of probabilities to have occurred then appropriate action will be taken against the individual(s) concerned.

5. If the matter is unproven / unfounded on the balance of probabilities to not have occurred, providing you raised the concern in good faith, no action will be taken against you.

6. Malicious allegations will be considered as a disciplinary offence.

Feedback

Every effort will be made to give you feedback on the outcome and action taken on the matter you referred, but how much detail can be reported back to you will vary according to the nature and result of the investigation.

Wherever possible the LSC/ASA will ensure you have notice while the matter is on-going and when it has been concluded.

Written 01/05/15