



Child Protection Policy

Aims

- A. The school is committed to safeguarding and promoting the safety and welfare and wellbeing of children and young people.
- B. The school is committed to maintaining a Culture of Safety where recognizing and reporting child protection concerns is facilitated.
- C. To prevent the opportunity for abuse of any kind to occur.
- D. To protect students from harm when involved in school activities.
- E. To protect students, by intervening, if we believe the welfare of a child is at risk outside the school.
- F. To provide training to staff to identify indicators of abuse and ensure they are adequately prepared and resourced to respond to any suspicion of abuse.

Scope and Application

This policy is available on the school website.

This policy applies to:

- A. Employees
- B. Students
- C. Parents
- D. Community members
- E. Visitors to the school.

Definitions

- A. **'Child'** - a person who is under the age of 18 years. Young people aged 18 and over are considered to be adults and are not covered by this legislation. However, schools still owe a duty of care to all students at the school. In these instances, police should be informed of any assault or crime against the young person.
- B. **Teacher** - A Person who is registered under the teacher registration act 2012.
- C. **Mandatory Reporter** - In Western Australia, the mandatory reporters of child sexual abuse are the following professions in both the government and non-government sectors:
 - 1. doctors



2. nurses
3. midwives
4. teachers
5. police officers.

Teacher assistants, school chaplains and school psychologists are examples of people who work with children in schools that **are not** mandated reporters.

- D. Grooming** - The process by which a person prepares a child, significant adults and the environment for the abuse of a child. It does not necessarily involve any sexual activity or even discussion of sexual activity. It may only involve establishing a relationship with the child, parent or carer for the purpose of facilitating sexual activity at a later time.
- E. Child Abuse and Neglect** - Maltreatment of a person under the age of 18 years. It is the result of action or inaction on the part of a person who has responsibility to care for a child resulting in harm or injury to the child. The harm may include delayed physical and/or intellectual development. The maltreatment experienced is normally described in five categories, each described below by a range of indicators. (Descriptions of these indicators below have been taken from the Department for Child Protection document “Identifying and responding to child abuse and neglect – A Guide for Professionals”.)

1. Physical abuse

Physical abuse occurs when a child has experienced severe and/or persistent ill-treatment. It can include, but is not limited by injuries such as cuts, bruises, burns and fractures caused by a range of acts including beating, shaking, illicit administration of alcohol and other drugs, attempted suffocation, excessive discipline or physical punishment.

2. Sexual abuse

Sexual abuse covers a wide range of behaviour or activities that expose or subject a child to sexual activity that is exploitative and/or inappropriate to his/her age and developmental level. These behaviours include observation or involvement with inappropriate fondling of a child’s body, making a child touch an adult’s genitalia, showing pornographic material or sexual acts to a child, and sexual penetration of the child. Harm from sexual abuse may include significant emotional trauma, physical injury, infections and impaired emotional and psychological development.

3. Emotional abuse

Emotional abuse is a sustained, repetitive, inappropriate, ill treatment of a child or young person through behaviours including threatening, belittling, teasing, humiliating, bullying, confusing, ignoring and inappropriate encouragement. Children who have been emotionally abused are likely to have a reduced capacity to experience a range of emotions, to express emotion appropriately and to modulate their emotional experience. Children who have been emotionally abused are likely to be fearful, withdrawn and/or resentful, distressed and despairing.



4. Psychological abuse

Psychological abuse is the sustained, repetitive, inappropriate, ill treatment of a child or young person through behaviours including threatening, isolating, neglecting, discrediting, misleading, disregarding, ignoring and inappropriate encouragement. This abuse damages a child's intellectual faculties and processes, including intelligence, memory, recognition, perception, attention, imagination and moral development. Children are likely to feel worthless, flawed, unloved, unwanted, endangered or only of value in meeting another's needs.

5. Neglect

Neglect is the failure of a parent/caregiver to provide a child with the basic necessities of life. These include adequate supervision, adequate food or shelter, suitable clothing, effective medical, therapeutic or remedial care and emotional security. Neglect can be acute, chronic or episodic, and can result in detrimental effects on the child or young person's social psychological, educational or physical development and/or physical injury. Neglect should be considered in the context of physical, emotional or psychological abuse.

Note:

Child abuse and neglect, as defined by the Department for Child Protection, is maltreatment done by a person who has responsibility to care for a child and this document concentrates specifically on that relationship.

However, it is very important to note that the definitions of child maltreatment described in this section of this document can be used to explain some of the behaviour that can occur in schools by one child to another. While the treatment of such behaviour may be dealt with through other school policies such as Bullying Prevention and Behaviour Management, the victim of that 'bullying' may display some of the physical and behavioural indicators as those described in the next section of this document. These events will be treated seriously by the school with the aim to help both parties.

It is also important to note that the child who is 'bullying' may be doing so because they have been subjected to the same inappropriate behaviour and may require assistance through the school's Child Protection policy.

Principles

- A.** Staff will avoid situations in which they are alone with a child unless there are extraordinary circumstances.
- B.** Staff and volunteers are adequately screened, trained and supervised.
- C.** Professional development and compulsory mandatory reporting training will be made available to all staff in the area of child protection.
- D.** Responsibility does not end at mandatory reporting of a suspicion. Support will be provided for students and reporters.
- E.** A plan of support will be developed for any child affected by child abuse.



- F. Professional confidentiality is protected when staff provide information in the best interest of the child regarding suspicion of child abuse.
- G. A protective behaviors curriculum will be delivered that is a realistic, age-appropriate personal safety component enabling students to recognise and report abuse, understand power in relationships and develop protective strategies, including seeking help.
- H. Students will be supervised by adults deemed responsible and appropriate by the Principal during the school's hours of operation, and during official school events including excursions and camps.
- I. Students will be released into the care of their parents, or to another adult with written or verbal authority from the parents.
- J. All members of the school community are responsible for caring for the students of the school. This includes reporting any instances of suspected abuse or neglect AND taking action if they believe any current processes of the school may allow abuse or neglect to occur.
- K. Suspected abuse or intention to make a report about a child will not be communicated to parent or legal guardians prior to receiving approval from CPFS or the WA police.
- L. Grooming behaviors and allegations of child abuse are classified as gross misconduct and staff members will be suspended immediately pending further investigation.

Responsibilities

A. Board

1. Ensuring this policy is updated in line with legislative changes.
2. Ensuring the protective behaviors curriculum is delivered.
3. Ensuring all staff have current mandatory reporting training.
4. Ensuring that all Board members and staff have current WWC, Police Clearance and Fit and Proper status.
5. Ensuring that the vetting of job applicants is thoroughly carried out in line with the hiring policy by the Principal or their delegate, prior to employment commencing.
6. Ensuring that a critical incident report has been made to DES if required.

B. Principal

1. Ensuring this policy is updated in line with legislative changes.
2. Reporting on behalf of non-mandatory reporters.
3. Overseeing the development and implementation of individual support plans.
4. Counseling and support for mandatory reporters.
5. Communicating with external agencies, including but not limited to CPFS and police.



6. Acting on and following through on instances of suspected abuse or neglect.
7. Protecting the identity of mandatory reporters.
8. Keeping comprehensive records of any suspected incidences of abuse.
9. Ensuring at all times that students will be supervised by adults deemed responsible and appropriate.
10. Ensuring volunteers and external providers and contractors are deemed appropriate to be in the school and all Working With Children Checks, Police Clearances, Teachers' Registration and Volunteer Declarations have been completed prior to commencement.
11. Ensuring that any volunteer or employee that has been issued an Interim Negative Notice or Negative Notice MUST NOT engage in child-related work.
12. Ensuring that any staff or volunteers with expired or withdrawn WWC cards do not engage in child related work.
13. Development and implementation of the Protective Behaviours Curriculum.
14. Overseeing the currency of mandatory reporting training for all staff. New staff who have not completed mandatory reporting training will be enrolled in the first available workshop.
15. Informing DES and the Chair of the School Board of any reports made to CPFS.
16. Ensuring that the pre-employment documentation and checklists are completed.

C. Administration staff

1. Keeping updated and accurate records.
2. Completing mandatory reporting training. New staff who have not completed mandatory reporting training will be enrolled in the first available workshop.
3. Pass on all correspondence expediently to the Principal relating to Working with Children checks, Teacher Registration.

D. Teaching Staff

1. Observing, recording and reporting suspected abuse or neglect.
2. Being familiar with this policy.
3. Completing compulsory mandatory reporting training every 3 years. New staff who have not completed mandatory reporting training will be enrolled in the first available workshop.
4. Knowing how to respond to disclosure and with the indicators of abuse and neglect and what to do in both cases (see Child Protection policy – procedures and forms).
5. Being aware of any legal documents related to or restricting access to a student.



6. Delivering the protective behaviors curriculum.
 7. Complying with the practices outlined in the appropriate relationships policy and staff code of conduct.
 8. Complying with the supervision policy.
 9. Keeping comprehensive records of any suspected incidents of abuse.
- E. Adult members of school community**
1. Inform the Principal and Teacher of any legal documents related to or restricting access to their child, and promptly inform the school of any change in circumstances.
 2. Report to the Principal any concerns of suspected abuse or neglect relating to children within the school community.

Related Legislation

- A. Children and Community Services Act 2004
- B. Children and Community Services Amendment (Reporting Sexual Abuse of Children) Act 2008
- C. Criminal Code Act (1913)
- D. Criminal Code Amendment (Cyber Predators) Act 2006 (changes to s204B of The Criminal Code)
- E. Working with Children (Criminal Record Checking) Act 2004
- F. The *Criminal Code Amendment (Cyber Predators) Act 2006* is the legislation in Western Australia that protects children under the age of 16, or that the offender believes is under the age of 16, from an adult who uses electronic communications with the intent to procure the child to engage in sexual activity; or to expose the child to any indecent matter.

Related Kerry Street Documentation

- A. Student Records; to ensure the school has knowledge of any court orders restricting access to students.
- B. Procedures including:
 1. WA Department of Child Protection and Family Support – How do I recognise when a child is at risk of abuse?
 2. Indicators of Child Abuse and Neglect (Appendix 1, Child Protection, Department of Education Regulatory Framework System).
 3. Response to Disclosures of Abuse and Neglect (Appendix 4, Child Protection, Department of Education Regulatory Framework System).
 4. Child Protection Notification Steps (Mandatory Reporting) AISWA website.



5. Child Protection Notification Steps (Non-Mandatory Reporting) AISWA website.
 6. Facts Sheets 9 pages (Dept. Child Protection).
 7. Mandatory Report – Sexual Abuse Form.
- C. Policies including:
1. Duty of Care Policy.
 2. Hiring Policy.
 3. Employment and Dismissal of Staff Policy.
 4. Volunteers Policy.
 5. Complaints Policy and Procedures.
 6. Bullying Prevention Policy.
 7. Behaviour Guidance Policy.
 8. Excursions Policy.
 9. Staff Code of Conduct.

References

- A. National Safe Schools Framework, Department of Education, Science and Training
- B. [How do I recognise when a child is at risk of abuse?](#) (WA Department of Child Protection and Family Support)
- C. [AISWA child-protection1_0-2.doc](#)
- D. [Working with Children Check Guidance Notes](#) and Fact Sheets
 - [Information for employers and volunteer organisations](#)
 - [Information for self-employed people](#)

Contact Person

Enquires relating to this policy should be directed to the School Principal or Chair of the School Board.

Breaches of this Policy

Any breach of this policy may result in disciplinary action up to and including termination of contract.

Authorisation and Review

- A. This policy has been read, discussed and endorsed by the staff on 17 November 2004.



- B. This policy was authorised by the Kerry Street Community School Council on 25 November 2004.
- C. Policy reviewed by meeting of staff and council on 13 January 2006.
- D. This policy was reviewed in October 2009. Mandatory Documents added to paper copy.
- E. This policy was reviewed in February 2012. Mandatory Documents added to electronic copy.
- F. Updated including Appendix material August 2012.
- G. This policy was reviewed September 2012.
- H. This policy was reviewed August 2016.
- I. Reviewed June 2018.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'T. J. J.', is located to the right of the list items H and I.

Revision History

Date	Revision	Detail
June 2018	V2	Separation of policy and procedures. Minor formatting/editing.