



Child Protection Policy

1. Summary

Ensuring the wellbeing and safety of children, including prevention of child abuse or maltreatment is the paramount goal of Pulman Recreation Centre. The staff and management understand their responsibility to safeguard the well-being of all children in our programmes.

Bruce Pulman Recreation Centre management always aims to meet its obligation to ensure we provide a safe programme and positive experiences and opportunities for children of the highest possible standard of care.

2. Purpose, scope, and policy statement This Child Protection Policy:

- Details Bruce Pulman Recreation Centre's commitment to protecting children and young people in their care.
- Provides staff and volunteers with clear guidance on how to recognise and respond to suspected or confirmed cases of child abuse.
- Ensure reported concerns are referred to appropriate child protection agencies or authorities and required. This Child Protection Policy applies to:
 - ALL Staff (paid or volunteers), including visitors and contractors.
 - Board of Trustees.
 - The children, Bruce Pulman Recreation Centre provides a service to, and their family, caregivers, or guardians.
 - Visitors
 - Anyone working on behalf of Pulman Recreation Centre, including child protection agencies.

Pulman Recreation Centre is the host to Counties Manukau Gymnastics a gymnastics club who working in conjunction with one another, provide gymnastics coaching and services to children of all ages and abilities.

We are committed to:

- Ensuring the safety and wellbeing of children is our primary concern.
- Helping to protect all children regardless of age, disability, gender, race, religious belief, sexual orientation, or identity.
- Maintaining focus on a child's best interest when responding to suspected or confirmed abuse.
- Recognising the importance of family and their right to participate in decisions made about their child(ren) unless this would result in an increased risk to the child(ren).
- Encouraging anyone to report suspected or confirmed child abuse to NZ Police or Oranga Tamariki as guided by Bruce Pulman Recreation Centre's Child Protection Policy.

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- Bruce Pulman Recreation Centre Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy is guided by the Children’s Act 2014.
- Our Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy relates to and is supported by the Bruce Pulman Recreation Centre Code of Ethics, and Issues & Concerns pathway as well as the Oranga Tamariki Act 1989 and Childrens Act 2014 and Gymnastics New Zealand Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy.

3. Responsibility Statement

Bruce Pulman Recreation Centre is responsible for maintaining a workable and robust Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy with information, tools, and support to:

- Ensure the safety and wellbeing of children is considered in all aspects of our organisation.
- Provide a Safeguarding Culture for both children and staff.
- Ensure staff can effectively respond and report concerns.
- Promote a culture where all staff feel confident to challenge poor practice and raise issues of concern.
- Educate staff in Child Protection upon induction and every two years ongoing.
- Create opportunities for staff to be trusted points of contact and positive role models for children and young people in our care.
- Comply with applicable, current legislation and always implement best practice.
- Assign a designated Safeguarding and Child Protection Officer (CPO)
- Adopting Safeguarding Culture through procedures and a Code of Conduct for staff and volunteers.
- Recruiting staff and volunteers safely, ensuring all necessary checks are completed before starting work with children and young people.
- Sharing information about child protection with children, parents, and staff.
- Sharing information about concerns for children and young people with agencies who need to know and involve parents and children appropriately.
- Providing effective management for staff through induction, supervision, support, and Training.

4. Definitions

Child – any child or young person aged under 18 years and who is not married or in a civil union.

Child protection – activities carried out to ensure that children are safe in cases where there is suspected abuse or neglect or are at risk of abuse or neglect.

Child Protection Officer (CPO) – the manager/supervisor or designated person responsible for providing advice and support to staff where they have a concern about an individual child or who want advice about child protection.

Disclosure – information given to a staff member by a child, parent, or caregiver or a third party in relation to abuse or neglect.

Oranga Tamariki (OT) – the agency responsible for investigating and responding to suspected abuse and neglect and for providing care and protection to children found to be in need.

New Zealand Police – the agency responsible for responding to situations where a child is in immediate danger and for working with Child, Youth and Family in child protection work and investigating cases of abuse or neglect where an offence may have occurred.

Physical Abuse – any acts that may result in physical harm to a child or young person. In can be but is not limited to; bruising, cutting, hitting, beating, biting, burning, causing abrasions, strangulation, suffocation, drowning, poisoning, and fabricated or induced illness.

Sexual Abuse – any acts that involve forcing or enticing a child to take part in sexual activities, whether or not they are aware of what is happening. Sexual abuse can be both contact and noncontact abuse.

Emotional Abuse – any act or omission that results in adverse or impaired psychological, social, intellectual, and emotional functioning or development. This can include patterns of isolation, degradation, constant criticism, or negative comparison to others.

Neglect – is the most common form of abuse and although the effects may not be as obvious as physical abuse it is just as serious. Neglect can be:

- Physical – not providing necessities of life (food and clothing)
- Emotional – not providing comfort and attention.
- Neglectful supervision – leaving children without someone looking after them.
- Medical neglect – not taking care of health needs.
- Educational neglect

5. Training

We are committed to maintaining and increasing staff awareness of how to prevent, recognise and respond to abuse through appropriate training. As part of their induction, new staff are made aware of the policy of child protection.

6. Identifying child abuse and neglect

Our approach to identifying abuse or neglect is guided by the following principles:

- We understand that every situation is different and it's important to consider all available information about the child and their environment before reaching conclusions.
- We understand when we are concerned a child is showing signs of potential abuse or neglect, we should talk to someone, either a colleague, manager, or the CPO – we should not act alone.
- While there are different definitions of abuse, the important thing is for us to consider overall wellbeing and the risk of harm to the child. It is not so important to be able to categorise the type of abuse or neglect.
- It is normal for us to feel uncertain, however, the important thing is that we should be able to recognise when something is wrong, especially if we notice a pattern forming or several signs that make us concerned.

We recognise the signs of potential abuse:

- Physical signs
- Behavioural concerns
- Developmental delays
- Emotional abuse/neglect
- Neglectful supervision
- Medical neglect
- The child talking about things that indicate abuse (allegations or disclosures)

This organisation will always act on the recommendations of statutory agencies, including OT and the Police. When we respond to suspected child abuse or any concerning behaviour, we write down our observations, impressions and communications in confidential complaints register which is reviewed by our board of directors monthly. This is kept separate from our other records and access will be strictly controlled. Staff involved in cases of suspected child abuse are entitled to have support. We will maintain knowledge of such individuals, agencies and organisations in the community that provide support.

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7. Confidentiality and information sharing

We will seek advice from OT and/or the Police before identifying information about an allegation is shared with anyone, other than the manager or CPO. Staff should be aware that:

- Under sections 15 and 16 of the Oranga Tamariki Act 1989 any person who believes that a child has been or is likely to be, harmed physically, emotionally, or sexually or ill-treated, abused, neglected or deprived may report the matter to Child, Youth and Family or the Police and provided the report is made in good faith, no civil, criminal or disciplinary proceeding may be brought against them.
- When collecting personal information about individuals, it is important to be aware of the requirements of the privacy principles – i.e. the need to collect the information directly from the individual concerned and when doing so to be transparent about: the purposes for collected the information and how it will be used; who can see the information; where it is held; what is compulsory/voluntary information; and that people have a right to request access to and correction of their information.
- Staff may, however, disclose information under the Privacy Act/Health Information Privacy Code where there is good reason to do so – such as where there is serious risk to individual health and safety. Disclosure about ill-treatment or neglect of a child/young person may able be made to the Police or Child, Youth and Family under sections 15 and 16 of the Children, Young Persons and Their Families Act 1989.

8. Child Safe Practice Guidelines

- To avoid situations where staff may be alone with children, all staff should examine the opportunities or situations where staff could be alone with children. Wherever possible an open-door policy for all spaces should be used (excludes toilets). Staff should be aware of where all the children are always.
- Visitors should be monitored and restricted to public areas. Volunteers and outside contractors should be monitored by staff.
- If activities require one-to-one physical contact (e.g., Gymnastics Spotting), parents and caregivers should be advised.
- Where a child or young person requires assistance e.g., if they are intellectually or physically disabled, staff should be made aware of the appropriate procedures when giving assistance.
- Staff should avoid being alone when transporting a child or young person, unless an emergency requires it. Except in an emergency, children and young people are not to be taken from our organisation's premises, or from the programme we provide, without written parental consent.