



**HALLETT COVE NETBALL CLUB
INCORPORATED**

**CHILD SAFE
INFORMATION
DOCUMENT**

2018

Hallett Cove Netball Club Incorporated

Child Safe Policy Statement

Hallett Cove Netball Club Incorporated is committed to the safety and wellbeing of all players who access the services provided by the club.

We support the rights of the child and will at all times act to ensure that a child safe environment is maintained when players are attending our netball courts.

We support the rights and well being of our coaches, umpires, officials and volunteers and encourage their active participation in building and maintaining a secure environment for all participants.

Hallett Cove Netball Club ensures that our volunteers are aware of their duties and responsibilities for the protection of children in our care under the appropriate State Legislation, *The Children's Protection Act of 1993* (the Act)

Where required by legislation, coaching personnel are required to have the appropriate Criminal History Check.

For any issues relating to child safety at the club, help and advice can be sought by players, parents and caregivers, from the President, Secretary or any committee member of Hallett Cove Netball Club.

DEFINITIONS:

Volunteer shall be deemed to mean coaches, umpires (paid or unpaid), volunteers or committee members of Hallett Cove Netball Club Incorporated.

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At Hallett Cove we believe it is our responsibility to endeavour to provide a safe environment for our player member children *

**Note - A child is defined as any person under the age of 18 years of age.*

This Child Safe policy has been developed to protect our children and young people.

This Child Safe policy also aims to ensure that those who work with our children and young people are equipped to do so to the best of their ability.

Shared Responsibility

Child protection requires a combined approach from government entities, non government entities and members of the community. In the past the focus was primarily on the identification of child abuse or neglect. We believe the best child safe environment exists within the boundaries of shared community responsibility.

It is *our* collective responsibility to care watchfully for children in our care. Our goal is for every responsible adult at Hallett Cove Netball Club to be made aware of our Child Safe policy, and to actively notice and if necessary respond to what's going on around them.

To achieve this, we seek to;

- model good behaviour and safety practices at all times: children look to leaders and other adults for clear guidance of acceptable behaviour.
- give gentle reminders to children when you see them behaving in a way that either models poor behaviour or may place them at risk.

Legal Responsibility

Under the Act it is a legal responsibility to report suspected child abuse and neglect to *the Child Abuse Report Line (CARL)* in all incidents where a Hallett Cove Netball Club volunteer has formed a *reasonable suspicion* that abuse or neglect is occurring or is likely to occur, even though the giving of such details apart from the legislation might amount to a breach of confidence.

Should any abuse occur within Hallett Cove Netball Club it is important that appropriate action be taken immediately. We could be liable in a court of law, subjected to applicable fines and therefore need to abide by the policies and procedures set out in this document to ensure that appropriate care measures are taken in the way they interact with the members of our club.

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Access Information

It is imperative to always maintain a *child focus* when considering child abuse and neglect. A *child focus* means that we look first at what the effect of the situation is on the child, presently and in the future. That is opposed to an adult focus (intent) which focuses on the adult offender and looks for reasons to excuse their abusive behaviour. It is *never* the child's fault that the abuse has occurred. The adult (or minor offender) must always be held *accountable* for their behaviour.

- Children don't lie about or imagine sexual abuse.
- Offenders are often bigger, older and have authority over the victim. Many children are threatened with further harm should they disclose information. Children are also tricked and shamed into maintaining their silence.
- The danger of not reporting abuse is that the abuse will continue in a child's life and in some cases the abuse can be life threatening.
- Offenders frequently present as respectable, good and caring people. They may be exemplary in their public life and they may use their status as an excuse for their private life. However many offenders are disturbed people and some have serious psychological problems. *Statistically offenders spend 2-3 years targeting the victims they intend to abuse. It is important to remember that their goal is to gain the trust of their intended victims, their family and carers.*
- Offenders usually spend inappropriate amounts of time with children. They often relate more to children than with people their own age.

What is child abuse?

The following information is provided to assist volunteers in recognising child abuse. The presence of one or even several indicators does not prove that abuse exists. However, the repeated occurrence of one indicator or the presence of several indicators in combination should alert our volunteers, umpires and committee members to the possibility that a child may be abused. It should be noted that some illnesses or birth defects may also produce similar symptoms. It is the legal duty of all persons working with children and youth to report suspected abuse. It is not our duty to prove that it has actually occurred.

All children need loving guidance, but physical abuse is beyond the acceptable levels of punishment and is the intentional act of inflicting injuries on a child. In South Australia it is not legal to strike a child with anything other than an open hand. It is not legal, even with an open hand to leave a visible injury, swelling or tissue damage.

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Types of abuse. A child that has or is currently experiencing abuse may display some indicators, either physical or behavioural.		
Abuse and general definition	Indicators	
<p>Emotional abuse is a chronic behavioural pattern directed at children whereby the children’s self esteem and social competence are undermined or eroded over time. Such behaviour may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devaluing (eg: “you're hopeless, useless, stupid”). • Ignoring (eg: parent or carer is psychologically unavailable to the child). • Rejecting (tell a child in varying ways he/she is unwanted). • Corrupting (to allow children to participate in immoral or criminal acts). • Isolating (limits normal social experiences). • Terrorising (may single out or threaten with punishment or death). • Witnessing Domestic/Family violence 	Physical	Behavioural
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delayed or distorted speech • Delayed developmental milestones • Bedwetting • Soiling or wetting clothing (regressive behaviours) • Depression • Sleep disorders • Nail biting • Self harm (cuts, burns, pulling out hair (inc. Facial hair) • Disclosure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low self esteem • Anxiety • Aggressive • Attention seeking • Rocking • Inability to socialize with their peers • Unreasonable expectations of perfection in personal appearance, schoolwork etc. • Loss of concentration/inability to focus on tasks
<p>Neglect is characterised by serious, ongoing failure to provide for children’s basic needs. Such behaviour may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate supervision of young children for long periods of time. • Failure to provide adequate nutrition, clothing or personal hygiene. • Failure to provide needed or appropriate healthcare and/or medical treatment. • Disregard for potential hazards in the home. • Forcing children to leave home early. 	Physical	Behavioural
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor physical care i.e. bad oral hygiene • Untreated sores or injuries. • Unwashed • Nappy rash. • Under or overweight. • Fatigue • Inadequately dressed for specific weather conditions. • Bloodied underwear • Living in unsanitary conditions. • Lack of heating or living where there is infestation of rodents. • Disclosure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of parental/carer supervision. • Attention seeking from adults. • Truancy. • Delinquency. • Poor achievement at school • Reluctance to go home. • Stealing or hoarding food. • Evidence that the child is starved of attention • The child is consistently sleepy or hungry and their clothes are dirty.
<p><i>It should be noted that a neglected child may also display behaviour that is indicative of parenting behaviour i.e. protective toward parents, siblings and taking on tasks not generally delegated to children. Neglect is the most reported of all abuses and is the number one cause of death in young children.</i></p>		
<p>Physical abuse Is behaviour that is commonly characterised by such</p>	Physical	Behavioural
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bite marks • Bruises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bedwetting • Withdrawn

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<p>behaviours as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Punching • Shaking • Beating • Burning • Biting • Pulling out hair • Bruising or other obvious injury • Or otherwise harming a child 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burns • Loss of hair • Scratches • Implement marks i.e. marks that resemble instruments used to injure such as belt buckles, straps, spoons, spatulas etc. • Weight loss or gain • Dressed in clothing designed to cover injuries (may be inappropriate for weather cond.) • Complaint of pain • Disclosure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggressive • Eating disorders • Loss of concentration • Appearance of being physically uncomfortable with no disclosure of pain • Crying • Unkempt appearance • Flinching • Mirroring abuse behaviour • Fear of specific people • <i>When the explanation of how an injury occurred does not fit.</i>
<p>Sexual Abuse occurs when someone in a position of power to the child or young person, uses their power to involve the child or young person in any sexual activity. Sexual abuse can also occur between peers. Sexual abuse can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual Suggestion • Exhibitionism, mutual masturbation and oral sex • Showing pornographic material e.g. DVD's and internet • Using children in the production of pornographic material • Penile or other penetration of the genital or anal region • Child prostitution 	<p>Physical</p>	<p>Behavioural</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bruises to breasts, buttocks, lower abdomen, thighs, upper arms or neck. • Bleeding or other discharge from the vaginal or anal area. • Complaints of soreness in the genital area. • Pregnancy. • Sexually Transmitted Infections. • Urinary tract infections. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rubbing against an adult (in a sexual manner). • Fear of being alone with a particular adult or gender. • Sexual themes in artwork, stories or play. • Evidence of sexual knowledge beyond their years. • Repressive behaviour (The unconscious exclusion of painful impulses, desires or fears from the conscious mind). • Strong fear about going home or any place in particular. • Sleep disorders. • Inhibition to play (shy and withdrawn) • Serious difficulty relating to peers or adults • Self destructive behaviour. • Suicidal tendencies. • Constant complaint of headaches or abdominal pains. • Bedwetting. • Difficulty in walking. • Unexplained or exorbitant gifts

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Relate Appropriately

Conduct required in all interactions with children and the general public.

- All interactions with children are to be in public view.
- Never be alone with a child in a solitary place, either during the day or at night or in darkness.
- Do not permit strangers into our clubrooms when being used for netball activities unless that person has a specific relationship with one of our player members.
- Visitors must be told what areas they are permitted in.
- Seek parental approval before giving gifts to children other than small prizes given as part of the normal netball activities.
- Strictly observe all custodial and access conditions imposed by law courts, parents and guardians.

Personal Interactions:

- As a general rule children are not to be kissed or cuddled, except by their own parent or caregiver. At times of distress, if the parent and/or guardian is not present, other children may be comforted but physical contact must be limited and should always be in response to contact initiated by the child not by Hallett Cove Netball Club volunteers. It is recommended that hugs be limited to a side on hug where possible. Volunteers should take specific care to avoid full front on body contact. Actions should be age appropriate, keeping in mind that children learn protective behaviors as modelled by adults.
- Touching a child on the shoulder or arm can enhance communication and is generally allowed. However, because an unwanted touch can be offensive and classified as an assault, volunteers and umpires should be careful not to touch a child who reacts against touch by word or body language.

When dealing with a child in distress it may be appropriate to ask before making physical contact i.e. "I see you are very upset, is it okay if I put my hand on your shoulder?"

How do I manage the behaviour of a child?

To give children and volunteers a clear process to deal with challenging behaviours, a consistent method of dealing with behaviours is required.

The most effective way for encouraging children to behave in an appropriate way is by modelling appropriate behaviour and using positive reinforcement. In addition, children need to be given clear boundaries and to know what the consequences of challenging behaviour (e.g. aggression) will be.

In deciding what strategy to undertake, volunteers will need to take into account the age and the developmental stage of the children in the group.

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Behaviour management includes the following requirements:

- At no time will a volunteer physically strike a child with his/her hand or any other part of his/her body or an implement of any kind.
- If isolation of the child from the group is included as a disciplinary option, the child must be isolated within the area, which is deemed to be safe, and within easy supervision of the volunteer (e.g. at the side of netball court)
- As long as the immediate safety of the child or other members of the netball team is not at threat, the child who is deemed to require disciplinary action will receive a warning first. The warning should be clearly stated so the child or young person has clear understanding of the unacceptable behaviour and the expected behaviour. The warning should also include the consequences for unacceptable behaviour continuing.
- At no time will a disciplinary action be carried out without an adequate explanation given to the child regarding the reason for the action. It is best practice to speak to a child in view of other volunteers or parents and/or guardians but away from the specific attention of other netball players. This avoids grandstanding behaviour by the child and avoids embarrassing the child as well.
- The Hallett Cove committee is to ensure that people are not loitering in or around the toilets. Abuse often occurs in toilets. People who appear to be loitering will be asked to return to their seats or appropriate area.
- Parents are responsible for the supervision of their children when outside of Hallett Cove netball practice times and netball matches .
- Players are to remain at the netball courts following practices and matches under the supervision of Hallett Cove volunteers until their parents and/or guardian or nominated adult collect them from the netball activity. Children will not be left unattended after any training or match. A volunteer will ensure all young people of driving age are not left at the courts unsupervised.
- If you believe that you have witnessed suspect or inappropriate behaviour (i.e. strangers near the netball courts during practice or matches) notification should be made to a committee member for their attention.
- To provide a safe environment for children it is necessary to have a safe standard of care at all times and in all places. Procedures need to be in place to receive and deal with complaints or reports of unsafe practices. Where unsafe practices are noted, this needs to be notified to the Hallett Cove Netball Club President or Secretary (refer to Appendix 2 for contact information).
- All volunteers need to be aware of safety issues involving children and young people and should adhere to them. A breach of safety standards could mean a failure to carry out duty of care.
- For games away from our home courts, volunteers need to have an emergency system in place, (i.e. list of player names/parent and/or guardian names and contact numbers) should there be a need to make contact with parents and/or guardians who are not present on the day of their child's game.
- All netball coaching bags contain a basic first aid kit for use in the event of injury during practice or matches.
- Where there is a medical issue relating to a player, the appropriate medical information is to be contained within the coaching bag for ease of reference should the need for medical attention arise.

Respond Appropriately

How do I identify an abuse situation?

An abuse situation can involve various situations as tabled in this document. There may also be indications from the child as well as their family of issues that have led to destabilization of their normally low risk family routine. Issues such as separation, divorce, illness, death, unemployment, mental health issues and medical issues can have a great impact on the functioning of any family. The accumulation of such information may lead you to develop a suspicion that a child is being abused or neglected.

You have suspicion on reasonable grounds when any of the following four factors are present:

- Your own observations of the **behaviour** of a particular child and/or **injuries** present or your knowledge of the child generally, leads you to suspect that abuse is occurring.
- A child tells you that he or she has been abused.
- Someone reliable such as a relative, friend, neighbour or sibling of the child tells you of the abuse.
- A child tells you that he or she knows someone who has been abused (the child may be referring to her/himself).

What do I do if I suspect a child has been abused or neglected?

Under section 11(1), (a) and (b) of the Act, persons responsible for the care and concerns of children are required by law to report if they suspect on reasonable grounds that a child has been or is being abused or neglected and the suspicion is formed in the course of the persons work (whether paid or voluntary) or in carrying out official duties.

In all cases when a volunteer has developed reasonable suspicion that a child is or has been abused or neglected, the concern must be reported to the **Child Abuse Report Line at 13 14 78**.

What do I do if a child discloses abuse or neglect to me?

Be aware that when a child makes a disclosure they have probably been considering telling you for some time. They have decided to trust you with their disclosure. They have probably made indirect disclosures previously.

Be supportive

- Listen to what is being said (active listening, not waiting to respond). **Clearly Indicate and communicate the following:**
 - That you believe the child.
 - That whatever has happened is not their fault.
 - Reassure the child that telling you was the right thing to do.
 - Tell the child that some people do wrong things.
 - Don't make promises you can't keep e.g. you cannot promise confidentiality nor can you promise results.
 - Reassure the child that the secret-cycle has to be broken.
- Show support, use supportive language and body language i.e. sit with the child while they are talking (don't stand over them). Use supportive phrases such as:
 - "I am very glad you chose to tell me about what has been happening".

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- “What has happened is not your fault. Sometimes adults (or other children) do bad things”.
- Listen to the child’s story:
 - Don’t interrupt or stop the child.
 - If possible take specific notes (or definitely make notes afterwards) concerning dates, times, and other details.
 - Use specific terminology/descriptions that are used by the child i.e. direct quotes.
 - Write it as it is – don’t put your own interpretations on things.
- Be aware that an inappropriate response can contaminate possible evidence.
 - Don’t ask leading questions.
 - Don’t panic or look horrified and don’t cry.

Inquire - do not investigate into the child’s distress

- Ask non leading and open ended questions if you need clarification regarding something the child has told you.
 - “You said your arm is hurting, can you tell me why your arm is hurting?”
 - “You said you are sad; can you tell me more about why you are feeling sad?”

The only purpose for inquiring into any information or situation should be to gain clarification from the child in order to determine reasonable suspicion. If you have already developed reasonable suspicion then further inquiry or questioning is not necessary and can appear investigative or leading.

Don’t make promises you can’t keep

- Don’t tell the child or young person you will keep the information a secret. *You are mandated by law to report abuse or neglect so you must report what has been said in confidence.*
- Don’t tell the child or young person that the abuse will stop or that you will take steps to stop the abuse. *This is something that may be beyond your control and in all cases you cannot be sure the child will not fall victim to further abuse.*

Once I have clearly developed reasonable suspicion – what do I do?

Contact the Child Abuse Report Line (CARL) at 13 14 78 (24 hours a day, 7 day a week)

Under section 11(1), (a) and (b) of the Act, persons responsible for the care and concerns of children are required by law to report if they suspect on reasonable grounds that a child has been or is being abused or neglected and the suspicion is formed in the course of the persons work (whether paid or voluntary) or in carrying out official duties.

It is important to note that the law regarding mandated reporting does not only apply to those volunteers who are 18 years or older. Volunteers under the age of 18 are also mandated to report when they suspect abuse or neglect. The Hallett Cove committee will provide an avenue of support in the event they develop reasonable suspicion that a child has been or is being abused or neglected.

What is the process if I suspect the offender is a volunteer (including children)?

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- All members must report any suspicion of abuse to **CARL**
- In the event that assistance is needed to make the report to **CARL** or if a volunteer wishes to discuss their concerns, they may also contact **CARL** to consult with a social worker regarding any information or concerns about suspected abuse or neglect they have observed.
- The volunteer should notify one of the Executive Committee of the Club. To provide a consistent approach in providing support to volunteers in such instances, the Mandatory Reporting Representative for Hallett Cove at the time of notification will be designated as a primary person of contact for concerns regarding Child abuse and neglect. However in the absence of the Mandatory Reporting Representative or at the discretion of the person making the report, the current President or Secretary of the Hallett Cove Committee may be contacted regarding any incident of concern.
- Protective measures may be set in place to protect children – this may include the volunteer being withdrawn from all activities involved with the netball club until the matter has been resolved. The Mandatory Reporting representative will keep you informed of any decisions that are made.
- If there are reasonable grounds for suspicion that an offence has been committed, the appropriate authorities will be contacted, and we will take direction from them concerning whether they will notify the parents of the child or if we will.

What if I suspect the offence is against a child, either inside or outside Hallett Cove netball?

- As soon as possible, the matter is to be reported to **CARL**
- The person should contact one of the Executive of the Hallett Cove committee if assistance is needed to make a report or **CARL** if they wish to discuss their concerns.
- The person should notify the Mandatory Reporting representative, or in that absence the Club President or Secretary
- Do not make the child repeat his or her story.
- Do nothing that would alert the suspected abuser.

*If there is reason to suspect that the child is being, or has been abused, the appropriate authorities will be notified. **No volunteer** is to engage a child in counselling for abuse, or discussion about their abuse.*

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What the CARL worker will ask you

Your details

Your name, role and the nature of your relationship (personal or professional) with the child and their family and/or guardians along with known details of the child concerned.

Information about the child or young person for whom you are calling

- Name and Age of the child
- Cultural background
- Perpetrator details if known (including next expected contact with the child)
- Current whereabouts of child
- Current address

What are the details of your concern?

- Have you directly observed behaviour and/or injuries?
- What have you heard or observed?
- Did the child disclose information to you?
- What specific observations have led you to believe the child has suffered or is likely to suffer serious harm?
- How does the child present?
- Nature and context of injuries.
- Any other details (family dynamics).

Answers to some frequently asked questions

- The more times you ring CARL with the same information does not mean the notification status will be upgraded or investigated. (If you have new or additional information you should ring and report that information)
- Notifier's details are kept confidential by the Department of Child Protection.
- Can ask for feedback – “need to know basis”.
- Mandated Notifiers are immune from civil liability.
- Do not need permission from Hallett Cove Netball Club to notify.
- Evidence is not required to make a notification.
- Beyond your volunteer role at Hallett Cove you are not required by law to notify. However, it becomes a moral and ethical decision.
- Failure to notify is a criminal offence and could result in a \$10,000 fine.

What does Hallett Cove Netball Club do for follow up care?

- The Mandatory Reporting representative, with the assistance of the Hallett Cove committee, will endeavour to support the child or young person and ensure that appropriate counselling and other services are made available and are provided to them and their family.
- It is also recognised that the person making the notification may require counselling and support.
- The alleged perpetrator may also need to be assured of support. If the alleged perpetrator is involved as a volunteer they will be removed from positions of responsibility within Hallett Cove Netball Club until the

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matter is resolved. This would also include isolating them from having contact with any children in any netball related activity.

- The privacy and confidentiality of children, their families and the alleged perpetrator will be protected at all times. Due to the legal process no comments are to be made that will jeopardise current or future legal proceedings.
- If through a police investigation or it subsequently becomes clear that the accused did not commit the alleged wrong, an apology must be given. The Hallett Cove Netball Club Executive Committee shall return the person to their previous position(s) and take whatever steps necessary to restore the good reputation of the accused.

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How does Hallett Cove Netball Club screen and train coaches, umpires and committee members?

- Hallett Cove Netball Club has a responsibility to ensure that any person involved as a coach or umpire or committee member is suitable for that particular role.
- A coach is permitted to coach a team where they have one of their own children as a participating player in the team for which they coach.
- Any coach who does not have a participating player in the team for which they coach is required to possess a current Criminal History Assessment Check.
- An Umpire is permitted to umpire if they are either a participating player or an adult with any of their own children as a participating player of the Club. **The current recommendation is for Umpires to have a current Criminal History Assessment Check.
- Any Umpire who does not have a child who is a participating player of the Club may umpire at the discretion of the Hallett Cove committee. **The current recommendation is for Umpires to have a current Criminal History Assessment Check.
- Committee members are selected annually at the AGM by participating members of the Hallett Cove Netball Club. All committee members are required to provide evidence of or apply for a Criminal History Assessment Check unless they are exempt (eg Registered Teacher / Police Officer).

All policies are available to Volunteers and Members via the Hallett Cove Netball Club website

<http://hallettcovenetballclub.org.au/Policies.php>

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Appendices

Appendix 1

Children and Youth Help Lines and Abuse Help and Reporting Lines

Appendix 2

Hallett Cove Netball Club Committee Contact Details

This page provides names and contact numbers of the Hallett Cove committee. Contact can be made to any one of the committee of any potential abuse situation.

Appendix 3

Accident Report Form

This form is contained within each coaching bag and is to be completed if:

- an accident occurs requiring the player to see a medical practitioner or qualified first aid personnel.
- an incident occurs that may require an appropriate response from the Hallett Cove Netball Club committee, such as physical safety issues, volunteer conduct or inadequate procedures.

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Appendix 1

Helplines and telephone counselling services for children, young people and parents

This Resource Sheet provides contact details and links to a number of helplines and telephone counselling services for children, young people, and parents. **If you or someone you know is at imminent risk, call emergency services on 000. If you or someone you know is in crisis, and are you are unsure which service to contact, call Kids Help Line on 1800 55 1800 or Lifeline on 13 11 14.**

If you need to **report an incidence of child abuse or neglect** refer to the NCPCC Reporting Abuse and Neglect web page for contact details in your state/territory: <www.aifs.gov.au/cfa/publications/reporting-abuse-and-neglect>.

South Australian Services

Shelter SA	Ph: 13 16 11 www.sheltersa.asn.au	An after-hours crisis service provided by qualified social workers.
Parent Helpline (Parenting SA) -24 hour service	Ph: 1300 364 100 www.parenting.sa.gov.au/helpline/	Provides telephone information, counselling and support to parents.
Domestic Violence Crisis Service – 24 hour service	Ph: 1300 782 200 (business hours) Ph: 1800 800 098 (24 hours)	Offers crisis counselling, support and referral to safe accommodation.

Australia Wide Services

Kids Helpline – 24 hour service	Freecall: 1800 55 1800 Web and Email counselling: www.kidshelp.com.au/	Exists to assist young people across Australia to develop strategies and skills that enable them to more effectively manage their own lives. Kids Help Online is a separate online counselling service for young people aged 5 to 18 years. It is free, anonymous and confidential.
Lifeline – 24 hour service	Ph: 13 11 14 www.lifeline.org.au/	A generalist and crisis telephone counselling, information and referral service, provided by trained volunteers who are supported by professional staff.
Child Abuse Prevention Service – 24 hour service	Freecall: 1800 688 009 www.childabuseprevention.com.au/	Workers offer information, referral and ongoing support to those affected by child abuse, concerned about the welfare of a child, or needing family or parenting support.
Child Wise—National Child Abuse Prevention Help Line	Ph: 1800 991 099 www.childwise.org.au	Support service for individuals, organisations, professionals and parents requiring assistance on child protection. A compassionate and professional team of trained counsellors can assist with any enquiry or report relating to child sexual abuse.

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Appendix 2

Hallett Cove Netball Club Committee Members Details

President

Tracey Harris

Secretary

Beth Boys

Treasurer

Debbie Morton

Umpire Coordinator

Beth Boys

Mandatory Reporting Representative

President or Secretary

Committee Members

The names of current committee members are available from the President or Secretary if required.

Club Phone No:

0438 397 408

Email:

lightning_netball@hotmail.com

Correspondence:

PO Box 439

Morphett Vale SA 5162

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Appendix 3

Hallett Cove Netball Club
Accident Report
To be completed by the Coach/Manager

Name, address and phone number of insured person:

.....

When the accident occurred: Day: Date: Time:.....

Where the accident occurred:

.....

How the accident occurred:

.....

Description of Injury:

.....

Action Taken:

.....

.....

Parent/s notified: Yes / No – When (date and time).....

Witness (names and addresses)

.....

.....

Accident Report by: Name:

Signature:

This Accident Report Form must be lodged with the President or Club Secretary as soon as possible.