RATIONALE
In addition to their professional obligations, principals and teachers have a legal duty to take reasonable steps to protect students in their charge from risks of injury that are reasonably foreseeable.

AIMS
To ensure that staff have an understanding of their duty of care to students, and behave in a manner that does not compromise these legal obligations.

IMPLEMENTATION
Although the general duty is to take reasonable steps to protect students from reasonably foreseeable risks of injury, specific (but not exhaustive) requirements of the duty involve providing adequate supervision in the school or on school activities as well as providing safe and suitable buildings, grounds and equipment.

A teacher's duty of care is not confined to the geographic area of the school, or to school activities, or to activities occurring outside the school where a student is acting on a teacher's instructions. The duty also applies to situations both before and after school where a teacher can be deemed to have 'assumed' the teacher pupil relationship.

Quite apart from mandatory reporting requirements, a teacher has a concurrent duty of care to protect a student from harm that is reasonably foreseeable. A breach of this duty of care may lead to legal action being taken against the individual teacher or teachers concerned. A breach of this duty of care will be established if a teacher or principal failed to take immediate and positive steps after having acquired actual knowledge or formed a belief that there is a risk that a child is being abused or neglected, including sexual abuse.

The teacher's duty of care is greater than that of the ordinary citizen in that a teacher is obliged to protect a student from reasonably foreseeable harm or to assist an injured student, while the ordinary citizen does not have a legal obligation to respond.

Whilst each case regarding a teacher’s legal duty of care will be judged on the circumstances that occurred at the time, the following common examples may be times when a teacher has failed to meet their legal duty of care responsibilities to their students:

- arriving late to class or leaving a class early
- arriving late to scheduled timetabled yard duty responsibilities
- failing to act appropriately to protect a student who claims to be bullied
- believing that a child is being abused but failing to report the matter appropriately
- being late to supervise the line-up of students after the bell has sounded
- leaving students unattended in the classroom
- failing to instruct a student who is not wearing a hat to play in the shade
- ignoring dangerous play
- leaving the school during time release without approval
- inadequate supervision on a school excursion
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Staff members are also cautioned against giving advice on matters that they are not professionally competent to give (negligent advice). Advice is to be limited to areas within a teacher’s own professional competence and given in situations arising from a role (such as careers teacher, year level coordinator or subject teacher) specified for them by the principal.

Teachers must ensure that the advice they give is correct and, where appropriate, in line with the most recent available statements from institutions or employers. Teachers should not give advice in areas outside those related to their role where they may lack expertise.

There will be a number of other situations where the school will be under a duty to take reasonable care.

While students are generally free to move around the buildings and work independently in break out spaces and designated study areas they must be under (indirect) adult supervision at all times.

Staff are responsible for their students at all times.

The following instructions and notices apply to all staff.

CLASSROOM SUPERVISION

Staff must not leave the classroom unattended at any time during a lesson. It is not appropriate to leave students in the care of ancillary staff, parents or trainee teachers (At law, the Duty of care cannot be delegated)

It is not appropriate to leave students in the care of external education providers for example incursions (At law, the duty of care cannot be delegated)

In an emergency situation use the phone for the Principal or Assistant Principal or contact the teacher in the next room. (if appropriate – send another student for assistance)

No student should be left unsupervised outside the classroom as a withdrawal consequence for misbehaviour. Withdrawal is to be conducted by sending a student to a colleague’s classroom, or to the Assistant Principal or Principal. This should be accompanied by documentation and appropriate follow up. The teacher, Principal or Assistant Principal is to be contacted first to alert them that the student is on their way.

MOVEMENT OF STUDENTS

Care needs to be taken in allowing students to leave the room to work in other areas of the school. Use of students as monitors outside the room during class time must only occur with the approval of the Principal or Assistant Principal

Discretion is to be used when allowing students to visit the toilet or the other areas of the school during class time.

YARD SUPERVISION

Yard supervision is an essential element in teachers’ duty of care. It is now clearly established that in supervising students, teacher’s duty of care is one of positive action.

Be aware that students are usually less constrained and more prone to accident and injury than in a more closely supervised classroom.

Be aware that yard duty supervision within the school requires the teacher to fully comply with DET guidelines and brings with it an increased duty of care. It is a teacher's responsibility to be aware of
Duty of Care Policy

these guidelines and duty of care responsibilities. Teachers are also expected to follow School policy whilst on yard duty.
Teachers rostered for duty are to attend the designated area at the time indicated on the roster.
Teachers on duty are to remain in the designated area until the end of the break period or until replaced by the relieving teacher, whichever is applicable.
The handing over of duty from one teacher to another must be quite definite and must occur in the area of designated duty. Where a relieving teacher does not arrive for duty, the teacher currently on duty should send a message to the office, but not leave the area until replaced.
No changes to the yard duty roster are to be made without the approval of the, Assistant Principal/Principal.
Be alert and vigilant – intervene immediately if potentially dangerous behaviour is observed in the yard - enforce behaviour standards and logical consequences for breaches of safety rules.
You should always be on the move and highly visible.


EVALUATION
This policy will be reviewed as part of the school's annual review cycle and/or as per DET recommendations.

CERTIFICATION
This policy was ratified at the School Council Meeting held at Rangebank Primary School,
on ..........................

Signed......................................................  Signed......................................................
School Council President  Principal