Bayside Christian College

MANDATORY REPORTING

POLICY

Rationale

Bayside Christian College (College) has developed this policy to define the roles and responsibilities of Staff in protecting the safety and wellbeing of children and young people and to enable Staff to:

- identify the indicators where a child or young person may need protection
- make a report on a child or young person who may need protection
- comply with reporting obligations under child protection law and criminal law.

Policy Statement

The College:

- has zero-tolerance for child abuse
- actively works to listen to and empower students
- has systems to protect students from abuse, and will take all allegations and concerns seriously and respond to them consistently in line with the College's policies and procedures
- is committed to promoting cultural safety and a safe environment for all students, including those:
 - o of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander heritage,
 - o from culturally, linguistically and/or gender diverse backgrounds, and
 - with a disability.

Application

Under legislation, certain people working at and for the College are deemed Mandatory Reporters. These include:

- Victorian Institute of Teaching (VIT) registered teachers, including the Principal
- Early childhood workers
- Staff who have been granted permission to teach by the VIT
- Registered doctors and nurses
- Registered psychologists
- School counsellors, which means a person who works (other than on a voluntary basis) to provide direct support to school students
- People in religious ministry.

This policy applies to not only Mandatory Reporters but all College staff, volunteers, contractors and any other members of the College community (collectively known as "Staff").

Definitions

Word/s	Definition
Child / Children / Young Person	An individual who is under the age of 18 years of age or who is enrolled as a student at Bayside Christian College
Child Abuse	Any action or inaction towards a child that harms or puts at risk their physical, psychological or emotional health or development. Child abuse can be a single incident or incidents that occur over time. Forms of child abuse can involve:
	Physical abuse
	Sexual abuse
	Grooming
	Emotional or psychological harm
	• Neglect
	Family violence
	Online/cyber abuse
Child Safety	Encompasses matters related to protecting all children from child abuse, managing the risk of child abuse, providing support to a child at risk of child abuse, and responding to incidents or allegations of child abuse.
College Environment	Any physical or virtual place made available or authorised by the College for use by a student during or outside College hours, including:
	On College grounds;
	 Other locations owned or provided by the College for a student's use, including locations used for College camps, sporting events, excursions, competitions and other events;
	Online College environments including approved social media groups set up for College communication, email, the learning management system, and intranet systems.
Concerns and Complaints	A concern refers to any potential issue that could impact negatively on the safety and wellbeing of children.
	A complaint is an expression of dissatisfaction to the College related to one or more of the following:
	services or dealings with individuals
	allegations of abuse or misconduct by a staff member, a volunteer or another individual associated with the College

Word/s	Definition
	 disclosures of abuse or harm made by a child or young person the conduct of a child or young person at the College
	 the inadequate handling of a prior concern general concerns about the safety of a group of children or
	activity.
Harm	Damage to the health, safety and wellbeing of a Child, including as a result of Child Abuse by adults or the conduct of other children. Harm can arise from a single act or event and can also be cumulative, that is, arising as a result of a series of acts or events over a period of time.

Duty of care

Staff have a duty of care to protect the safety, health and wellbeing of students in their care. If a Staff member has concerns about the safety, health and wellbeing of a student in their care it is important to take immediate action.

Anyone who believes, on reasonable grounds, that the safety of a student is at risk, must notify one of the College's Child Safety Champions or the Principal of their concerns and the reasons for those concerns.

Forming a 'reasonable belief'

'Reasonable belief' or a 'belief on reasonable grounds' is not the same as having proof but is more than mere rumour or speculation.

A 'reasonable belief' is formed if a reasonable person in the same position would have formed the belief on the same grounds. For example, a 'reasonable belief' might be formed if:

- a child states that they have been physically or sexually abused
- a child states that they know someone who has been physically or sexually abused (sometimes the child may be talking about themselves)
- someone who knows a child states that the child has been physically or sexually abused
- professional observations of the child's behaviour or development leads a professional to form a belief that the child has been physically or sexually abused or is likely to be abused
- signs of abuse lead to a belief that the child has been physically or sexually abused
- other circumstances lead you to suspect that a child has been abused.

Types of child abuse and indicators of harm

Child abuse can have a significant effect on a child's physical or emotional health, development and wellbeing. Types of child abuse include:

- physical abuse
- sexual abuse



- grooming
- emotional or psychological harm
- neglect
- family violence
- online / cyber abuse

There are many indicators of child abuse. The presence of a single indicator, or even several indicators over time, does not prove that abuse or neglect has occurred. However, the repeated occurrence of an indicator, or the occurrence of several indicators together, should alert Staff to the possibility of child abuse.

Mandatory reporting

All Staff must make a report to a Child Safety Champion if, during the course of carrying out their professional roles and responsibilities, they form a belief on reasonable grounds that:

- a student has suffered, or is likely to suffer, significant harm as a result of physical abuse and/or sexual abuse, and
- the student's parents/carers have not protected, or are unlikely to protect, the child from harm of that type.

It is a criminal offence not to report in these circumstances.

The Child Safety Champion will engage Victoria Police and/or the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Child Protection as soon as practicable in accordance with the Responding to Suspected and Reported Child Abuse.

Reporting Allegations to the Commission For Children and Young People (CCYP)

The Principal is to report **all** allegations to CCYP within 3 business days after becoming aware of the allegation.

Within 30 days after becoming aware of the allegation, the Principal is to provide:

- detailed information about the reportable allegation;
- information about proposed disciplinary or other action to be taken in response to the allegation;
- any written submissions made by the worker of volunteer about that disciplinary or other action.

After the investigation, the Principal must provide CCYP:

- a copy of the investigation findings and reasons;
- additional information about proposed disciplinary or other action to be taken in response to the allegation.

Related Documents

This policy is to be read in conjunction with the objectives and aims of all other College policies and procedures concerning the welfare and protection of the students of the College. These include, but are not limited to:

Child Safety and Wellbeing Policy



- Responding to Suspected and Reporting Child Abuse Procedure
- Child Safety Code of Conduct
- Privacy Policy
- College Grievance and Complaints Policy

Relevant Legislation

- Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005 (Vic) (including Child Safe Standards)
- Children, Youth and Families Act 2005 (Vic) (including reporting to Child Protection)
- Crimes Act 1958 (Vic) (including Failure to Protect and Failure to Disclose offences)
- The Victorian Institute of Teaching Teaching Profession Code of Conduct

Approver College Board **Authoriser** College Board



FOUR CRITICAL ACTIONS FOR SCHOOLS

Responding to Incidents, Disclosures and Suspicions of Child Abuse

YOU MUST TAKE ACTION

You must act if you form a suspicion! Critical Actions, as soon as you witness an incident, receive a disclosure or form a reasonable ballet "that a child You must act, by following the Four

you make a decision not to report.

Child Abuse template to keep clear and comprehensive notes, even if It is strangly recommended that you use the Responding to Suspected

As a school staff member, you play a critical role in protecting children in your care.

neasonable belief, even if you are unaura and have not directly observed child abuse (e.g. if the victim or another person tells you about the abuse).

has, or is at risk of being abused.

"A reasonable belief is a deliberately low threshold. This enables authorities to investigate and take action.

RESPONDING TO AN EMERGENCY

REPORTING TO AUTHORITIES / REFERRING TO SERVICES

For suppected student sexual assautt, please follow the Four Critical Actions: Student Sexual Offending.

PARENTS/CARERS CONTACTING

PROVIDING

ONGOING

Your school mest provide support for children impacted by abuse. This Your principal must consult with DHHS
Child Robaction or Victoria Police to
detarmine what information can be shared

Strategies may include development of a safety plan, direct support and referral to wellbeing professionals and support. should include the development of Subsets Support Plan in consultation with wellbeing professionals. This is an essential part of your duty of care requirements.

You must follow the Four Critical Actions away time you become aware of a further instance or risk of abuse. This includes reporting new information to authorities.

WITHIN THE SCHOOL

Ta child is at immediate risk of harm you must ensure their safety by:

separating alleged victims and others involved administraring first aid

Q: Where does the source of suspected abuse come from?

sical and sexual child abuse may amount to a criminal offence.

As soon as immediate health and safety concerns are addressed you must report all incidents, auspicions and disclosures of child abuse as soon as possible.

necisto

If there is no risk of im harm go to Action 2.

ichool staff member, contractor, roluntaer or visitor to Victoria Polica. VICTORIA POLICE

caling 000 for urgent medical and/ or police assistance to respond to immediate health or safety concerns

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS ou must also report internally to

School principal and/or leaders

Where necessary you may also need to naintain the integrity of the potential

identifying a contact person at the school for future faison with Police.

harmed) and the harm has had, or is likely to have, a serious impact on the child's safety, stability or developmen

at risk of being harmed for has been

Operations Centre Employee Conduct Branch DET Incident Support and

Diocesan education office.

NDEPENDENT SCHOOLS School principal and/or

 School principal and/or leadership DET Incident Support and Opera

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS School principal and/or leads

You must also report internally to: GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

> Commission for Children and Young People on 1300 782 978 All allegations of heportable

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS conduct must be reported as soon as possible to:

9

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS Commission for Children and Young People on 1300 782 978. CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

OTHER CONCERNS

If you believe that a child is not subject to abuse, but you still hold significant concerns for their wellbeing you must still act. This may include making a referral or seaking advice from

> Protection if a child is considered to be in need of protection from child abus

DHHS CHILD PROTECTION

WITHIN THE FAMILY OR COMMUNITY

Child FIRST/The Orange Door
 In circumstances where the family
 are open to receiving support)
 DiHS Child Protection

how to communicate with all relevant parties with. consideration for their safety

with params/carers. They may advise met to contact the parents/care

No contact the parents/carers and provide agreed information (this must be done as soon as possible, preferably on the series day of the incident, disclosure or supplicion)

CONTACT

You must also report all instances of suspected sexual abuse (including grooming) to Victoria Police.

VICTORIA POLICE

DHHS CHILD PROTECTION

North Division 1300 664 977
South Division 1300 665 796
East Division 1300 803 991
West Division (Russ) 1300 975 599
West Division (Mark) 1300 664 977

The LOCKOUT has a service directory, information, and evidence based guidance to help you respond to family

THE LOOKOUT (03) 9825 7200 VICTORIA

DET INCIDENT SUPPORT AND OPERATIONS CENTRE

1800 126 126

000 or your local police station

VICTORIA POLICE

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT

Family violence victima/survivors can be referred to 1800 Respect

for counseling information and referral service 1800 737 732

EMPLOYEE CONDUCT AND SUPPORT UNIT

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS

AFTER HOURS

After hours, week holidays 13 12 78.

CHILD FIRST

NDEPENDENT SCHOOLS

ttps://www.nic.gov.au/familyviolence/ he-orange-door/html ORANGEDOOR

Melbourna (03) 9267 0228 Ballarat (03) 5337 7135

DIOCESANOFFICE

(03) 9637 2595

Sale (03) 5622 6600 Sandhust (03) 5443 2377













Owner: Version Title: Reference Number:

Deputy Principal Mandatory Reporting STW-POL-005

Bayside Christian College

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August 2022 April 2023 April 2025

Responding to Student Sexual Offending **FOUR CRITICAL ACTIONS FOR SCHOOLS**

Owner:

Version

Reference Number:

Title:

PROTECT STATE OF THE Education COCV











sexual offending (e.g. if a victim, or another person tells you about the offence)

PROVIDING

 You must use the Responding to Student Sexual Offending template to keep clear and

As a school staff member, you play a **critical role** in protecting children in your care.

YOU MUST TAKE ACTION

directly observed student You must act even if you are unsure and have not

4 critical actions as soon as you You must act by following the

that a student is a victim of a student sexual offending and/or

a student has engaged in

disclosure or form a suspicion witness an incident, receive a





REPORTING TO AUTHORITIES

2





ONGOING SUPPORT

PARENTS/CARERS CONTACTING

duty of care requirements. Your Principal must consult with Victoria Police or DHHS Child information can be shared with parents/carers of all impacted students. They may advise: Protection to determine what

carers (e.g. in circumstances where contacting the parents/ carers is likely to adversely affect a Victoria Police investigation minor and has requested that their or where the student is a mature not to contact the parents/

the development of a Student

This support should include

to contact the parents/carers and provide agreed information (this must be done as soon as possible, preferably on the same day of the parent/carer not be notified)

offence AND students who have engaged in a sexual offence. This is an essential part of your Your school must provide support for students who are victim to a student sexual

development of a safety plan, direct support and referral to Support Plan in consultation vith wellbeing professionals, outlining support strategies. Strategies may include the vellbeing professionals.

VICTORIA POLICE All instances on 000

If a child is at immediate risk of harm you **must** ensure their safety by:

separating alleged victims

If there is no risk of immediate

narm go to Action 2.

DHHS CHILD PROTECTION f you believe that:

As soon as immediate health and safety concerns are addressed you **must** report incidents, suspicions and disclosures of student sexual offending as soon as possible:

the victim's parent/carers are unable or unwilling to protect the child

School Principal and/or leadership team (all instances)

ALSO report internally to:

INTERNALLY

Government Schools:
 DET Security Services Unit
 Catholic Schools:
 Diocesan education office

the student who is alleged to have engaged in the student sexual offending is:

of therapeutic treatment to address these behaviours aged over 10 and under 15 years and may be in need

identifying a contact person at the school for future liaison with Police.

calling 000 for urgent medical

administering first aid

and/or police assistance health or safety concerns need to maintain the integrity of the potential crime scene and

Where necessary you may also

 may be displaying physical and behavioural indicators of being the victim of child abuse*.

CONTACT

North Division 1300 664 977 South Division 1300 655 795 East Division 1300 360 391 AREA

West Division (Rural) 1800 075 599

AFTER HOURS

CHILD FIRST DHHS CHILD PROTECTION

EMPLOYEE CONDUCT BRANCH

West Division (Metro) 1300 664 977

After hours, weekends, public holidays 13 12 78

03) 9651 3622

STUDENT INCIDENT
AND RECOVERY UNIT 000 or contact your local VICTORIA POLICE (03) 9589 6266 police station

Melboume (03) 9267 0228 Ballarat (03) 5337 7135 Sale (03) 5622 6600 Sandhurst (03) 5443 2377 **DIOCESAN OFFICE** (03) 9637 2595 **DET SECURITY SERVICES UNIT** www.dhs.vic.gov.au

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS 03) 9825 7200 VICTORIA

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"See the Four Critical Steps for Schools: Responding Incidents, Disclosures and Suspicions of Child Abuse for further guidance in these circumstances.

liaison with Victoria Police and/or Child Protection and seek You must identify a contact person at the school for future

advice about contacting parents/carers (see Action 3).

preserve evidence.

Deputy Principal Mandatory Reporting STW-POL-005

Bayside Christian College

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