

CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

What you need to know

- Mount Annan Christian College seeks to create a caring environment where Christian values inspire and affirm the highest standards of ethical conduct in the care, support, and wellbeing of the students entrusted to it, ensuring they are nurtured for life and prepared for purpose.
- All children and young people who are enrolled at the College are to be protected and kept safe from abuse, harm and mistreatment.
- The College has an obligation to uphold legislative requirements and ensure the duty of care is executed to the highest standard by staff.
- The processes outlined herein for the reporting and handling of allegations are set out to ensure consistency and best practice.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

VISION STATEMENT

PURPOSE

SCOPE

DUTY OF CARE

COMPLIANCE AND RECORDS

CHILD PROTECTION

TRAINING

WORKING WITH CHILDREN

MANDATORY REPORTING

REPORTABLE CONDUCT

CRIMINAL OFFENCES

RELATED POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Vision Statement

To provide a Christ-centred learning environment that empowers each individual to enjoy a life of purpose.

Purpose

This policy sets out staff responsibilities for child protection and processes that staff must follow in relation to child protection matters.

CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

The purpose of this policy is to:

- promote a safe environment for students of the College.
- meet the obligations required by Child Protection legislation and provide guidelines for the College's legal and regulatory requirements around the interaction with students, the care of students, and the reporting of conduct of concern.
- guide and inform employees, contractors, volunteers and students of their obligations and responsibilities in keeping children safe in the College.
- clarify the parameters of appropriate and inappropriate conduct for employees, contractors, and volunteers of the College in order to create a safe and supportive environment for students.
- model a positive College culture that is collaborative, consultative and lawfully compliant in relation to contemporary child protection and child-safe practices.
- outline procedures for training employees, contractors, and volunteers to be legally compliant and to fulfil their responsibilities:
 - under the specifications of the legislation in terms of having a valid Working with Children Check and appropriate conduct
 - to report inappropriate community conduct directed towards children and young people
 - as Mandatory Reporters of concerns for children and young people at risk of significant harm.

Scope

This policy applies to all staff members, which includes employees, contractors, and volunteers engaged in child-related work in, or providing services to, the College and to all students of the College. Child-related work refers to a worker who has direct contact with the child or the children and that contact is a usual part of their work. If they are part of a formal mentoring service, staying at an overnight camp or providing care services to children with disabilities, volunteers must have a WWCC. Child protection is a community responsibility. Individuals and the College have a range of obligations relating to the safety, protection and welfare of students. Staff members who fail to adhere to this policy may be in breach of their terms of employment.

Duty of Care

The Child Safe Standards (NSW OCG) provide a framework for making organisations safer for children. The Standards provide guidance in creating culture, adopting strategies and acting to put the interests of children first, and to keep them safe from harm. The 10 Child Safe Standards are:

1. Child safety is embedded in organisational leadership, governance and culture
2. Children participate in decisions affecting them and are taken seriously
3. Families and communities are informed and involved
4. Equity is upheld and diverse needs are taken into account
5. People working with children are suitable and supported

CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

6. Processes to respond to complaints of child abuse are child-focused
7. Staff are equipped with the knowledge, skills and awareness to keep children safe through continual education and training
8. Physical and online environments minimise the opportunity for abuse to occur
9. Implementation of the Child Safe Standards is continuously reviewed and improved
10. Policies and procedures document how the organisation is child safe

A child safe culture is a set of values and practices that guide the attitudes and behaviour of all staff. The following values should be at the heart of any approach that prioritises children's safety:

- The best interests of children and their protection from harm is paramount
- Child abuse is not tolerated and must not occur
- Children's rights are understood and respected
- Concerns about child safety raised by children and their parents/carers are acted on
- Reporting abuse is not obstructed or prevented

All College community members have a duty to take reasonable care for the safety and welfare of students in their care. That duty is to consider and take all reasonable action to protect students from known hazards or risk of harm that can be reasonably predicted. The standard of care that is required of a College community member must take into consideration various factors such as a student's age, maturity and ability.

This duty of care owed to students by all College community members applies during all activities and functions conducted or arranged by the College where a student is in the care of a College community member. The risk associated with any activity needs to be assessed and managed by College community members before the activity is undertaken. A single serious failure to exercise appropriate duty of care, or persistent repeated failures, may constitute neglect or negligence according to the law if actual harm is caused, or if there is the potential to cause significant harm to a student.

Compliance and records

The Headmaster monitors compliance with this policy and securely maintains school records relevant to this policy, which includes:

- register of staff members who have read and acknowledged that they read and understood this policy (maintained as part of HR records);
- working with children check clearance verifications (held in Sentral);
- mandatory reports to the Department of Communities and Justice (DCJ) records kept in MACC care; and
- reports of reportable conduct allegations, the outcome of reportable conduct investigations, and/or criminal convictions (held in secured IT drive called "Headmaster" with limited access only for Headmaster and his EA).

CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

Child protection

The safety, protection and welfare of students is the responsibility of all staff members and encompasses:

- a duty of care to ensure that reasonable steps are taken to prevent harm to students which could reasonably have been foreseen obligations under child protection legislation

Child Protection Concerns

There are different forms of child abuse. These include neglect, sexual, physical, and emotional abuse.

Neglect is the continued failure by a parent or caregiver to provide a child with the basic things needed for his or her proper growth and development, such as food, clothing, shelter, medical and dental care, and adequate supervision.

Sexual abuse is when someone involves a child or young person in a sexual activity by using their power over them or taking advantage of their trust. Often children are bribed or threatened physically and psychologically to make them participate in the activity. Child sexual abuse is a crime.

Physical abuse is a non-accidental injury or pattern of injuries to a child caused by a parent, caregiver, or any other person. It includes but is not limited to injuries which are caused by excessive discipline, severe beatings or shakings, cigarette burns, attempted strangulation, and female genital mutilation. Injuries include bruising, lacerations or welts, burns, fractures, or dislocation of joints. Hitting a child around the head or neck and/or using a stick, belt or other object to discipline or punishing a child (in a non-trivial way) is a crime.

Emotional abuse can result in serious psychological harm, where the behaviour of their parent or caregiver damages the confidence and self-esteem of the child or young person, resulting in serious emotional deprivation or trauma. Although it is possible for 'one-off' incidents to cause serious harm, in general it is the frequency, persistence and duration of the parental or carer behaviour that is instrumental in defining the consequences for the child. This can include a range of behaviours such as excessive criticism, withholding affection, exposure to domestic violence, intimidation, or threatening behaviour.

Corporal Punishment

In meeting the requirements of the Education Reform (School Discipline) Act 1995, corporal punishment is expressly prohibited at Mount Annan Christian College. The College does not explicitly or implicitly sanction the administering of corporal punishment by non-school persons, including parents to enforce discipline at school.

Child Wellbeing Concerns

Child wellbeing concerns are safety, welfare or wellbeing concerns for a child or young person that do not meet the mandatory reporting threshold, risk of significant harm in the Mandatory Reporting section of this document.

CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

Staff member responsibilities

Key legislation requires reporting of particular child protection concerns. However, as part of the College's overall commitment to child protection, all staff are required to report any child protection or child wellbeing concerns about the safety, welfare or wellbeing of a child or young person to the Headmaster.

If the allegation involves the Headmaster, a report should be made to the Chairman of the College Board.

Training

The College

The College provides all staff members with a copy of this policy and will provide all staff members with the opportunity to participate in child protection training annually. This may be conducted onsite and in-person, or by online training. The Head of Operations shall ensure that all staff complete the training and keep appropriate records as to who completed the training.

The following groups shall complete the training annually:

- All permanent paid Staff
- All Casual Staff who are actively being used by the College
- All Tutors who are actively being used by the College
- All Volunteers who are actively being used by the College

Staff members

All new staff members must read this policy and sign the acknowledgement that they have read and understood the policy. All staff members must participate in annual child protection training and additional training, as directed by the Headmaster. The training compliments this policy and provides information to staff about their legal responsibilities related to child protection and College expectations, including:

- The Child Safe Standards
- Mandatory reporting
- Reportable conduct
- Working with Children Check, and
- Professional boundaries.

CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

Working with children

The Working With Children Act protects children by requiring a worker to have a working with children's check clearance or current application to engage in child-related work. Failure to do so may result in a fine or imprisonment. The Office of the Children's Guardian (OCG) is responsible for determining applications for a Working with Children Check clearance (WWCC clearance). It involves a national criminal history check and review of reported workplace misconduct findings. The result is either to:

- grant a WWCC clearance (valid for 5 years), or
- refuse a WWCC clearance (further applications cannot be made for 5 years)

In addition, the OGC may impose an interim bar on engaging in child related work for both applicants and WWCC clearance holders. WWCC clearance holders are subject to ongoing monitoring by the OGC.

Responsibilities for Working with Children Checks

Staff members

Staff members who engage in child-related work and eligible volunteers (including those volunteers working at overnight camps) are required to:

- hold and maintain a valid WWCC clearance;
- not engage in child-related work at any time that they are subjected to an interim bar or a bar;
- report to the Headmaster if they are no longer eligible for a WWCC clearance, the status of their WWCC clearance changes or are notified by the OGC that they are subjected to a risk assessment; and
- notify the Office of Children's Guardian of any change to their personal details within 3 months of the change occurring. Failure to do so may result in a fine.

It is an offence for an employee to engage in child-related work when they do not hold a WWCC clearance or if they are subject to a bar.

Where a new staff member has applied for an employee WWCC clearance and received temporary approval to under child-related work, and they have a volunteer WWCC which has been cleared and is currently valid, the Headmaster may use their discretion as to whether the new staff member may begin their employment while waiting for an employee WWCC clearance.

All volunteers are required to:

- be aware and follow the expectations of conduct expressed in the College Staff Code of Conduct.

The College

The College is required to:

- verify online and record the status of each child-related worker's WWCC clearance;
- only employ or engage child-related workers or eligible volunteers who have a valid Check; and

CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

- advise the OCG of the findings they have made after completing a reportable conduct investigation, including whether they have made a finding of reportable conduct. A finding of reportable conduct in relation to sexual misconduct, a sexual offence or a serious physical assault must be referred to the OCG's Working with Children Check Directorate (WWCC Directorate). It is an offence for an employer to knowingly engage a child-related worker who does not hold a WWCC clearance or who has a bar.

Working with Children Check Clearance

A WWCC clearance is authorisation under the WWC Act for a person to engage in child-related work.

Child-related Work

Child-related work involves direct contact by the worker with a child or children and that contact is a usual part of and more than incidental to the work. Child-related work includes, but is not limited to work in the following sectors:

- early education and child care including education and care service, child care centres and other child care;
- schools and other educational institutions and private coaching or tuition of children;
- religious services;
- residential services including boarding schools, homestays more than three weeks, residential services, and overnight camps;
- transport services for children including College bus services, taxi services for children with disability and supervision of school road crossings; and
- counselling, mentoring or distance education not involving direct contact.

Any queries about whether roles/duties engage in child-related work should be directed to the Headmaster.

Application/Renewal

An application or renewal can be made through Service NSW or its replacement agency. The process for applying for and renewing a WWCC clearance with the OCG involves a national Police check and a review of findings of misconduct. If the OCG grants or renews a WWCC clearance the holder will be issued with a number which is to be provided to the College to verify the status of a staff member's WWCC clearance.

Refusal/Cancellation

The OCG can refuse to grant a working with children check clearance or cancel a WWCC clearance. The person is then restricted from engaging in child-related work and not able to apply for another clearance for five years. Employers are notified by the OCG and instructed to remove such persons from child-related work.

CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

Interim Bar

The OCG may issue an interim bar, for up to 12 months, to high-risk individuals to prevent them from engaging in child-related work while a risk assessment is conducted. If an interim bar remains in place for six months or longer, it may be appealed to the Administrative Decisions Tribunal. Not everyone who is subject to a risk assessment will receive an interim bar; only those representing a serious and immediate risk to children.

Disqualified Person

A disqualified person is a person who has been convicted, or against whom proceedings have been commenced for a disqualifying offence outlined in Schedule 2 of WWC Act. A disqualified person cannot be granted a working with children check clearance and is therefore restricted from engaging in child related work.

Ongoing Monitoring

The OCG will continue to monitor criminal records and professional conduct findings of all WWCC clearance holders through a risk assessment process.

Risk Assessments

A risk assessment is an evaluation of an individual's suitability for child-related work. The OCG will conduct a risk assessment on a person's suitability to work with children when a new record is received which triggers a risk assessment. This may include an offence under Schedule 1, pattern of behaviour or offences involving violence of sexual misconduct representing a risk to children, and findings of misconduct involving children.

Process for Reporting to OCG

The College

Independent Schools are defined as a reporting body by the WWC Act.

The College is required to advise the OCG of the findings they have made after completing a reportable conduct investigation, including whether they have made a finding of reportable conduct. A finding of reportable conduct in relation to sexual misconduct, a sexual offence or a serious physical assault must be referred to the OCG's WWCC Directorate. Information must also be referred internally to the OCG's WWCC Directorate if it meets the threshold for consideration of an interim WWCC bar, as per Section 17 of the WWC Act, pending a formal risk assessment.

The College may also be obliged to report, amend, or provide additional information to the OCG as outlined in the WWC Act and the Children's Guardian Act.

CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

Finding of misconduct involving children

The College will report any finding of reportable conduct to the OCG.

When informing an employee of a finding of reportable conduct against them, the College should alert them to the consequent report to the WWCC Directorate in relation to sustained findings of sexual misconduct, a sexual offence, or a serious physical assault.

The WWC Act enables a person who has a sustained finding referred to the OCG to request access to the records held by the College in relation to the finding of misconduct involving children, once final findings are made. The entitlements of a person to request access to information in terms of section 46 of the WWC Act is enlivened when a finding of misconduct involving children has been made.

Other information

The College may also be required to provide information to the OGC that is relevant to an assessment of whether a person poses a risk to the safety of children or the OCG's monitoring functions.

Mandatory reporting

The Care and Protection Act provides for mandatory reporting of children at risk of significant harm. A child is a person under the age of 16 years and a young person is aged 16 years or above but who is under the age of 18, for the purposes of the Care and Protection Act.

Under the Care and Protection Act mandatory reporting applies to persons who:

- in the course of their employment, deliver services including health care; welfare, education, children's services, and residential services, to children; or
- hold a management position in an organisation, the duties of which include direct responsibility for, or direct supervision of, the provision of services including health care, welfare, education, children's services, and residential services, to children, are mandatory reporters.

All teachers are mandatory reporters. Other staff members may also be mandatory reporters. Any queries about whether other staff members are mandatory reporters should be directed to the Headmaster.

Reports to Department of Communities and Justice (DCJ)

A mandatory reporter must, where they have reasonable grounds to suspect that a child (under 16 years of age) is at risk of significant harm, report to the Department of Communities and Justice (DCJ) as soon as practicable. The report must include the name, or a description, of the child and the grounds for suspecting that the child is at risk of significant harm.

In addition, the College may choose to make a report to the DCJ where there are reasonable grounds to suspect a young person (16 or 17 years of age) is at risk of significant harm and there are current concerns about the safety, welfare, and wellbeing of the young person.

In the independent school sector, a mandatory reporter will meet their obligation if they report to the Headmaster of the College. This centralised reporting model ensures that a person in the College has all of the information that may be relevant to the circumstances of the child at risk of significant

CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

harm and addresses the risk of the College not being aware of individual incidences that amount to cumulative harm.

The Headmaster will ensure the Mandatory Reporter Guide (MRG) is addressed. The MRG is a structured decision-making tool intended to support mandatory reporters' professional judgement and critical thinking in to selecting a Decision Tree that most closely aligns with the identified concern for a child or young person.

Reasonable grounds

'Reasonable grounds' refers to the need to have an objective basis for suspecting that a child or young person may be at risk of significant harm, based on:

- first hand observations of the child, young person, or family
- what the child, young person, parent, or another person has disclosed
- what can reasonably be inferred based on professional training and / or experience.

'Reasonable grounds' does not mean a person is required to confirm their suspicions or have clear proof before making a report.

Risk of Significant harm

A child or young person is 'at risk of significant harm' if current concerns exist for the safety, welfare or well-being of the child or young person because of the presence, to a significant extent, of any one or more of the following circumstances:

- the child's or young person's basic physical or psychological needs are not being met or are at risk of not being met,
- the parents or other caregivers have not arranged and are unable or unwilling to arrange for the child or young person to receive necessary medical care,
- in the case of a child or young person who is required to attend school in accordance with the Education Act 1990 —the parents or other caregivers have not arranged and are unable or unwilling to arrange for the child or young person to receive an education in accordance with that Act,
- the child or young person has been, or is at risk of being, physically or sexually abused or ill-treated,
- the child or young person is living in a household where there have been incidents of domestic violence and, as a consequence, the child or young person is at risk of serious physical or psychological harm,
- a parent or other caregiver has behaved in such a way towards the child or young person that the child or young person has suffered or is at risk of suffering serious psychological harm,
- the child was the subject of a pre-natal report under section 25 of the Care and Protection Act and the birth mother of the child did not engage successfully with support services to eliminate, or minimise to the lowest level reasonably practical, the risk factors that gave rise to the report.

CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

What is meant by 'significant' in the phrase 'to a significant extent' is that which is sufficiently serious to warrant a response by a statutory authority irrespective of a family's consent. What is significant is not minor or trivial, and may reasonably be expected to produce a substantial and demonstrably adverse impact on the child or young person's safety, welfare, or well-being. The significance can result from a single act or omission or an accumulation of these.

Process for Mandatory Reporting

Staff members

Staff members must raise concerns about a child or young person who may be at risk of significant harm with the Headmaster as soon as possible to discuss whether the matter meets the threshold of 'risk of significant harm' and the steps required to report the matter.

However, if there is an immediate danger to the child or young person and the Headmaster or next most senior member of staff is not contactable staff members should contact the Police and/or the Child Protection Helpline (13 21 11) directly and then advise the Headmaster or next most senior member of staff at the College as soon as possible.

Staff members are not required to, and must not, undertake any investigation of the matter. Staff members are not permitted to inform the parents or caregivers that a report to the DCJ has been made.

Staff members are required to deal with the matter confidentially and only disclose it to the persons referred to above or as required to comply with mandatory reporting obligations. Failure to maintain confidentiality will not only be a breach of this policy, but could incite potential civil proceedings for defamation.

The College

In general, the Headmaster will report these matters to the DCJ and, where necessary, the Police. This is supported by the DCJ in accordance with best practice principles.

Process for reporting concerns about students

Staff Members

The Care and Protection Act outlines a mandatory reporter's obligation to report to DCJ concerns about risk of significant harm. However, to ensure centralised reporting, all staff members are required to report any concern regarding the safety, welfare, and wellbeing of a student to the Headmaster. Staff members who are unsure as to whether a matter meets the threshold of 'risk of significant harm' should report their concern to the Headmaster regardless.

Staff members are required to deal with all reports regarding the safety, welfare, or wellbeing of a student with confidentiality and only disclose it to the Headmaster and any other person the Headmaster nominates.

CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

Reportable conduct

Section 29 of the Children's Guardian Act 2019 requires the Heads of Entities, including non-government schools in New South Wales, to notify the OCG of all allegations of reportable conduct and convictions involving an 'employee' and the outcome of the School's investigation of these allegations. Under the Children's Guardian Act 2019, allegations of child abuse only fall within the reportable conduct jurisdiction if the involved individual is an employee of the relevant entity at the time when the allegation becomes known by the Head of Entity.

Reportable Conduct:

- involves a child (a person under the age of 18 years) at the time of the alleged incident; and
- involves certain defined conduct as described in the Act (see below).

The OCG:

- monitors the systems for preventing reportable conduct by employees of schools and the handling of, or response to, reportable allegations (including allegations which are exempt from notification) or convictions;
- receives and assesses notifications from schools concerning reportable conduct or reportable convictions;
- oversees or monitors the conduct of investigations by schools into allegations of reportable conduct or reportable convictions;
- determines whether an investigation that has been monitored has been conducted properly and whether appropriate action has been taken as a result of the investigation;
- may directly investigate an allegation of reportable conduct or reportable conviction against an employee of a non-government school, or the handling of or response to such a matter (e.g. arising out of complaints by the person who is the subject of an allegation); and
- may investigate the way in which a relevant entity has dealt with, or is dealing with, a report, complaint, or notification, if the OCG considers it appropriate to do so.

Reportable Conduct

Under the Children's Guardian Act 2019 *reportable conduct* is defined as:

- a sexual offence
- sexual misconduct
- an assault against a child
- ill-treatment of a child
- neglect of a child
- an offence under section 43B (failure to protect) or section 316A (failure to report) of the Crimes Act 1900; and
- behaviour that causes significant emotional or psychological harm to a child.

CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

Reportable conduct does not extend to:

- conduct that is reasonable for the purposes of the discipline, management, or care of children, having regard to the age, maturity, health, or other characteristics of the children and to any relevant codes of conduct or professional standards; or
- the use of physical force that, in all the circumstances, is trivial or negligible and the circumstances in which it was used have been investigated and the result of the investigation has been recorded in accordance with appropriate procedures; or
- conduct of a class or kind exempted from being reportable conduct by the Children’s Guardian Act 2019 under section 30.

Definitions

The following definitions relate to reportable conduct:

Sexual offence: an offence of a sexual nature under a law of the State, another State, a Territory, or the Commonwealth, committed against, with or in the presence of a child, such as:

- sexual touching of a child;
- a child grooming offence;
- production, dissemination, or possession of child abuse material.

Definitions of ‘**grooming**,’ within child protection legislation, are complex. Under the Crimes Act, grooming or procuring a child under the age of 16 years for unlawful sexual activity is classed as a sexual offence. The Crimes Act (s73) also extends the age of consent to 18 years when a child is in a ‘special care’ relationship. Under Schedule 1(2) of the WWC Act, grooming is recognised as a form of sexual misconduct. The Children’s Guardian Act 2019 and this Child Protection Policy reflect these definitions within the context of the Reportable Conduct Scheme (Division 2).

An alleged sexual offence does not have to be the subject of criminal investigation or charges for it to be categorised as a reportable allegation of sexual offence.

Sexual misconduct: conduct with, towards or in the presence of a child that is sexual in nature (but not a sexual offence). The Act provides the following (non-exhaustive) examples:

- descriptions of sexual acts without a legitimate reason to provide the descriptions;
- sexual comments, conversations, or communications;
- comments to a child that express a desire to act in a sexual manner towards the child, or another child.

Note – crossing professional boundaries comes within the scope of the scheme to the extent that the alleged conduct meets the definition of sexual misconduct. That is, the conduct with, towards or in the presence of a child that is sexual in nature (but is not a sexual offence).

Assault: an assault can occur when a person intentionally or recklessly (i.e. knows the assault is possible but ignores the risk):

- applies physical force against a child without lawful justification or excuse – such as hitting, striking, kicking, punching, or dragging a child (actual physical force); or
- causes a child to apprehend the immediate and unlawful use of physical force against them – such as threatening to physically harm a child through words and/or gestures regardless of whether the person actually intends to apply any force (apprehension of physical force)

CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

Ill-treatment: is defined as conduct towards a child that is:

- unreasonable; and
- seriously inappropriate, improper, inhumane, or cruel.

Ill-treatment can include a range of conduct such as:

- making excessive or degrading demands of a child; a pattern of hostile or degrading comments or behaviour towards a child; and
- using inappropriate forms of behaviour management towards a child.

Neglect: defined as a significant failure to provide adequate and proper food, supervision, nursing, clothing, medical aid or lodging for a child that causes or is likely to cause harm - by a person who has care and/or has responsibility towards a child.

Neglect can be an ongoing situation of repeated failure by a caregiver to meet a child's physical or psychological needs, or a single significant incident where a caregiver fails to fulfill a duty or obligation, resulting in actual harm to a child where there is the potential for significant harm to a child. Examples of neglect include failing to protect a child from abuse and exposing a child to a harmful environment.

Emotional or psychological harm: Behaviour that causes significant **emotional or psychological harm** to a child is conduct that is intentional or reckless (without reasonable excuse), obviously or very clearly unreasonable and which results in significant emotional harm or trauma to a child. For a reportable allegation involving psychological harm, the following elements must be present:

- An obviously or very clearly unreasonable or serious act or series of acts that the employees knew or ought to have known was unacceptable, and
- Evidence of psychological harm to the child that is more than transient, including displaying patterns of 'out of character behaviour,' regression in behaviour, distress, anxiety, physical symptoms, or self-harm, and
- An alleged causal link between the employee's conduct and the significant emotional or psychological harm to the child.

Reportable allegation is an allegation that an employee has engaged in conduct that may be reportable conduct.

Reportable conviction means a conviction (including a finding of guilt without the court proceeding to a conviction), in NSW or elsewhere, of an offence involving reportable conduct.

Employee of an entity includes:

- an individual employed by, or in, the entity
- a volunteer providing services to children
- a contractor engaged directly by the entity (or by a third party) where the contractor holds, or is required to hold, a WWCC clearance for the purposes of their work with an entity; and
- a person engaged by a religious body where that person holds, or is required to hold, a WWCC clearance for the purposes of their work with the religious body.

PSOA (Person Subject Of the Allegation).

CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

Mandatory Reporters are people who wholly or partially deliver services to children as part of their professional work, this includes teachers, counsellors, principals, tutors, admin staff and others.

Process for Reporting of Reportable Conduct Allegations or Convictions

Staff members

Any concerns about any other employee engaging in conduct that is considered inappropriate, or reportable conduct, or any allegation of inappropriate, or reportable conduct made to the employee or about the employee themselves must be reported to the Headmaster. Where it is uncertain if the conduct is reportable conduct but is considered inappropriate behaviour, this must also be reported.

Staff members must also report to the Headmaster when they become aware that an employee has been charged with or convicted of an offence (including a finding of guilt without the court proceeding to a conviction) involving reportable conduct. This includes information relating to the employee themselves.

If the allegation involves the Headmaster, the staff member must report to the Chairman of the College Board.

Parents, Carers and Community Members

Parents, carers, and community members are encouraged to report any conduct that is in their view inappropriate, reportable, or criminal conduct to the Headmaster or their delegate. All such reports will be dealt with in accordance with the College's complaint handling procedures.

The College

The Headmaster, as the Head of Entity under the Children's Guardian Act 2019, must:

- Ensure specified systems are in place for preventing, detecting, and responding to reportable allegations or convictions
- Submit a 7-day notification form to the OCG within 7 business days of becoming aware of a reportable allegation or conviction against an employee of the entity (unless the Head of the Entity has a reasonable excuse),
- The notification should include the following information:
 - (a) that a report has been received in relation to an employee of the School, and
 - (b) the type of reportable conduct, and
 - (c) the name of the employee, and
 - (d) the name and contact details of School and the Head of Entity, and
 - (e) for a reportable allegation, whether it has been reported to Police, and
 - (f) if a report has been made to the Child Protection Helpline, that a report has been made, and
 - (g) the nature of the relevant entity's initial risk assessment and risk management action,

CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

- The notice must also include the following, if known to the Head of Entity:
 - (a) details of the reportable allegation or conviction considered to be a reportable conviction,
 - (b) the date of birth and working with children number, if any, of the employee the subject of the report,
 - (c) the Police report reference number (if Police were notified),
 - (d) the report reference number if reported to the Child Protection Helpline,
 - (e) the names of other relevant entities that employ or engage the employee, whether or not directly, to provide a service to children, including as a volunteer or contractor.
- Maximum penalty for failure to notify within 7 business days —10 penalty units.

Process for Investigating an Allegation of Reportable Conduct

The Headmaster ensures that the following steps are taken to investigate an allegation of reportable conduct.

Initial Steps

Once an allegation of reportable conduct against an employee is received, the Headmaster is required to:

- determine on face value whether it is an allegation of reportable conduct;
- assess whether DCJ or the Police need to be notified (i.e., if reasonable grounds to suspect that a child is at risk of significant harm or a potential criminal offence). If they have been notified, seek clearance from these statutory agencies prior to the College proceeding with the Reportable Conduct investigation;
- notify the child's parents (unless to do so would be likely to compromise the investigation or any investigation by DCJ or Police);
- notify the OCG within 7 days of receiving the allegation;
- carry out a risk assessment and take action to reduce/remove risk, where appropriate; and
- provide an initial letter to the PSOA advising that an allegation of reportable conduct has been made against them and the School's responsibility to investigate this matter under Section 34 of the Children's Guardian Act 2019; and
- investigate the allegation or appoint someone to investigate the allegation.

Investigation Principles

During the investigation of a reportable conduct allegation the College will:

- follow the principles of procedural fairness;
- inform the person subject of the allegation (PSOA) of the substance of any allegations made against them, at the appropriate time in the investigation, and provide them with a reasonable opportunity to respond to the allegations;

CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

- make reasonable enquiries or investigations before making a decision;
- avoid conflicts of interest;
- conduct the investigation without unjustifiable delay;
- handle the matter as confidentially as possible; and
- provide appropriate support for all parties including the child/children, witnesses and the PSOA.

Investigation Steps

In an investigation, the Headmaster or appointed investigator will generally:

- interview relevant witnesses and gather relevant documentation;
- provide a letter of allegation to the PSOA;
- provide the PSOA with the opportunity to provide a response to the allegations either in writing or at Interview;
- consider relevant evidence and make a preliminary finding in accordance with the OCG guidelines;
- inform the PSOA of the preliminary finding in writing by the Head of Entity and provide them with a further opportunity to respond or make a further submission prior to the matter moving to final findings;
- consider any response provided by the PSOA;
- make a final finding in accordance with the OCG guidelines;
- decide on the disciplinary action, if any, to be taken against the PSOA;
- if it is completed, send the final report to the OCG within 30 days after having received the allegation, as per section 36 of the Children's Guardian Act 2019.

Should the final report be unfinished within 30 days, the Head of Entity must provide, at minimum, an interim report to the OCG within 30 days of having received the allegation, as per section 38 of the Children's Guardian Act 2019. Submission of an interim report must include;

- a reason for not providing the final report within 30 days and an estimated time frame for completion of the report.
- specific information, including (if known); the facts and circumstances of the reportable allegation; any known information about a reportable conviction; action taken since the OCG received a notification about the reportable allegation or reportable conviction; further action the Head of Entity proposes to take in relation to the reportable allegation or reportable conviction; including if the Head of Entity proposes to take no further action; the reasons for the action taken and the action proposed to be taken or the reasons for the decision to take no further action; other information prescribed by the regulations; and
- be accompanied by copies of documents in the School's possession, including transcripts of interviews and copies of evidence.

CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

The steps outlined above may need to be varied on occasion to meet particular circumstances. For example, it may be necessary to take different steps where the matter is also being investigated by the DCJ or Police.

A PSOA may have an appropriate support person with them during the interview process. Such a person is there for support only and as a witness to the proceedings and not as an advocate or to take an active role.

Risk Management Throughout an Investigation of a Reportable Conduct Allegation

Risk management means identifying the potential for an incident or accident to occur and taking steps to reduce the likelihood or severity of its occurrence. The Headmaster is responsible for risk management throughout the investigation and will assess risk at the beginning of the investigation, during and at the end of the investigation.

Initial Risk Assessment

Following an allegation of reportable conduct against an employee the Headmaster conducts an initial risk assessment to identify and minimise the risks to:

- the child(ren) who are the subject of the allegation;
- other children with whom the employee may have contact;
- the PSOA;
- the College, and
- the proper investigation of the allegation.

The factors which will be considered during the risk assessment include:

- the nature and seriousness of the allegations;
- the vulnerability of the child(ren) the PSOA has contact with at work;
- the nature of the position occupied by the PSOA;
- the level of supervision of the PSOA; and
- the disciplinary history or safety of the PSOA and possible risks to the investigation.

The Headmaster will take appropriate action to minimise risks. This may include the PSOA being temporarily relieved of some duties, being required not to have contact with certain students, being asked to take paid leave, or being suspended from duty. When taking action to address any risks identified, the College will take into consideration both the needs of the child(ren) and the PSOA.

A decision to take action on the basis of a risk assessment is not indicative of the findings of the matter. Until the investigation is completed and a finding is made, any action, such as an employee being suspended, is not to be considered to be an indication that the alleged conduct by the employee did occur.

CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

Ongoing Risk Assessment

The Headmaster will continually monitor risk during the investigation including in the light of any new relevant information that emerges.

Findings

At the completion of the investigation, a finding will be made in relation to the allegation and a decision made by the Headmaster regarding what action, if any, is required in relation to the PSOA, the child(ren) involved and any other parties.

Information for the PSOA

The PSOA will be advised:

- that an allegation has been made against them (at the appropriate time in the investigation); and
- of the substance of the allegation, or of any preliminary finding and the final finding.

The PSOA does not automatically have the right to:

- know or have confirmed the identity of the person who made the allegation; or
- be shown the content of the OCG notification form or other investigation material that reveals information provided by other employees or witnesses.

The WWC Act enables a person who has a sustained finding referred to the OCG to request access to the records held by the school in relation to the finding of misconduct involving children, once final findings are made. The entitlements of a person to request access to information in terms of section 46 of the WWC Act is enlivened when a finding of misconduct involving children has been made.

Disciplinary Action

As a result of the allegations, investigation or final findings, the College may take disciplinary action against the PSOA (including termination of employment). In relation to any disciplinary action the College will give the PSOA:

- details of the proposed disciplinary action; and
- a reasonable opportunity to respond before a final decision is made.

Confidentiality

It is important when dealing with allegations of reportable conduct that the matter be dealt with as confidentially as possible. The College requires that all parties maintain confidentiality during the investigation including in relation to the handling and storing of documents and records.

Records about allegations of reportable conduct against employees will be kept (in a secure area) and will be accessible by the Headmaster (or with the Headmaster's express authority).

No employee may comment to the media about an allegation of reportable conduct unless expressly authorised by the Headmaster to do so.

CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

Staff members who become aware of a breach of confidentiality in relation to a reportable conduct allegation must advise the Headmaster.

Criminal offences

In 2018 the Crimes Act was amended to adopt recommendations of the *Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse*. The new offences are designed to prevent child abuse and to bring abuse that has already occurred to the attention of the Police.

Failure to Protect Offence (Crimes Act 1900 – NSW)

An adult working in a school, therefore all staff members, will commit an offence if they know another adult working there poses as serious risk of committing a child abuse offence and they have the power to reduce or remove the risk, and they negligently fail to do so either by acts and/or omissions.

This offence is targeted at those in positions of authority and responsibility working with children who turn a blind eye to a known and serious risk rather than using their power to protect children.

Failure to Report Offence (Crimes Act 1900 – NSW)

Any adult, therefore all staff members, will commit an offence if they know, believe or reasonably ought to know that a child abuse offence has been committed and fail to report that information to Police, without a reasonable excuse. A reasonable excuse would include where the adult has reported the matter to the Headmaster and is aware that the Headmaster has reported the matter to the Police.

Special Care Relationships (Crimes Act 1900 – NSW)

It is a crime in NSW for a staff member, volunteer, or contractor to have a sexual relationship with a student where there is a special care relationship. The Act provides that a young person is under an adult's special care if the adult is a member of the teaching staff of the School at which the young person is a student; or has an established personal relationship with the young person in connection with the provision of religious, sporting, musical or other instruction.

The Special Care (sexual intercourse) offence under s73 was supplemented by an additional special care offence involving sexual touching now under s73A of the Crimes Act. The new offence under s73A will expand special care offences to also apply to non-penetrative sexual touching. The offence will protect children aged 16-17 years from inappropriate sexual contact with teachers and others who have special care of the child.

CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

Related policies and procedures

- Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998
[Children and Young Persons \(Care and Protection\) Act 1998 No 157 - NSW Legislation](#)
- Child Protection (Working With Children) Act 2012
[Child Protection \(Working with Children\) Act 2012 No 51 - NSW Legislation](#)
- Children's Guardian Act 2019
[Children's Guardian Act 2019 No 25 - NSW Legislation](#)
- Crimes Act 1900
[Crimes Act 1900 No 40 - NSW Legislation](#)
- Child Safe Standards (NSW Office of the Children's Guardian)
- Staff Code of Conduct
- Work Health and Safety Statement
- Grievance Policy
- Anti-Bullying Policy
- Discrimination, Harassment and Bullying Statement