



Camberwell Petanque Club

Child Safe Standards

CHILD SAFE POLICY

Date created:	May 2025
Audience:	Members of Camberwell Petanque Club
Version:	2025:1
Purpose of Document:	To provide guidance on compliance with Child Safe Standards
Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Committee members and play day openers to read and understand.• Encourage others to read and understand
Review:	By 31 May 2026
CPC Contact:	Deidre Egan, Secretary CPC
Other relevant resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Petanque Federation Australia (PFA) Child Safeguarding Policy• PFA Complaints, Disputes and Discipline Policy• PFA Member Protection Policy• CPC Code of Conduct• VicSport Child Safe Sport resources and training

CAMBERWELL PETANQUE CLUB

CHILD SAFE POLICY

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. Camberwell Petanque Club (CPC) is committed to ensuring that children and young people who participate in its activities have a safe and happy experience. CPC supports and respects children, young people, volunteers and participants.
- 1.2. The aim of CPC's Child Safe Policy (the Policy) is to protect the safety of children in our care and prevent abuse from occurring, and in the event that allegations are raised in relation to child abuse, to ensure that the allegations are properly addressed. All complaints will be treated seriously and fully investigated and handled with maximum confidentiality and discretion.
- 1.3. Should a person wish to make any enquiries in relation to this Policy, please contact the Camberwell Petanque Club, Deidre Egan on cpci.secretary@gmail.com.

2. POLICY STATEMENT

- 2.1. CPC is committed to providing the highest level of safety for all involved with pétanque. This includes protecting members' privacy, promoting positive behaviours and attitudes, protecting the health safety and wellbeing of members, particularly children and delivering club activities while acting in the best interests of children in the sport.
- 2.2. Specifically, CPC considers that the health, safety and well-being of children take priority over all other competing considerations. CPC considers that this is necessary to ensure the health, safety and welfare of all members and protect the image and reputation of the sport, CPC and its members.
- 2.3. CPC has a zero tolerance approach to child abuse and is committed to promoting and protecting children from abuse and neglect to the greatest extent possible. All children have equal rights to protection from child abuse, regardless of their gender, religion, disability, sexual orientation or sex characteristics etc.
- 2.4. Child protection is a shared responsibility between CPC, parents/guardians, coaches, and members of the CPC community. Everyone that participates in CPC's activities is responsible for the care and protection of children, and reporting information about child abuse.
- 2.5. CPC supports the active participation of all children. It listens to their views, respects their views and involves them when making decisions, where appropriate, especially about matters that will directly affect them (including their safety).
- 2.6. CPC is also committed to the cultural safety of Aboriginal children, and those from culturally and/or linguistically diverse backgrounds, and to providing a safe environment for children living with a disability.
- 2.7. CPC promotes fairness and consideration for all participants. For further details please refer to the CPC Code of Conduct.

3. SCOPE

- 3.1. This Policy applies to everyone involved in or connected to pétanque including (but not limited to) participants, parents, spectators, officials, and coaches, throughout all CPC events and activities.
- 3.2. This Policy will continue to apply retrospectively to a person or Member following the cessation of their association or employment with CPC.

4. RELATED DOCUMENTS & LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

- 4.1. This Policy must be read in conjunction with:

- 4.1.1. the laws of the Commonwealth and Victoria (as amended from time to time) including but not limited to:

- 4.1.1.1. Children, Youth and Families Act 2005 (Vic)
 - 4.1.1.2. Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005 (Vic)
 - 4.1.1.3. Worker Screening Act 2020 (Vic)
 - 4.1.1.4. Crimes Act 1958 (Vic) (*including Failure to Protect and Failure to Disclose offences*); and
 - 4.1.1.5. Wrongs Act 1958 (Vic) (*including Part XIII – Organisational liability for child abuse*)

- 4.1.2. CPC policies and procedures, including the:

- 4.1.2.1. Rules of Association, and
 - 4.1.2.2. Code of conduct.

5. DEFINITIONS

- 5.1. **Child** means a person involved in the activities of CPC (including athletes) and under the age of 18 years unless otherwise stated under the law applicable to the child.
- 5.2. **Child Abuse** is the mistreatment of a Child or Young Person that has Harmed, is Harming or is likely to Harm or endanger that Child or Young Person's physical or emotional health, development or wellbeing and the Child has not, or is not likely to be protected by the parent(s) or guardian(s). For the avoidance of doubt, this includes but is not limited to Emotional or Psychological Abuse, Bullying, Grooming, Sexual Exploitation, Neglect and Harassment.
- 5.3. **Child protection** means any responsibility, measure or activity undertaken to safeguard children from Harm.
- 5.4. **Grooming** is a term used to describe what happens when a perpetrator of abuse builds a relationship with a child with a view to abusing them at some stage. There is no set pattern in relation to the grooming of children. For some perpetrators, there will be a lengthy period of time before the abuse begins. The child may be given special attention and what starts as an apparently normal display of affection, such as cuddling, can develop into sexual touching or masturbation and then into more serious sexual

behaviour. Other perpetrators may draw a child in and abuse them relatively quickly. Some abusers do not groom children but abuse them without forming a relationship at all. Grooming can take place in any setting where a relationship is formed, such as leisure, music, sports and religious activities, or in internet chatrooms, in social media or by other technological channels.

- 5.5. **Harm** is any detrimental effect of a significant nature to a person or child's physical, psychological or emotional wellbeing. It is immaterial how the harm is caused. Harm can be caused by:
- Physical, psychological or emotional abuse or neglect;
 - Sexual abuse or exploitation;
 - a single act, omission or circumstance; and
 - a series or combination of acts, omissions or circumstances.
- 5.6. **Sexual offence** (in Victoria) means a criminal offence involving sexual activity or actions of indecency or any act which exposes a child under the age of 16 years to or involves a child under the age of 16 years in, sexual activity or matters beyond their understanding or contrary to accepted community standards. Sexually offence behaviours can include the fondling of genitals, masturbation, oral sex, vaginal or anal penetration by a penis, finger or any other object, fondling of breasts, voyeurism, exhibitionism, and exposing the child to or involving the child in pornography. It includes grooming, which includes actions deliberately undertaken with the aim of befriending and establishing an emotional connection with a child under the age of 16 years (or their carer, family or supervisor) to lower their inhibitions and prepare them for engagement in a sexual offence.
- 5.7. **Mandatory reporter** means a person who is legally required to make a report to the Department of Health and Human Services or the Police if they form a belief on reasonable grounds that a child is in need of protection. It includes teachers, principals, registered psychologists, nurses, doctors and midwives.
- 5.8. **Play day opener** means a person responsible for the conduct of play on the club's scheduled play days.

6. RECOGNISING AND REPORTING CHILD ABUSE

- 6.1. A person may, while participating in the sport or other activities of CPC or carrying out their work, form a belief on reasonable grounds that a child is in need of protection from child abuse.
- 6.2. If a person is concerned about an immediate risk to a child's safety, the person must phone Victoria Police on "000" as soon as practicable.
- 6.3. Specific types of **Child abuse** include:
- 6.3.1. **Physical abuse**: occurs when a child has suffered, or is likely to suffer, significant Harm as a result of a physical injury, such as a non-accidental physical injury.
 - 6.3.2. **Sexual abuse**: occurs when a child has suffered, or is likely to suffer, significant Harm as a result of sexual abuse, such as when a child is exploited, or used by another for their sexual gratification or sexual arousal, or for that of others.
 - 6.3.3. **Emotional and psychological abuse**: occurs when a child has suffered, or is likely to suffer, emotional or psychological Harm of such a kind that the child's emotional or intellectual development is or is likely to be significantly damaged; and

- 6.3.4. **Neglect:** occurs when a child's physical development or health has been or is likely to be significantly damaged. It refers to an omission, such as depriving a child of food, clothing, warmth, hygiene, intellectual stimulation, supervision and safety, attachment to and affection from adults, or medical care.

6.4. **Mandatory Reporters**

- 6.4.1. Select classes of people in the community (including teachers, nurses and doctors – amongst others) are required by law to report to the Victorian Child Protection Service of the Department of Families, Fairness and Housing (DFFH) where they have formed a belief, on reasonable grounds, that a child is in need of protection because they have suffered (or are likely to suffer) significant harm due to physical or sexual abuse.
- 6.4.2. This report must be made as soon as practicable, and after each occasion where they become aware of further reasonable grounds for the belief.

6.5. **Reasonable grounds for belief**

- 6.5.1. A reasonable belief is formed if a reasonable person believes that:
- 6.5.1.1. the child is in need of protection;
 - 6.5.1.2. the child has suffered or is likely to suffer significant harm as a result of physical or sexual injury; and
 - 6.5.1.3. the child's parents are unable or unwilling to protect the child.
- 6.5.2. To form a reasonable belief, you should consider and objectively assess all the relevant facts, such as the source of the allegation and how it was communicated, the nature of and details of the allegation, and whether there are any other related matters known regarding the alleged perpetrator.
- 6.5.3. A 'reasonable belief' or a 'belief on reasonable grounds' is not the same as having proof, but is more than mere rumour or speculation.
- 6.5.4. You will have reasonable grounds to notify if:
- 6.5.4.1. a child states that they have been physically or sexually abused;
 - 6.5.4.2. a child states that they know someone who has been physically or sexually abused (sometimes the child may be talking about themselves);
 - 6.5.4.3. someone who knows a child states that the child has been physically or sexually abused;
 - 6.5.4.4. 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; or
 - 6.5.4.5. signs of abuse lead to a belief that the child has been physically or sexually abused.

6.6. **Voluntary Reporters**

- 6.6.1. In addition to the mandatory reporting obligations above, any person who believes on reasonable grounds that a child is in need of protection from any form of child abuse, *may* disclose that information to the Police, DFFH or the Commission for Children & Young People (**CCYP**).

6.7. Reporting Child Sexual Abuse

- 6.7.1. If a person receives information that leads them to form a reasonable belief that a sexual offence has been committed in Victoria against a child (under the age of 16 years) by another person (of or over the age of 18 years), the person has a legal obligation to disclose that information to the Police as soon as it is practicable. Individuals who fail to comply with this obligation under the Crimes Act 1958 (Vic) may be subject to a penalty of imprisonment.

6.8. CPC Approach to Reports of Abuse

- 6.8.1. CPC supports and encourages a person to make a report to the Police, CCYP or DFFH if they form a belief on reasonable grounds that a child is in need of protection, or they are concerned about the safety, health or wellbeing of a child.
- 6.8.2. Any person that makes a report in good faith in accordance with their reporting obligations (whether mandatory or voluntary) will be supported by CPC, and will not be penalised by CPC for making the report.
- 6.8.3. If a person is uncertain as to whether they should make a report to an external authority in relation to the safety of a child, they may speak to the CPC Chair or CPC Secretary for guidance and information. If in doubt, ask for assistance.
- 6.8.4. If an allegation is made against a member, CPC will follow the reporting procedure outlined in the Code of Conduct and take all steps to ensure that the safety of the child and other children is paramount.
- 6.8.5. CPC will investigate allegations of inappropriate conduct against a child in accordance with procedural fairness and will handle the allegations in a confidential and sensitive manner to the greatest extent possible.
- 6.8.6. CPC will cooperate with the directions of the Police, CCYP and/or DFFH in relation to any investigation conducted by these authorities.
- 6.8.7. CPC will keep a register of any allegations regarding inappropriate conduct.

7. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF PERSONNEL PROTECTING CHILDREN

- 7.1. Personnel involved in protecting children include the committee and members within the Organisation. Those people have responsibilities in relation to protection of children and are expected to:
- 7.1.1. understand the rights of children, as appropriate to their role;
 - 7.1.2. respect the cultural and religious practices of families who access CPC's services, programs or events;
 - 7.1.3. understand and appropriately respond to the needs of children with developmental delays or disabilities;
 - 7.1.4. appropriately act on any concerns raised by children;

- 7.1.5. understand the definitions, indicators and impact of child abuse;
 - 7.1.6. at all times, know and follow regulations in relation to the care of children;
 - 7.1.7. co-operate with police and/or other formal investigations to the best of their ability;
and
 - 7.1.8. not harm or exploit children who access CPC's services.
- 7.2. CPC will appoint a Child Safety Officer or equivalent role that will be the primary point of contact for all concerns related to child safety.

8. RECRUITMENT AND SCREENING

- 8.1. The minimum standard for background checks of contractors and members of CPC and its members is the law as it applies in Victoria.
- 8.2. CPC undertakes a screening process for members with contact with children which aims to:
- 8.2.1. promote and protect the safety of all children who participate in the activities of CPC;
 - 8.2.2. identify the safest and most suitable candidates who share CPC's values and commitment to protect children; and
 - 8.2.3. prevent a person from participating at CPC if they pose an unacceptable risk to children.
- 8.3. CPC requires that members hosting events specifically for children hold a current Working With Children Check (WWCC). When CPC hosts another organisation such as a school group, the obligation for WWCCs lies with that organisation.

9. SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

- 9.1. CPC is committed to ensuring that all Committee members and play day openers receive training to ensure that they understand their responsibilities in relation to child safety. Mandatory training at CPC includes:
- 9.1.1. Relevant modules of the VicSport Child Safe Training
- 9.2. CPC assists its Committee members, and members to incorporate child safety considerations into decision-making and to promote a culturally safe environment where children are supported to speak up about issues that affect them.

10. RISK MANAGEMENT APPROACH

- 10.1. Child safety is a part of CPC's overall risk management approach.
- 10.2. The CPC has reviewed the [CCYP Guide for Creating a Child Safe Organisation](#).

11. POLICY BREACHES

- 11.1. It is a breach of this policy for any person or organisation to which this policy applies, to have been found to have done anything contrary to this policy. Any person who may breach this policy is subject to the CPC Code of Conduct.

12. POLICY PROMOTION

- 12.1. This policy will be made available to all members via the website.
- 12.2. This policy will be communicated to all Committee members via email.

13. RECORD KEEPING

- 13.1. CPC will retain records of reports of child abuse and complaints about child safety.
- 13.2. In maintaining records of reports about child safety, CPC will maintain confidentiality and privacy for children and families in accordance with legislation.
- 13.3. CPC will appropriately note identified risks to child safety through the record keeping process and will incorporate those into its risk management plan.

14. REVIEW PROCESS

- 14.1. This policy will be reviewed by the CPC Committee on an annual basis.
 - 14.2. If you would like to provide CPC with any feedback or suggestions to improve this policy, please contact Deidre Egan on cpci.secretary@gmail.com.
 - 14.3. In addition to the regular review of this policy, recommendations for changes to the policy may be submitted to the Committee for consideration at any time. In the event that changes are accepted, the policy will be updated, and circulated to all members via the webpage and CPC News.
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