

# POLICY – February 2018



LILYDALE HEIGHTS  
COLLEGE

## DUTY OF CARE

### Review 2021

### Child Safe Standards

Victorian government schools are child safe environments. Lilydale Heights College actively promote the safety and wellbeing of all students, and all school staff are committed to protecting students from abuse or harm in the school environment, in accordance with their legal obligations including child safe standards. All schools have a Child Safety Code of Conduct consistent with the Department's exemplar available at <http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/programs/health/protect/Pages/chilsafestandards.aspx>

**Rationale:** In addition to their professional obligations, principal class and teachers have a legal duty to take reasonable steps to protect students in their care 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:**

- In addition to their professional obligations, the principal class and teachers have a legal duty to take reasonable steps to protect students in their charge from risks of injury that are reasonably foreseeable. Which is outlined in the child safety standards.
- 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, providing safe and suitable buildings, grounds and equipment, providing effective anti-bully strategies, and ensuring appropriate and timely medical assistance is provided to injured or sick students.
- 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.
- 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 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 or ignoring dangerous play
  - leaving the school during 'non-face to face teaching time' without approval
  - inadequate supervision on a school excursion
- 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, Learning Leaders and student Liasons) specified for them by the principal.
- Teachers must ensure that the advice they give is correct and well documented and, where appropriate, in line with the most recent available statements from institutions or employers. Teachers should not give advice in areas where they may lack expertise.

### **Evaluation:**

This policy will be reviewed as part of the College's three-year review cycle.

### **Endorsement by:**

Policy and Planning  
College Council

March 2018  
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