



Moordown St. John's CE Primary School

Policy for Child Protection and Safeguarding

**(including safer recruitment, allegations
against staff and low-level concerns)**

***A Christian community where commitment to educational
excellence changes lives***

The Board of Directors of Moordown St John's CE Primary School ratified this policy on 24.09.2026.

Review Date: October 2027, or sooner if legislation/guidance changes.

A copy of this policy in an alternative format, such as large print or a different language, may be provided on request from the school office.

Ratification and key contacts:

Role	Name	Email
Chair of Directors	Andy Swain	a.swain@st-johns.bournemouth.sch.uk
Safeguarding Director	Michelle Widdicombe	Office@st-johns.bournemouth.sch.uk
Head Teacher*	Paul Ruffle	p.ruffle@st-johns.bournemouth.sch.uk
Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)*	Paul Ruffle	p.ruffle@st-johns.bournemouth.sch.uk
Deputy DSL(s)*	Sergei Grinsted Miranda O’Gara Charlotte Ham	s.grinsted@st-johns.bournemouth.sch.uk m.ogara@st-johns.bournemouth.sch.uk c.ham@st-johns.bournemouth.sch.uk
Designated Teacher for Looked After Children*	Miranda O’Gara	m.ogara@st-johns.bournemouth.sch.uk
Senior Mental Health Lead* (non-mandatory)	Sergei Grinsted	s.grinsted@st-johns.bournemouth.sch.uk
Prevent Lead	Paul Ruffle	p.ruffle@st-johns.bournemouth.sch.uk
Prevent Site Security Lead	Paul Ruffle	p.ruffle@st-johns.bournemouth.sch.uk
Medical/Allergy Lead	Cheri Howard P Ruffle (senior team allergy lead)	c.howard@st-johns.bournemouth.sch.uk
Health, Safety and Security Lead (non-mandatory)	Paul Ruffle Dan Frewin	p.ruffle@st-johns.bournemouth.sch.uk d.frewin@st-johns.bournemouth.sch.uk

**Any changes to key personnel/holiday/emergency contacts will be shared with the appropriate agencies.*

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1.1 Definitions

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined in Working Together to Safeguard Children 2026 as:

- providing help and support to meet the needs of children as soon as problems emerge.
- protecting children from maltreatment, whether that is within or outside the home, including online.
- preventing impairment of children's mental and physical health or development.
- ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care.
- taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes.

Child Protection is part of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and is defined in Working Together to Safeguard Children as activity that is undertaken to protect specific children who are suspected to be suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm. This includes harm that occurs inside or outside the home, including in foster care and residential care, as well as online.

Under statutory guidance and legislation action must be taken to safeguard and promote the child's welfare.

Effective safeguarding is anti-discriminatory and anti-racist. All practitioners should understand and be sensitive to factors, including economic and social circumstances, ethnicity and disability which can impact children and families' lives.

1.2 Introduction

At **Moordown St John's CE Primary School**

- Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is **everyone's** responsibility. **Everyone** who encounters children, their families, and carers, has a role to play.
- In order to fulfil this responsibility effectively, all professionals should make sure their approach is child centred. This means that they should always consider what is in the **best interests** of the child.
- We take an '**it can happen here**' approach where safeguarding is concerned.
- **Everyone** who encounters children has a role to play in identifying concerns, sharing information, and taking prompt action.
- Victims of harm should **never** be given the impression that they are creating a problem by reporting abuse, sexual violence, or sexual harassment. Nor should a victim ever be made to feel ashamed for making a report.

Moordown St John's CE Primary School is committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children by:

- The provision of a safe environment in which children and young people can learn.
- Acting on concerns about a child's welfare immediately.

- Fulfilling our legal responsibilities to identify children who may need early help or who are suffering, or are likely to suffer, significant harm.

All action taken by **Moordown St John's CE Primary School** will be in accordance with current legislation and guidance. The following safeguarding legislation and guidance has been considered when drafting this policy:

- [Education Act 2002 Section 175 \(maintained schools only\)](#)
- [Education Act 2002 Section 157 \(Independent schools incl Academies and CTC's\)](#)
- [The Education \(Independent School Standards\) \(England\) Regulations 2003](#)
- [The Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006](#)
- [Teachers' Standards \(Guidance for school leaders, school staff and governing bodies\)](#)
- [Working Together to Safeguard Children](#)
- [Keeping Children Safe in Education](#)
- [Information Sharing 2024](#)
- [What to do if you're worried a child is being abused](#)
- [Filtering and monitoring standards in schools and colleges \(DfE\)](#)
- [Generative artificial intelligence \(AI\) in education - GOV.UK](#)
- [Use of reasonable force and other restrictive interventions guidance](#)
- [Early years foundation stage \(EYFS\) statutory framework - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)
Section 3 of the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) statutory framework should be read alongside this policy and Keeping Children Safe in Education where children aged 0 to 5 attend school-based nurseries or reception classes (KCSIE 2026).
- Local Guidance from the local Safeguarding Children's Partnership - BCP
[Safeguarding Children Partnership Home Page | Safeguarding Children Partnership](#)
- [Prevent duty guidance: England and Wales \(2023\) - GOV.UK](#)

This policy should be read in conjunction with the following policies:

- Safer Recruitment (see appendix)
- How to report Low Level Concerns (see appendix)
- Whistleblowing Policy
- Code of Conduct for Staff
- Behaviour Shaping Policy (including anti-bullying policy and suspensions and exclusions policy)
- Online Safety Policy
- Supporting Children in Care / Looked After and Previously Looked After Children arrangements
- Pupil Attendance Policy (including the safeguarding response to children who are absent or are missing from education)
- Health and Safety Policy (including site security)
- [Smartphone-Free Site](#)

Through regular monitoring, Head Teachers should ensure that the above policies and procedures, adopted by governing bodies and proprietors, are accessible, understood and followed by all staff.

1.3 Equality and diversity

With regards to safeguarding, we will consider our duties under the [Equality Act 2010](#) and our general and specific duties under the [Public Sector Equality Duty](#). General duties include:

1. Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation, and other conduct that is prohibited by the Equality Act 2010.
2. Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it.
3. Foster good relations across all protected characteristics between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it.

Details of our specific duties are published under **Moordown St John's CE Primary School's** equality statement and measurable objectives. **These are available on the school website.**

Staff are aware of the additional barriers to recognising abuse and neglect in children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND). This will be in line with our Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) Policy.

Moordown St John's CE Primary School also adheres to the principles of and promotes anti-oppressive practice in line of the [United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child](#) and the [Human Rights Act 1998](#).

We have an inclusive, anti-discriminatory culture where racism, and other forms of discriminatory behaviour are recognised, challenged and addressed as part of our safeguarding responsibilities.

1.4 Overall Aims

This policy will contribute to the safeguarding of children at **Moordown St John's CE Primary School** by:

- Clarifying safeguarding expectations for members of the education setting's community, staff, volunteers, Board of Directors, learners, and their families.
- Contributing to the establishment of a safe, resilient, and robust safeguarding culture in the setting built on shared values; and that our learners are treated with respect and dignity, taught to treat each other and staff with respect, feel safe, have a voice, and are listened to.
- Understanding extra-familial risks, recognising that the setting's site can be a location where harm can occur.
- Setting expectations for developing knowledge and skills within the setting's community (staff, learners, parents/carers) to the signs and indicators of safeguarding issues and how to respond to them.
- Early identification of need for vulnerable learners and provision of proportionate interventions to promote their welfare and safety.

- Working in partnership with learners, parents, and other agencies in the Local Safeguarding Partnership including Early Help/Family Help.

Moordown St John's CE Primary School is named as a relevant agency in the Local Safeguarding Partnership (BCP Safeguarding Children Partnership). This policy sets out its statutory duty to co-operate, follow and comply with published arrangements as set out by the BCP Safeguarding Children Partnership's professional expectations, roles, and responsibilities.

1.5 Professional expectations, roles and responsibilities.

1.5.1 Role of all staff

- All staff will read and understand Part 1 of Keeping Children Safe in Education (2026) in full. Those working directly with children will also read Annex A (Further information).
- In addition to this all staff will be aware of the systems in place which support safeguarding including reading this Safeguarding/Child Protection Policy; the Behaviour Policy; the Staff Behaviour Policy (code of conduct); safeguarding response to children who go missing or are absent from education; and the role of the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL).
- Know who and how to contact the DSL and any deputies, the Chair of Directors , and the Director responsible for safeguarding.
- All staff will be able to identify vulnerable learners and take action to keep them safe. Information or concerns about learners will be shared with the DSL where it includes those:
 - who may need a social worker and may be experiencing abuse or neglect.
 - requiring mental health support.
 - may benefit from early help.
 - where there is a radicalisation concern.
 - where a crime may have been committed.
- Be clear as to the setting's policy and procedures about [child on child abuse](#), children missing or absent from education and [those requiring mental health support](#), and the [impact of technology in relation to online safety](#) including online filtering and monitoring processes.
- Be involved where appropriate, in the implementation of individual plans to further safeguard vulnerable learners and understand their academic progress and attainment and maintain a culture of high aspirations for this cohort.
- Record concerns appropriately and in a timely manner by using the setting's safeguarding systems.
- Be aware of the need to raise to the senior leadership team any concerns they have about safeguarding practices within the school.
- Recognise that children may experience prejudice-based harm, including racism, faith-based prejudice, and other forms of discrimination. Staff understand such experiences may affect a child's welfare, wellbeing, mental health, and willingness to

seek help. Staff are alert to the signs and impact of prejudice-based harm and ensure that concerns are considered within safeguarding practice where appropriate.

1.5.2 - Role of the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) and Deputies (DDSL)

Duties are further outlined in Keeping Children Safe in Education (2026, Annex B)

Details of our DSL and Deputy DSL and how to contact them are available on the **Moordown St John's CE Primary School** website, our newsletters, the notice board in reception and on posters throughout the school. **We also have a confidential safeguarding contact: MSJSafeguarding@st-johns.bournemouth.sch.uk**

- The DSL is a senior member of staff who undertakes lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection within the setting.
- The DSL and Deputy DSLs undertake the required multi-agency safeguarding training and updates for designated safeguarding leads in line with BCP Safeguarding Children Partnership / Pan-Dorset expectations.
- The DSL works with the Head Teacher, and relevant strategic leads, taking lead responsibility for promoting educational outcomes by knowing the welfare, safeguarding and child protection issues that learners in need are experiencing or have experienced, and identifying the impact that these issues might be having on learner's attendance, engagement and achievement at school or college.
- Activities include the management of work undertaken by any Deputy DSLs.
- Manages early identification of vulnerability of learners and their families from staff through cause for concerns or notifications. This will ensure detailed, accurate, secure written records of concerns and referrals.
- Manages referrals to local safeguarding partners where learners with additional needs have been identified. These can include those –
 - who need a social worker and may be experiencing abuse or neglect.
 - requiring mental health support.
 - who may benefit from early help/family help.
 - where there is a radicalisation concern.
 - where a crime may have been committed.

The DSL will also:

- Work with others – acting as a point of contact for outside agencies about safeguarding.
- Support and advise other staff in making referrals to other agencies.
- When required, liaise with the case manager and the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) Service in relation to child protection cases which concern a staff member.
- Coordinate regular safeguarding training and updates and raise awareness and understanding to the school community around policies and practice in relation to safeguarding.
- Help promote educational outcomes by sharing information about vulnerable learners with relevant staff. This includes ensuring that staff:
 - know who these children are,
 - understand their academic progress and attainment and maintain a culture of high aspirations for this cohort.

- Are supported to identify the challenges that children in this group might face.
- Provide additional academic support or make reasonable adjustments to help children who have **or have had** a social worker to reach their potential.
- Ensure the secure transfer of the Child Protection File when a child moves to a new setting-within 5 days for in year transfer or the first 5 days of the start of a new term.
- Arrange adequate and appropriate cover arrangements for any out of hours/out of term activities, e.g. attendance at Strategy and Initial Child Protection Conferences out of term time and share out of term time contact details with the Local Authority
- Work with the SLT member who has lead responsibility filtering and monitoring systems to monitor and ensure their effectiveness and know how to escalate concerns when identified. Support the Filtering and Monitoring lead in conducting an annual review on filtering and monitoring which is presented to governors.
- Support the role and duties of the named lead for health, safety and site security.

1.5.3 - Role of the Board of Directors –

Duties are further outlined in Keeping Children Safe in Education (2026, Part 2)

There is a senior board level lead who takes responsibility for the setting's safeguarding responsibility to ensure that safeguarding and child protection practice, process, and policy (including online safety) is effective and is compliant with legislation, statutory guidance, and Local Safeguarding Partnership arrangements.

- The appointed Safeguarding Director will liaise with the Head Teacher and the DSL to produce an annual report for governors and complete the annual S175/157 safeguarding audit from BCP Council.
 - Ensure that the school remedies any actions brought to its attention without delay.
 - Ensure that this document is updated annually (or when there are significant updates)
- Ensure that the DSL is an appropriate senior member of the school's senior leadership team and ensure that they have the appropriate status, authority, skills and experience within the school to carry out the duties of the post.
- Ensure that they attend Pan Dorset Safeguarding Children Partnership/BCP Safeguarding Children Partnership training and that safeguarding learning for the school community is robust and effective.
- Ensure that learners are taught about safeguarding on the curriculum including online safety in compliance with statutory guidance [Relationships and sex education \(RSE\) and health education - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/relationships-and-sex-education-rse) and [Early years foundation stage \(EYFS\) statutory framework - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/early-years-foundation-stage-e-yfs-statutory-framework)
- Ensure that teachers, including supply teachers, trainee teachers, other staff, volunteers, and contractors have appropriate checks carried out in line with statutory guidance Keeping Children Safe in Education (DfE 2026, Part 3).

- Ensure that there are procedures in place to manage safeguarding concerns or allegations against teachers, including supply teachers, other staff, volunteers, and contractors who may not be suitable to work with or pose a risk to learners, this includes having a process to manage low level concerns.
- Ensure that systems are in place for learners to effectively share a concern about a safeguarding issue they are experiencing, express their views and give feedback.
- Ensure that the setting has systems in place to prevent, identify and respond to child-on-child harm (including sexual abuse and sexual harassment) and mental health concerns, and review the effectiveness of the setting's online safety practices including filtering and monitoring.
- Appoint a designated teacher to promote the educational achievement for children in care and other care arrangements.
- Receive an annual filtering and monitoring assurance report and review the effectiveness of arrangements.

1.6 Safeguarding training for staff

Governing bodies and proprietors will ensure that all staff members undergo training in line with the Pan Dorset Safeguarding Children Partnership (PDSCP)/ BCP Safeguarding Child Partnership (BCPSCP) requirements and safeguarding and child protection (including online safety) training at induction.

1.6.1 - All staff:

- Will receive appropriate safeguarding and child protection (including online safety) refresher training at least annually (via formal training, email e-bulletins and staff meetings).
- Must complete Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) awareness training and will understand their legal duty under the Mandatory Reporting Duty.
- Must complete PREVENT awareness training annually. This is to ensure that they can comply with the legal expectations under the PREVENT duty.
- Will receive training which includes clear reference to staff codes of behaviour and professional boundaries, and on the reporting of low-level concerns, internal whistleblowing policy and guidance for escalation.
- All staff should receive training on the expectations, applicable roles and responsibilities in relation to filtering and monitoring.

1.6.2 - Designated Safeguarding Lead and deputies:

- Will undergo formal multi-agency training as described by the Pan Dorset Safeguarding Children Partnership (PDSCP) / BCP Safeguarding Children's Partnership (BCPSCP) pathway, to provide them with the knowledge and skills and training (including online safety) required to carry out the role. The training will be updated every two years.
- Deputies will be trained to the same level as the DSL.
- The DSL and any deputies will liaise with the PDSCP/BCPSCP and BCP Education Safeguarding Service to ensure that their knowledge and skills are updated. This could be via e-bulletins, attending DSL network meetings, attending additional training and taking time to read and digest safeguarding developments.

1.6.3 - Other training considerations:

- The Board of Directors will ensure that at least one person on any appointment panel will have undertaken safer recruitment training, in line with School Staffing (England) Regulations 2009.
- Members of the senior leadership team will make themselves aware of and understand their role within the local safeguarding arrangements. This will ensure that those who have responsibility for the management of behaviour, inclusion, Special Educational Needs, attendance, and exclusions will carry out their duties with a safeguarding consideration.
- The Designated Teacher for Children in Care will undergo appropriate training to fulfil their role to promote the educational achievement of registered pupils who are in care.
- The mental health lead has access to appropriate training.
- Training around safeguarding issues in Annex A (including online safety and filtering and monitoring) will be integrated, aligned, and considered as part of a whole school safeguarding approach.
- Staff who are likely to need to use reasonable force and/or other restrictive interventions should be adequately trained in its safe and lawful use and in preventative strategies.
- Directors and trustees receive appropriate safeguarding and child protection training at induction.

1.7 Safeguarding in the curriculum

Moordown St John's CE Primary School is dedicated to ensuring that children are taught about how to keep themselves and others safe, including online. We recognise that effective education should be tailored to the specific needs and vulnerabilities of individual children, including children who are victims of abuse, and children with special educational needs and/or disabilities (SEND). This is part of a broad and balanced curriculum. This includes:

- Working within statutory guidance in respect to [Relationships and sex education \(RSE\) and health education - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/relationships-and-sex-education-rse-statutory-guidance); and [Early years foundation stage \(EYFS\) statutory framework - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/early-years-foundation-stage-eyfs-statutory-framework)
- Personal, Social, Health and Economic (PSHE) education, to explore key issues at an age-appropriate stage such as:
 - healthy and respectful relationships
 - boundaries and consent
 - stereotyping, prejudice and equality
 - body confidence and self-esteem
 - how to recognise an abusive relationship, including coercive and controlling behaviour
 - the concepts of, and laws relating to - sexual consent, sexual exploitation, abuse, grooming, coercion, harassment, rape, domestic abuse, so-called 'honour'-based violence such as forced marriage and FGM, and how to access support, and
 - what constitutes sexual harassment and sexual violence and why these are always unacceptable.

- A whole-setting preventative education approach that prepares children for life in modern Britain and creates a culture of zero tolerance for sexism, racism, misogyny/misandry, homophobia, biphobia and sexual violence/harassment, derogatory behaviour or other forms of physical violence and conflict.
- Appropriate filtering and monitoring systems are in place to ensure that 'over-blocking' does not lead to unreasonable restrictions as to what children can be taught about online teaching and safeguarding. (Further information can be found in KCSIE 2026)
- The curriculum will be shaped to respond to safeguarding incident patterns in the setting identified by the DSL and safeguarding team (e.g., to respond to an increase in bullying incidents).
- Providing engagement opportunities with parents and carers to consult on key aspects of the curriculum.
- Enabling learners to inform the curriculum via discussions with the School Parliament, pupil voice and class discussion.

1.8 Safer recruitment and safer working practice

1.8.1 - Safer recruitment

Moordown St John's CE Primary School pays full regard to the safer recruitment practices detailed in 'Keeping Children Safe in Education, Part Three' (2026), ensuring we maintain an accurate Single Central Record. **See appendix E.**

- This includes scrutinising applicants, by verifying identity and academic or vocational qualifications, obtaining professional and character references, checking previous employment history and identifying any gaps within this, and ensuring that a candidate has the health and physical capacity for the job. References are always obtained, scrutinised and concerns resolved satisfactorily before appointment is confirmed.
- It also includes undertaking appropriate checks through the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS), the barred list checks and prohibition checks (and overseas checks if appropriate), dependent on the role and duties performed, including regulated and non-regulated activity. An enhanced DBS with barred list check will be completed for all volunteers taking part in regulated activity in line with The Crime and Policing act 2026.
- Applicants must provide an application form; a Curriculum Vitae will not be accepted as a stand-alone.
- As a setting we will conduct online searches as part of our due diligence checks on short listed candidates and inform them of this.
- All recruitment materials will include reference to **Moordown St John's CE Primary School's** commitment to safeguarding and promoting the wellbeing of learners.
- Where applicable, third-party assurances are sought for contractors who are required on site, including identification checks on arrival.
- Under no circumstances will a volunteer/employee/contractor on whom no checks have been obtained be left unsupervised or allowed to work in regulated activity.

1.8.2 – Work Experience

Where a person supervising a child on a work experience placement for a child under the age of 16, provides teaching, training, instruction, care or supervision frequently, on more than 3 days in a 30-day period, or overnight, this is regulated activity and an Enhanced DBS with barred list check will be requested.

1.8.3 – Visitors

All visitors complete a signing in/out process, wear a school ID badge and are provided with key safeguarding information including the contact details of safeguarding personnel in school.

Scheduled visitors in a professional role (e.g. fire officer, police, LA staff) are asked to provide evidence of their role and employment details (usually an identity badge) upon arrival at school. Careful consideration is given to the suitability of any external organisations. Professionals may also be required to provide a letter of assurance from their organisation that safer recruitment checks have been completed.

If the visit is unscheduled and the visitor is unknown to the school, we will contact the relevant organisation to verify the individual's identity and confirm the reason for the visit.

1.8.4 – Site Safety

Risk assessments are undertaken and maintained in accordance with the school's health and safety policy. The school ensures that when our premises are hired or rented to other organisations (ASC, evening and weekend clubs) including shared site providers who work with children, those organisations adhere to the guidance for out-of-school settings. [After-school clubs, community activities and tuition: safeguarding guidance for providers - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/after-school-clubs-community-activities-and-tuition-safeguarding-guidance-for-providers)

Where the school's premises are hired or rented to another organisation, Moordown St John's CE Primary School will seek assurance that the provider has appropriate safeguarding and child protection policies and procedures in place, including inspecting these where needed, and will ensure there are arrangements for the provider to liaise with the school on safeguarding matters. Safeguarding requirements will be included as a condition of use in any lease or hire agreement, and failure to comply with this could lead to termination of that agreement.

1.8.5 – Off site visits and exchange visits

We carry out a risk assessment prior to any off-site visit and designate the specific roles and responsibilities of each adult, whether employed or volunteers.

If the school arranges any exchange, homestay or host-family provision, the safeguarding and suitability checks required by KCSIE and relevant statutory guidance will be completed before the arrangement begins.

1.8.6 - Use of restrictive interventions

At **Moordown St John's CE Primary School** our aim is to create a safe, secure and supportive environment for all our pupils and staff. There are times when the use of restrictive interventions, including reasonable force and seclusion, is lawful and necessary to keep people safe. However, we understand that the use of restrictive interventions can have a significant impact on pupils, staff and parents/carers. In our school, they are only ever considered as a last resort, once all other prevention and de-escalation strategies have been exhausted.

- The use of reasonable force will be minimised through positive and proactive behaviour support and de-escalation and will follow government guidance [Use of reasonable force and other restrictive interventions guidance](#)
- There are robust recording and reporting of any incident where restrictive interventions including reasonable force and seclusion have been used. Further review of the incident is carried out to reflect on how the incident could be avoided, this will involve the child and their family.
- **Further details are set out in the school's Behaviour Shaping Policy and guidance on the use of reasonable force and restrictive interventions.**

1.8.7 - Whistleblowing procedures

Staff are aware of the following whistleblowing channels for situations where they feel unable to raise an issue with the senior leadership team or feel that their genuine concerns are not being addressed:

- General guidance can be found at: Advice on whistleblowing <https://www.gov.uk/whistleblowing>.
- The NSPCC whistleblowing helpline is available [here](#) for staff who do not feel able to raise concerns regarding child protection failures internally. Staff can call: 0800 028 0285 – line is available from 8:00 AM to 8:00 PM, Monday to Friday and Email: help@nspcc.org.uk.
- The above channels are clearly accessible to all staff (in the staff WIN handbook, code of conduct and staff notice boards).

1.9 Early Years settings within schools including reception age children

1.9.1 - Legal and policy framework

As an early years provider delivering the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS), we are required to meet the specific safeguarding and child protection duties set out in the [Childcare Act 2006](#), the [Early years foundation stage \(EYFS\) statutory framework - GOV.UK](#) and other related statutory guidance

Moordown St John's CE Primary School will ensure that children taught in nursery/preschool and reception classes are able to learn and develop and are kept safe and healthy so that they are ready for school by providing a safe, secure learning environment that safeguards and promotes their welfare, and takes appropriate action where there are child protection concerns.

1.9.2 Suitable people

When employing early years staff, we will follow the school's Safer Recruitment processes to ensure that staff and volunteers who are recruited to work in the early years setting are carefully selected and vetted to ensure they are suitable to work with children and have the relevant qualifications.

We will not allow anyone to start working or volunteering in a regulated activity with children in EYFS including reception classes until their suitability has been checked. This includes obtaining an enhanced DBS plus barred list check.

Staff policies will apply equally to staff and volunteers in the early years settings, and the school will ensure that they receive proper training and induction so that they are aware of their role and responsibilities, all school policies and the school's expectations regarding conduct and safe teaching practice.

Whenever an allegation is made against a member of staff (including support staff) in the early years setting, we will follow the school Policy. We will also inform Ofsted as soon as possible or within 14 days of any allegations of serious harm or abuse by anyone, working or looking after children at the premises whether the allegations of harm or abuse are alleged to have been committed on the premises or elsewhere, for example, on a visit.

Where early years staff are taking medication that may affect their ability to care for young children, they need to notify the head teacher and seek medical advice. Practitioners will only be allowed to directly work with children if the medical advice received confirms that the medication is unlikely to impair that person's ability to look after children properly. All medication on the premises will be stored securely, and out of reach of children, at all times.

1.9.3 Staff training, skills and supervision

We will ensure that:

- All staff in early years settings have the relevant qualifications and skills for their role and receive the relevant induction, child protection and safeguarding training in line with this policy;
- All early years staff who have contact with children and families will receive supervision that helps them to effectively safeguard children by providing opportunities to discuss any issues – particularly concerning children's development or well-being, including child protection concerns and Identify solutions to address issues as they arise.
- All early years staff are able to communicate effectively in English both orally and in writing;
- A member of staff who holds a current paediatric first aid certificate is available on the school premises at all times and accompanies children on school trips; and
- Each child in the early years setting has a designated keyworker who liaises with parents to provide individual support for the child.

1.9.4 Staff ratios

We will ensure that:

- Staff levels within the early years setting comply with statutory guidance and can meet the needs of the children, provide suitable levels of supervision and keep them safe;
- Parents are kept informed of staff members and numbers; and
- Children are kept within staff sight and hearing at all times.

For before and after school provision, we will decide how many staff will be required for adequate supervision based on the age and needs of the children attending.

1.9.5 Health

We will:

- Promote the health of children attending the early years provision;
- Take necessary steps to stop the spread of infection;
- Administer medicines only in line with the school's policy;
- Take appropriate action where children are ill;
- Ensure any meals provided are nutritious and prepared in a hygienic manner; and
- Notify Ofsted of any serious accident, illness or death of any child whilst attending the early years setting within 14 days.

1.9.6 Health and safety and suitability of premises

We will ensure that all indoor and outdoor spaces and facilities used for early years are safe and fit for purpose and comply with school policies and standards for site safety and health and safety. Additionally, the school will ensure that all potential hazards within the school and during school trips are regularly risk assessed.

We have specific procedures for ensuring that records of parents' details and contact numbers for emergencies are kept up to date and that children are released to the care of their parent or other responsible adult with the parent's consent at the end of the day as well as procedures for dealing with uncollected children.

1.9.7 Managing behaviour

We will take all reasonable steps to ensure that behaviour management techniques are appropriate to the child's age and that corporal punishment is not used or threatened. However, staff will be permitted to use appropriate physical intervention in line with the school policy, local procedures and any plans which will be specific for each child depending on their situation. We will keep a record of any occasion where physical intervention is used and parents/carers will be informed on the same day, or as soon as reasonably practicable.

1.9.8 Attendance

Although statutory attendance requirements apply from the term after a child turns five, we recognise the importance of establishing strong attendance habits from the earliest stages of education. Regular attendance in early years lays the foundation for future learning, wellbeing, and safeguarding.

1. Expectations and Responsibilities

- Parents and carers are expected to ensure that children attend their early years provision regularly and punctually, even if attendance is not yet compulsory.
- We will maintain accurate daily attendance records for all children in our provision.
- Absences should be reported by parents/carers on the first day, with a clear reason provided. Unexplained or prolonged absences will be followed up in line with safeguarding procedures.

2. Safeguarding and Early Intervention

- In line with Keeping Children Safe in Education (2026) and the EYFS statutory framework, persistent or unexplained absence in early years may be treated as a safeguarding concern.
- We will make timely contact with parents and carers and escalate concerns where necessary, including the use of multiple emergency contacts and referrals to external agencies if appropriate.

- Attendance concerns will be addressed through early help processes, with support offered to families to overcome barriers such as routines, transport, or health-related issues.

3. Promoting Positive Attendance

- We will work in partnership with parents to promote the benefits of regular attendance from the outset, using induction meetings, newsletters, and parent workshops to reinforce expectations.
- Staff are trained to recognise the impact of absence in early years and to respond with sensitivity and support.

2.1 Reporting concerns

All staff are clear about recording and reporting concerns to the DSL/Deputy DSL in a timely way. In the case a learner is in immediate danger, staff should phone the police.

At MSJ, safeguarding and child protection concerns are recorded promptly on MyConcern. Urgent or immediate concerns must also be reported directly to the DSL or a Deputy DSL; recording on the system does not replace an immediate verbal alert where a child may be at risk.

All staff are aware of and follow the procedures to respond to a concern about a child. This includes responses to child-on-child harm and learners who present with a mental health need ([Appendix B](#)).

At Moordown St John's CE Primary School children can raise their concerns via any trusted adult, including class staff, pastoral staff and the DSL/DDSLs; through pupil voice and School Parliament; and through age-appropriate class concern/worry arrangements and they will be treated seriously.

2.2 Information Sharing

Moordown St John's CE Primary School is committed to have due regard to relevant data protection principles which allow for sharing (and withholding) personal information as provided for in the Data protection Act 2018, UK General Data Protection Regulations and the Data (Use and Access) Act 2025. This includes how to store and share information for safeguarding purposes, including information which is sensitive and personal and should be treated as 'special category personal data'.

Staff at the setting are aware that:

- 'Safeguarding' and 'individuals at risk' is a processing condition that allows practitioners to share special category personal data.
- They should refer to [Information Sharing for Safeguarding Practitioners 2024](#).

There may be times when it is necessary to share information without consent such as:

- To gain consent would place the child at risk,
- by doing so will compromise a criminal investigation,
- It cannot be reasonably expected that a practitioner gains consent,
- or, if by sharing information it will enhance the safeguarding of a child in a timely manner, but it is not possible to gain consent.

There are also times when **Moordown St John's CE Primary School** will not provide pupil's personal data where the serious harm test under legislation is met, (by sharing the information the child may be at further risk). When in doubt **Moordown St John's CE Primary School** will seek legal advice.

The Data Protection Act 2018 and UK GDPR do not prevent the sharing of information for the purposes of keeping children safe. Fears about sharing information must not

be allowed to stand in the way of the need to safeguard and promote the welfare and protect the safety of children.

2.3 Identifying and monitoring the needs of vulnerable learners.

The DSL and Deputy DSL will regularly review and monitor those children who have been identified as vulnerable and those children who are potentially at greater risk or harm. This can include reviewing attendance data, behaviour data, attainment data and safeguarding records. This is to ensure that:

- Proportionate and early interventions can be taken to promote the safety and welfare of the child and prevent escalation of harm.
- Information is shared with teachers and school and college leadership staff to promote educational outcomes.
- Learners who currently have, or have had, a social worker, including those in kinship care, will have their academic progress and attainment reviewed and additional academic support will be provided to help them reach their full potential.
- Reasonable adjustments are made in relation to school-based interventions – for example responding to behaviour.

2.4 Multi-agency working

We recognise that education providers have daily contact with most children and families, and we are uniquely placed to identify concerns and, with partners as appropriate, address them early.

Moordown St John's CE Primary School will work together with appropriate agencies to safeguard and promote the welfare of children including identifying and responding to their needs. This is in compliance with statutory guidance Working Together to Safeguard Children 2026.

All staff are aware of the criteria and process for community-based Family Help assessments including the level of need, for when a case should be referred to Family Help support and services provided at:

- Targeted early help level (under sections 10 and 11 of the Children Act 2004), and
- Statutory services delivered under section 17 of the Children Act 1989 (children in need, including how this applies for disabled children)

All staff are aware of the criteria and process, including the level of need, for when a case should be referred to local authority children's social care for assessment and for statutory services under Section 47 of the Children Act 1989 (reasonable cause to suspect a child is suffering or likely to suffer significant harm)

- Section 31 of the Children Act 1989 (care and supervision orders), and
- Section 20 of the Children Act 1989 (duty to accommodate a child)

Referrals in these cases should be made by the DSL (or Deputy DSL) to Children's Social Care in the Local Authority in which that child resides.

Moordown St John's CE Primary School will co-operate with any statutory safeguarding assessments conducted by children's social care: this includes providing written reports and

ensuring representation at inter-agency meetings such as integrated support plan meetings, initial and review child protection conferences and core group meetings.

2.4.1 Additional considerations:

- Where a learner and/or their family is subject to an inter-agency child protection plan or a multiagency risk assessment conference (MARAC) meeting, the setting will contribute to the preparation, implementation, and review of the plan as appropriate.
- In situations where a child in care may be put on to part-time timetable, the school will consult with relevant agencies and the virtual school.
- If a crime has been suspected or committed that involved the bringing of an offensive weapon on to the school site, the setting will liaise with the Police who will consider a proportionate response.
- If there is a risk of harm, the police should be called via 999.
- For other concerns, or if we become aware of, or see something that doesn't seem right or causes us concern, we will report this intelligence (or information) to the Dorset police via the link below. [What is police intelligence? | Dorset Police](#)
- We will always refer to the non-statutory guidance [when-to-call-the-police--guidance-for-schools-and-colleges.pdf \(npcc.police.uk\)](#) if unsure and will contact the local PCSO/ BCP Neighbourhood Team (Safer Schools Community Team).
- In the rare event that a child death occurs, or a child is seriously harmed, **Moordown St John's CE Primary School** will notify the BCP Safeguarding Children's Partnership as soon as is reasonably possible.
- If we are managing a critical incident involving a child, the Schools Continuity e-mail schools.continuity@bcpcouncil.gov.uk and Education safeguarding e-mail Safeguarding in Education safeguardingineducation@bcpcouncil.gov.uk will be contacted.

A critical incident may be defined as any sudden and unexpected incident or sequence of events which cause trauma within a school community, and which overwhelms the normal coping mechanisms of that setting.

Critical Incidents affecting settings may include:

- Property failure
- The death of a pupil(s) or member(s) of staff through sudden accident, murder, terminal illness or suspected suicide.
- A serious accident involving pupils and setting personnel on or off premises.
- A violent attack or violent intrusion onto premises, e.g. involving an armed intruder or a bomb alert.
- Fire, flood, building collapse or major vandalism in setting.
- A hostage situation.
- A significant event in the community, e.g. transport accident, terrorism.

2.5 Suspensions, permanent exclusions, and commissioning of Alternative Provisions.

(To be read in conjunction with the Behaviour Policy and Exclusions Policy.)

Moordown St John's CE Primary School recognises that children who are suspended or permanently excluded may be vulnerable to a range of safeguarding concerns and that such actions can increase a child's risk of harm, exploitation, poor mental health, serious violence, criminal involvement, and becoming missing from education.

The school will ensure that safeguarding remains central to all decision-making relating to suspensions and permanent exclusions. Staff will consider whether a child's behaviour may be an indicator of unmet safeguarding needs, abuse, neglect, exploitation, trauma, mental health concerns, family difficulties, or special educational needs and disabilities (SEND).

Moordown St John's CE Primary School will exercise their legal duties in relation to their interventions. This includes:

- whether a statutory assessment should be considered in line with the principles of [Children Act 1989](#),
- that decisions are made in an anti-discriminatory manner in line with the [Equality Act 2010](#) (including having regard to the [SEND Code of Practice](#))
- and takes into consideration the learner's rights under the [Human Rights Act 1998](#).
- Interventions will be consistent with statutory guidance [School suspensions and permanent exclusions - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

2.5.1 - Actions to take

- Ensure safeguarding considerations form part of all decision-making processes.
- Consider whether behaviour is linked to an underlying safeguarding concern or unmet need.
- Involve the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) where safeguarding concerns are identified, suspected, or known.
- Consider whether Early Help, Children's Social Care, mental health support, or other multi-agency interventions are required.
- Notify the Statutory Virtual School of a suspension or permanent exclusion of a Child in the Care of the Local Authority.
- Notify the BCP SEND Team of a suspension or permanent exclusion of a child with an EHCP.
- Remain alert to the heightened risk of children who are suspended or permanently excluded becoming missing from education, experiencing child criminal exploitation, child sexual exploitation, or becoming involved in serious violence.
- Work collaboratively with parents/carers, the local authority, alternative providers, and other relevant agencies to promote the child's safety and welfare.
- Ensure that safeguarding arrangements remain effective throughout any suspension period and during transitions to alternative provision or other educational settings.
- Transfer child protection records, safeguarding files, risk assessments, and any other relevant welfare information securely and without delay when a child moves to another education provider following permanent exclusion.

The school acknowledges that a permanent exclusion should never be viewed solely as a behaviour matter and will take all reasonable steps to identify, assess, and address any underlying safeguarding vulnerabilities affecting the child.

2.5.2 - Commissioning Alternative Provisions

When commissioning Alternative Provision, we will have regard to statutory and non- statutory guidance:

[Alternative provision - GOV.UK](#)

[Non-school alternative provision: voluntary national standards - GOV.UK](#)

[Education for children with health needs who cannot attend school - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

In accordance with KCSIE 2026, if a pupil who is on role at **Moordown St John's CE Primary School** attends an Alternative Provision, we will continue to be responsible for the safeguarding of that pupil and ensure that we are satisfied that the provision is meeting the needs of the pupil.

Before one of our pupils attends an alternative provision, we will obtain written confirmation that appropriate safeguarding checks have been carried out on individuals working at the establishment, i.e. those checks that we would otherwise perform in respect of our own staff. The school will remind the provider of their duty to notify us of any staff changes or risks.

We understand that good practice highlights the importance of a member of school staff visiting the setting before placement is confirmed, to meet the provider, carry out visual checks and complete an Individual Placement Agreement.

We will ensure there is a clear agreement of roles and responsibilities to maintain safeguarding and daily monitoring of attendance arrangements for learners who are not taught on site. An accurate record will be kept of where the child is, including all sites attended through Alternative Provision.

When a child who is on role at **Moordown St John's CE Primary School** is attending an alternative provision, half-termly visits will be undertaken by a member of school staff to see that child to ensure the safety and suitability of the provision.

Where possible, we will always look to use an alternative provision that are on BCP Council's approved Alternative Provision Framework.

If a safeguarding concern arises for a child within their Alternative Provision, the school will look to immediately review or end the placement.

2.6 Children Missing from Education

(To be read in conjunction with the Pupil Attendance Policy.)

A learner missing or absent from education is a potential indicator of abuse or neglect, or maybe an indicator of need for early help support. Staff should follow procedures for unauthorised absence and for dealing with children that go missing or are absent from education, particularly on repeat occasions. These should be reported to the DSL and reviewed in line with [2.3 Identifying and monitoring the needs of vulnerable learners](#).

Moordown St John's CE Primary School will follow the guidance detailed in [Children Missing Education \(2016\)](#) and [Working together to improve school attendance 2026](#). We will comply with submitting attendance returns to the Local Authority within the agreed timescales.

This will include notifying the local authority in which the child lives:

- of any pupil who fails to attend school regularly,
- or has been absent without the school's permission for a continuous period of 10 school days or more,

- or who has been recorded with code I (illness) and who the school has reasonable grounds to believe will miss 15 days consecutively or cumulatively because of sickness.

2.6.1 - Elective Home Education

Where a parent/carer has expressed their intention to remove a child from school with a view to educating at home, **Moordown St John's CE Primary School**, and other key professionals will work together to coordinate a meeting with parents/carers where possible. This would be before a final decision has been made, to ensure the parents/carers have considered what is in the best interests of each child. This is particularly important where a child has special educational needs or a disability, and/or has a social worker, and/or is otherwise vulnerable. Where a child is subject to a child protection plan or has an Education, Health and Care plan this will need to be reviewed with the local authority, working closely with parents and carers.

In accordance with the School Attendance (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2024 **Moordown St John's CE Primary School** will notify the Local Authority when a pupil's name is deleted from the admission register. Safeguarding concerns will be shared with the BCP Inclusion and Attendance Teams where required, a request for additional support from children's services will be made in line with the Children Act 1989.

2.7 Responding to allegations of abuse made against adults working in the setting

Staff must report any concerns or allegations about a professional's behaviour (including supply staff, trainee teachers, volunteers, and contractors and those from organisations or individuals using the school premises) where they may have:

- behaved in a way that has harmed a child or may have harmed a child.
- possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child.
- behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he or she may pose a risk of harm to children; or
- behaved or may have behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children.

On being advised of an allegation which meets any or all of the above criteria, the designated safeguarding lead / case manager (schools) should contact the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) within **ONE working day**. **See also appendix F**.

2.7.1 - Immediate action must be taken:

- Do not speak to the individual it concerns.
- Allegations or concerns about colleagues and visitors must be reported directly to the Head Teacher who will follow guidance in Keeping Children Safe in Education (DfE 2026, Part four: Safeguarding concerns or allegations made about staff, including supply teachers, trainee teachers, volunteers and contractors).
- If the concern relates to Head Teacher it should be reported to the Chair of Directors, who will liaise with the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) and they will decide on any action required.
- If there is a conflict of interest which inhibits this process of reporting, staff can report directly to the LADO.
- If allegations are regarding a member of supply staff, the school will take the lead and progress enquiries with the LADO, whilst continuing to engage and work with the employment agency.
- Where allegations concern a trainee teacher, the school will progress the matter with the LADO in the same way as for any other member of staff, while continuing to liaise with the initial teacher training (ITT) provider (KCSIE 2026, Part Four).

- Allegations regarding foster carers should be referred to the LADO on the day that the allegation is reported. The allocated social worker should also be informed on the day. The school should not undertake any investigation unless the LADO advises this.

2.7.2 - Low level concerns

This should be read in conjunction with the staff code of conduct and Keeping children Safe in Education (2026). A low-level concern is not insignificant. This process should be used in events where a concern about professional conduct does not meet the threshold set out at the beginning of this section.

The school has clear procedures for reporting and responding to low-level concerns. These are read alongside the Staff Code of Conduct and the allegations/low-level concerns provisions in this policy.

- Reports should be made to the DSL (or the head teacher if it is regarding the DSL).
- **Moordown St John's CE Primary School** creates an environment where staff are encouraged and feel confident to self-refer where they have found themselves in a situation.
- The DSL will address unprofessional behaviour and support the individual to correct it at an early stage providing a responsive, sensitive, and proportionate handling of such concerns when they are raised.
- The DSL will review and correct any deficits in the setting's safeguarding system.

2.8 Children at greater risk of harm

Whilst all children should be protected, all staff and governors recognise that some groups of children are potentially at greater risk of harm than others (both online and offline). The list below is not exhaustive but highlights some of those groups.

- Children who need a social worker
- Children who are absent from education
- Elective home Education
- Children requiring mental health support
- Looked after children and previously looked after children
- Care leavers
- Young carers
- Children in the court system
- Children affected by parental offending/imprisonment.
- Children in Kinship Care
- Children with special educational needs, disabilities or health issues
- Children with medical conditions
- Children who are lesbian, gay or bisexual
- Children who are questioning their gender

There are also specific areas of safeguarding that can impact on children and families and their ability to keep safe:

- Child Exploitation- including both Child Sexual Exploitation and Child Criminal Exploitation and county lines, modern day slavery and trafficking
- Cybercrime
- Domestic Abuse
- Homelessness

- Honour or faith-based abuse (including Female Genital Mutilation and Forced Marriage),
- Online Safety
- Mental health
- Child on child abuse
- Radicalisation
- Serious Youth Violence
- Substance Misuse
- Private Fostering

Additional information about key safeguarding areas can also be found in Keeping Children Safe in Education Annex A (DfE 2026); the [NSPCC website - Types of Abuse](#). Localised resources for education settings can be accessed through PDSCP & BCP Safeguarding Children's Partnership and BCP Education Safeguarding Service.

2.9 Responding to incidents of child-on-child abuse (including harassment and violence) and extra-familial safeguarding concerns

2.9.1 Child-on-child abuse

All children have a right to attend school and learn in a safe environment. All child-on-child abuse is unacceptable and will be taken seriously. In addition, we have a zero-tolerance approach and will respond to all reports and concerns of child-on-child abuse and child-on-child sexual violence and sexual harassment, including those that have happened outside of the school, and/or online.

Child-on-child abuse is not tolerated, passed off as “banter” or seen as “part of growing up”. The different forms of child-on-child abuse is likely to include, but not limited to:

- bullying (including cyber bullying, prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying)
- discriminatory behaviour, including racism, faith-targeted abuse, and other prejudice-based incidents
- abuse in intimate personal relationships between peers (teenage relationship abuse)
- physical abuse which can include hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling or otherwise causing physical harm
- physical assault and harm, or the threat of harm with a weapon
- harmful sexual behaviour, sexual violence and sexual harassment – which may include misogyny/misandry.
- consensual and non-consensual making or sharing of nudes and semi nudes, including those generated using AI
- Upskirting, which typically involves taking a picture under a person's clothing without their permission, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress, or alarm.
- causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent
- initiation/hazing type violence and rituals.

We recognise that, for some (but not all) forms of child-on-child abuse, it is more likely that girls will be victims and boys perpetrators; however, all child-on-child abuse is unacceptable and will be taken seriously regardless of the sex of those involved (KCSIE 2026, para 191).

Child-on-child abuse is a safeguarding issue for both the victim and the alleged perpetrator, who may themselves need support; it is preventable, and staff have a responsibility to report any concerns to the DSL regardless of whether the incident happened on or off site.

Sexual harassment and violence between children can be linked to wider cultures of misogyny; **Moordown St John's CE Primary School** will consider this link when planning its curriculum and pastoral response.

Consequently, child-on-child abuse is dealt with as a safeguarding issue and recorded as such, not managed through the systems set out in the behaviour policy.

- Any child who may have been victimised and/or displayed such harmful behaviours, along with any other child affected by child-on-child abuse, will be supported through the setting's safeguarding team and pastoral system and the support will be regularly monitored and reviewed.
- We will address inappropriate behaviour (even if it appears to be relatively innocuous) as this can be an important intervention that may help prevent problematic, abusive and/or violent behaviour in the future.
- We acknowledge that even if there are no reported cases of child-on-child abuse, such abuse may still be taking place and is simply not being reported. Staff maintain an attitude of 'it could happen here' where safeguarding is concerned.

We minimise the risk of child-on-child abuse by providing:

- a relevant, effective curriculum, that helps children to develop their understanding of acceptable behaviours, healthy relationships and keeping themselves safe. The curriculum is updated to reflect changes in legislation, and the mandatory teaching of Relationship Education, Relationship and Sex Education and Health Education,
- established/publicised systems for children to raise concerns with staff, knowing they will be listened to, supported and valued, and that the issues they raise will be taken seriously,
- training to all staff so they understand that child-on-child abuse can and does happen and are trained to be alert to any behaviours that could cause concern,
- a clear procedure for all staff to report all incidents as a safeguarding concern to the school DSL/ Deputy DSL.

2.9.2 Child-on-child sexual harassment and sexual violence

The DSL will follow local and national guidance when there has been signs, reports or concerns of Harmful Sexual Behaviour (HSB), child-on-child sexual harassment and sexual violence having due regard of Part 5 of Keeping Children Safe in Education. This will include liaising with other professionals to develop robust risk and needs assessments and multi-agency safety planning with appropriate specialist targeted work for children who are identified as posing a potential risk to other children.

The BCP SCP's Sexual behaviour procedure and process should be utilised to inform assessment of risk and what actions to subsequently take. Any assessments need to take an extra-familial safeguarding approach to consider risks posed by any wider environmental factors present in a child's life. The DSL will record specifically the time and location of the incident, and any action required to make the location safer.

Moordown St John's CE Primary School will consider sexual harassment in broad terms. Sexual harassment creates a culture that, if not challenged, can normalise inappropriate behaviours and provide an environment that may lead to sexual violence.

When an incident involves an act of **sexual violence** (rape, assault by penetration, or sexual assault) the starting point is that this should be passed on to police **regardless** of the age of criminal responsibility (10 years old). This must be reported directly via 101 for recording purposes and accountability. A concurrent referral to social care must also be made.

Where a report includes an online element, we will follow [Searching, screening and confiscation at school - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/searching-screening-and-confiscation-at-school) and [Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/sharing-nudes-and-semi-nudes-advice-for-education-settings-working-with-children-and-young-people). The key consideration is for staff not to view or forward illegal images of a child. The highlighted advice provides more details on what to do when viewing an image is unavoidable.

- The NSPCC has a dedicated helpline 0800 136 663 to provide children who are victims of sexual abuse in schools with appropriate support and advice. The helpline also provides support to parents and professionals.
- The Lucy Faithfull Foundation can provide support to anyone with concerns about child sexual abuse [Helpline - Stop It Now](https://www.lucyfaithfull.org/helpline-stop-it-now)
- The Lucy Faithfull Foundation's, Shore Space, offers a confidential chat service for teenagers worried about sexual behaviour. [Home - Shore](https://www.shorespace.org.uk)

2.9.3 Extra familial safeguarding approach to child-on-child abuse:

Moordown St John's CE Primary School will minimise the risk of child-on-child abuse by understanding extra-familial risks and will increase safety in the contexts of which harm can occur – this can include the school environment itself, peer groups and the neighbourhood. Following any incidents of child-on-child abuse, the DSL will review and consider whether any practice or environmental changes can be made in relation to any lessons learned. This can include making changes to staffing and supervision, making changes to the physical environment and considering the utilisation and delivery of safeguarding topics in the curriculum.

2.10 Mental health and wellbeing.

(A flow diagram is available in [Appendix B](#) to illustrate this section)

Schools and colleges have an important role to play in supporting the mental health and wellbeing of their learners. Mental health problems can, in some cases, be an indicator that a child has suffered or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation, and or may require early help support or the involvement of a more specialist service.

This can include self-harm, signs of an eating disorder, suicidal ideation or suicide. Where a mental health concern may indicate that a child is suffering, or is at risk of suffering, abuse, neglect or exploitation, staff will follow the setting's usual safeguarding reporting route to the DSL without delay, so the concern can be assessed alongside any other information held about the child (KCSIE 2026, para 225).

Moordown St John's CE Primary School will ensure that preventative measures in terms of providing safeguarding on the curriculum will provide opportunities for learners to identify when they may need help, and to develop resilience.

The setting will take a 'whole school approach' to:

- deliver high-quality teaching around mental health and wellbeing on the curriculum.
- having a culture that promotes mental health and wellbeing;
- having an environment that promotes mental health and wellbeing;
- making sure children and staff are aware of and able to access a range of mental health services;
- supporting staff wellbeing
- And being committed to child and parent participation

Moordown St John's CE Primary School:

- Has a senior mental health lead who supports the development of knowledge and acts as a point of expertise to promote the wellbeing and mental health of learners.

They have sufficient training in mental health **and** safeguarding for them to carry out their role effectively.

- Reviews attendance, behaviour, attainment, and safeguarding records at least on a termly basis to enable early identification of vulnerability to mental health problems
- Ensures that learners can report and share concerns in line with section [2.1 Reporting a concern](#) of this policy.
- Ensures staff follow a safeguarding process in terms of reporting concerns so the DSL (and wider members of the safeguarding team such as the SENDCo) can assess whether there are any other vulnerabilities can be identified and proportionate support considered.
- Responds to the immediate health and safety of a learner who is displaying acute mental health distress. This may require support from emergency services via 999 if the learner is at risk of immediate harm.
- The DSL will consider whether a case can be managed internally, through early help, or should involve other agencies as required in line with section [2.4 - Multi-Agency Working](#).
- Communicates and works with the learner and parents/carers to ensure that interventions are in the best interests of the child.
- The DSL liaises with staff to ensure reasonable adjustments are made and develop ways to support achieving positive educational outcomes.
- Only appropriately trained professionals should attempt to make a diagnosis of a mental health problem – DSLs and the senior leadership team access specialist advice through targeted services.
- Where appropriate and available, the school works with the Mental Health in Schools Team (MHST) and other local services for early intervention and advice, and signposts pupils, families and staff to suitable support.

2.11 Online Safety

Online safety is an integrated and interwoven theme with other safeguarding considerations. The DSL takes a lead on ensuring that interventions are effective. This means coordinating support and engaging with other colleagues in the setting who may have more technological expertise such as the IT manager.

Moordown St John's CE Primary School is committed to addressing online safety issues around content, contact, conduct and commerce. This includes:

- Ensuring that online safety is included in relevant policies and procedures.
- Online safety is interwoven in safeguarding training for staff and safeguarding on the curriculum for learners.
- Acknowledging that child on child abuse can happen via mobile and smart technology between individuals and groups. This should be approached in the same process outlined in section [2.7 Responding to incidents of child on child harm](#) **and read in conjunction with Moordown St John's CE Primary School's Online Safety Policy and smartphone-free site arrangements**
- Provision of education via remote learning will comply with governmental advice [Safeguarding and remote education - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)
- The effectiveness of the setting's ability to safeguarding learners in respect to filtering and monitoring, information security and access management alongside the above will be reviewed annually.
- Preparing children with information for any online challenges and hoaxes, sharing information with parents and where to get help.

- Being alert to emerging online risks, including AI-generated content, deepfakes and 'nudification' apps which can be used to create fake sexual images of a child, and the spread of misinformation and disinformation online.
- Helping children understand how to protect their personal information online and think carefully before sharing images of themselves or others.
- Moordown St John's CE Primary School operates as a smartphone-free school site for pupils. Pupils do not have access to mobile phones or smart devices during the school day, other than where an agreed exception is required for an individual pupil. The school's published arrangements set out how devices are managed.
- Paragraph 162 to 182 of Keeping Children Safe in Education highlights additional actions schools should take to keep learners safe online.
- For concerns around individual cases where a child has been harmed through online mediums, advice and guidance can be made through the **Professional Online Safeguarding Helpline**, T: 0344 381 4772, E: helpline@saferinternet.org.uk
- Where there have been established cases of online abuse or grooming, we will alert - **Child Exploitation and Online Protection command (CEOPS)**
<https://www.ceop.police.uk/ceop-reporting/>

2.12 Gender-questioning children

Moordown St John's CE Primary School has a statutory duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of all children, including any child who is questioning their gender, as well as their peers, and will consider the impact of any decision on all children affected risk/needs assessments will be considered (further information can be found in KCSIE 2026, para 251-282).

Where a child asks for support with social transition, we will:

- engage parents/carers as a priority and give their views considerable weight, except in the rare circumstances where doing so would place the child at greater risk – in which case the DSL will determine what action is needed to safeguard the child before parents/carers are contacted;
- take a careful approach, recognising that social transition is an active intervention that may have significant effects on a child's wellbeing and longer-term outcomes, and that primary-aged children in particular are very unlikely to be supported in a full social transition;
- consider what is in the best interests of the child and of other children, drawing on clinical and non-clinical professional advice (for example from the SENCo) where relevant, and taking into account any wider health issues or neurodiversity;
- document the decision-making process and keep records, including where a request is not agreed to ensure that toilets, changing rooms, and boarding/residential accommodation designated for one biological sex are not made available to a child of the other biological sex, including as a form of social transition;
- comply with the setting's duties under the Equality Act 2010 and the Human Rights Act 1998, considering whether any policy would place a gender-questioning child at a disadvantage relative to other children, and linking this consideration to the setting's wider inclusion and equality processes (see section 3, Equalities Statement, of this policy).

2.13 Safeguarding Children with medical conditions

An incident relating to the management of a child or young person's medical condition (including allergies) would not, in itself, warrant a referral to local safeguarding partners. However, we will make a referral to statutory services where an incident indicates the child may be at increased risk of neglect, abuse or exploitation connected to their medical condition

– for example, where relevant medical information is not provided to the setting, or a child is repeatedly sent without essential medication.

Further information: DfE statutory guidance Supporting pupils at school with medical conditions, and Allergy safety in schools (KCSIE 2026, para 250).

2.14: Specific actions to take on key safeguarding areas:

General or national guidance is not included here. A summary of specific duties are in [Keeping children safe in education 2026 Annex A](#). It is recommended that school and college leaders and those staff who work directly with children should read this Annex. Access to local guidance can be found here [Safeguarding information for schools | Safeguarding Children Partnership](#).

In recognition that the threshold of child protection is 'likely to suffer' significant harm, Moordown St John's CE Primary School may need to make a referral to children's social care. Where possible, this will involve notifying the parent/carer if it does not place the learner or others at further risk of harm or compromise a criminal investigation. In all other circumstances information will be shared in line with section [2.2 Information Sharing](#).

It is also important to recognise the importance of liaising with other education settings who may have siblings attending. It is likely that they may hold additional information which will support early identification of harm and in turn develop your assessment of need.

Weapons and Serious violence

We recognise that success in learning is one of the most powerful indicators in the prevention of youth crime.

All staff are aware of the indicators, which may signal children are at risk from, or are involved with, serious violent crime. These may include increased absence from school, a change in friendships or relationships with older individuals or groups, a significant decline in educational performance, signs of self-harm or a significant change in wellbeing, or signs of assault or unexplained injuries. Unexplained gifts or new possessions could also indicate that children have been approached by, or are involved with, individuals associated with criminal networks or gangs and may be at risk of criminal exploitation.

- Any member of staff who becomes aware that a pupil is carrying a weapon, has used a weapon, is in possession of a weapon, or has expressed an intention to use a weapon must report this immediately to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) or a deputy DSL.
- Concerns relating to weapons will be treated as safeguarding concerns and assessed by the DSL in line with the school's child protection procedures.
- The DSL will consider appropriate action, including risk assessment, parental involvement, referrals to children's social care, Early Help, and/or liaison with the police where appropriate.
- The school recognises that possession or use of a weapon may be an indicator of serious violence, child criminal exploitation, gang involvement, or other safeguarding concerns and will respond accordingly.

Child Exploitation – both Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and Criminal Exploitation (CE)

Moordown St John's CE Primary School will ensure that early help intervention is provided as soon as a concern of exploitation is identified. Discussion and advice will be sought from targeted services to consider what support may be available. The learner and their families will be part of any planning and interventions.

- If the learner is at risk of CSE or CE, or there is intelligence which indicates that the learner or peer group are at risk of CSE/CE, **Moordown St John's CE Primary School** will share information with Dorset Police through the partnership information sharing link: [Sharing Child Safeguarding Information with Dorset Police](#). This information will support proactive activity to disrupt criminal activity in relation to sexual exploitation
If the learner is at risk of CSE/CE information should be shared with Children's Services through an inter-agency referral form and a CERAf [CERAf-Partner](#) (Child Exploitation Referral Assessment Framework) should be completed. The child may be referred to the multi-agency High Risk of Harm Panel and managed through the Missing, Exploited and Trafficked Panel, who can advise and support settings to manage risk. Targeted support maybe available to disrupt children from getting involved with criminality.
- Agencies will share 'Missing persons' notifications (when a learner is reported missing from home or care) with education settings with a view to support them to take proactive action and reasonable adjustments in relation to behaviour management and achieving positive educational outcomes. These should be stored securely on the learner's Safeguarding/Child Protection file.

Further support and information can be found here: [Preventing Child Sexual Exploitation | The Children's Society](#)

Domestic Abuse

All children can witness and be adversely affected by domestic abuse in the context of their home life where domestic abuse occurs between family members. Experiencing domestic abuse can have a serious, long lasting emotional and psychological impact on children. In some cases, a child may blame themselves for the abuse or may have had to leave the family home as a result. Young people can also experience domestic abuse within their own intimate relationships. This form of child-on-child abuse is sometimes referred to as 'teenage relationship abuse'. Depending on the age of the young people, this may not be recognised in law under the statutory definition of 'domestic abuse' (if one or both parties are under 16). However, as with any child under 18, where there are concerns about safety or welfare, child safeguarding procedures should be followed and both young victims and young perpetrators should be offered support.

Operation Encompass is a national operation where local police forces notify education settings when the police are called to an incident of domestic abuse. Education Settings will be notified when the police have responded to a domestic abuse incident. This will enable the education setting to take proactive action and reasonable adjustments in relation to behaviour management and achieving positive educational outcomes. When a setting is concerned about the amount of police notifications they receive or disclosures of domestic abuse, they should consider seeking further advice and completing an Early Help Assessment or DASH to support the family.

The National Domestic Abuse Helpline can be called free of charge and in confidence, 24 hours a day on 0808 2000 247. [Homepage - National Domestic Abuse Helpline](#) provides guidance and support for potential victims, as well as those who are worried about friends and loved ones. It also has a form through which a safe time from the team for a call can be booked.

Additional advice on identifying children who are affected by domestic abuse and how they can be helped is available at:

- [How to Protect Children From Domestic Abuse | NSPCC](#)
- [What is domestic abuse? - Refuge](#)

- [Safe Young Lives | Young people & domestic abuse - SafeLives](#)
- [Domestic abuse: specialist sources of support - GOV.UK](#)
- [Home : Operation Encompass](#)

Female Genital Mutilation

Mandatory reporting duty: [Click here for government guidance](#)

There is a legal duty for all professionals undertaking teaching work to report known cases of FGM to the police via 101. This is when they:

1. are informed by a girl under 18 that an act of FGM has been carried out on her; or
2. observe physical signs which appear to show that an act of FGM has been carried out on.

These cases must be referred to the DSL who will support staff to carry out their duty. It is also advised any referrals made to the police under the mandatory reporting duty is followed up with children's social care, so an assessment of need and support is concurrently considered.

Child Sexual Abuse

Mandatory reporting duty:

There is a legal duty for those taking part in regulated activity to report if they:

- are told that a child (person under the age of 18) has been sexually abused, either by a child or an adult involved
- witness child sexual abuse in person
- see or hear it in the form of images, videos or audio recordings.

These cases must be referred to the DSL who will support staff to carry out their duty. It is also advised any referrals made to the police under the mandatory reporting duty is followed up with children's social care, so an assessment of need and support is concurrently considered.

Generative AI

Moordown St John's CE Primary School recognises the safeguarding, data protection and intellectual property considerations arising from the use of Generative AI (whether teacher-facing or pupil-facing) in education. Staff will have regard to the Department for Education's guidance on [Generative artificial intelligence in education](#), and to related sector resources on identifying and mitigating the associated safeguarding risks, when considering the use of AI tools in the setting (KCSIE 2026, paras 165-166). Staff should also be aware that images or videos of a sexual nature generated using AI are treated in the same way as other nudes and semi-nudes for safeguarding purposes (see Key Safeguarding Areas and section 2.7 of this policy).

The Prevent Duty.

All schools and colleges are subject to a duty under section 26 of the Counterterrorism and Security Act 2015 (the CTSA 2015), in the exercise of their functions, to have "due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism". This duty is known as the Prevent duty.

The Prevent duty should be seen as part of schools' and colleges' wider safeguarding obligations. Designated safeguarding leads and other senior leaders should familiarise themselves with the revised [Prevent duty guidance: for England and Wales](#), especially paragraphs 57-76, which are specifically concerned with schools (and also covers childcare).

The guidance is set out in terms of four general themes:

- risk assessment,
- working in partnership,

- staff training,
- IT policies.

Private Fostering

A private fostering arrangement is one that is made privately (without the involvement of a local authority) for the care of a child:

- under the age of 16 years (under 18, if disabled)
- by someone other than a parent or close relative (*Close family relative is defined as a 'grandparent, brother, sister, uncle or aunt' and includes half-siblings and step-parents; it does not include great-aunts or uncles, great grandparents or cousins.)
- with the intention that it should last for 28 days or more.

Cases of private fostering arrangements must be reported to children's social care to ensure that needs are adequately made.

Statutory guidance states that this should be done at least 6 weeks before the arrangement is due to start or as soon as you are made aware of the arrangements. Not to do so is a criminal offence.

Further support and reasonable adjustments should be made by the education setting to promote achievement of positive educational outcomes.

Young Carers

A young carer is a person under 18 who regularly provides emotional and/or practical support and assistance for a family member who is disabled, physically or mentally unwell or who misuses substances. Support for Young Carers can be accessed by completing an EHA.

Sport and single-sex provision

KCSIE 2026 sets out that schools, further education institutions and 16-19 academies (covered by Part 6 of the Equality Act 2010) may separate children by biological sex for single-sex sport and competitive activity where physical strength, stamina or physique would otherwise create a safety or fairness disadvantage. Some sports may need to be single-sex from a certain age for safety reasons, in which case there must be no exceptions. Requests relating to how a child participates will be considered against the guidance on 'considering requests for support with social transition', taking into account the best interests of the child, the impact on other children, and the aim of creating a safe and fair environment (KCSIE 2026, paras 95-98).

Toilets, changing rooms and boarding/residential accommodation

Moordown St John's CE Primary School will not allow children into toilets, changing rooms or overnight/boarding accommodation designated for the opposite biological sex, including in response to a request to support social transition.

Separate toilets are provided for boys and girls aged 8 and over, and separate changing accommodation for pupils aged 11 and over, in line with the School Premises (England) Regulations 2012 and the Education (Independent School Standards) Regulations 2014. Where a gender-questioning child does not wish to use the facilities designated for their biological sex, **Moordown St John's CE Primary School** will consider whether an alternative, self-contained facility can be provided without compromising single-sex provision for other children. Any such arrangements will be recorded, communicated appropriately, and reviewed regularly. (KCSIE 2026, paras 105-116 and 197-202).

Monitoring arrangements and policy ratification

This policy will be reviewed **annually** by the headteacher and designated safeguarding leaders. At every review, it will be approved by the full board of directors.

This policy has been carefully considered and ratified by the Full Board of Directors at its meeting on 24.09.2026.

The next review is scheduled for October 2027 - this will be brought forward should changes in protocol be recommended by the Department for Education, the Diocese or the Local Authority Safeguarding Board.

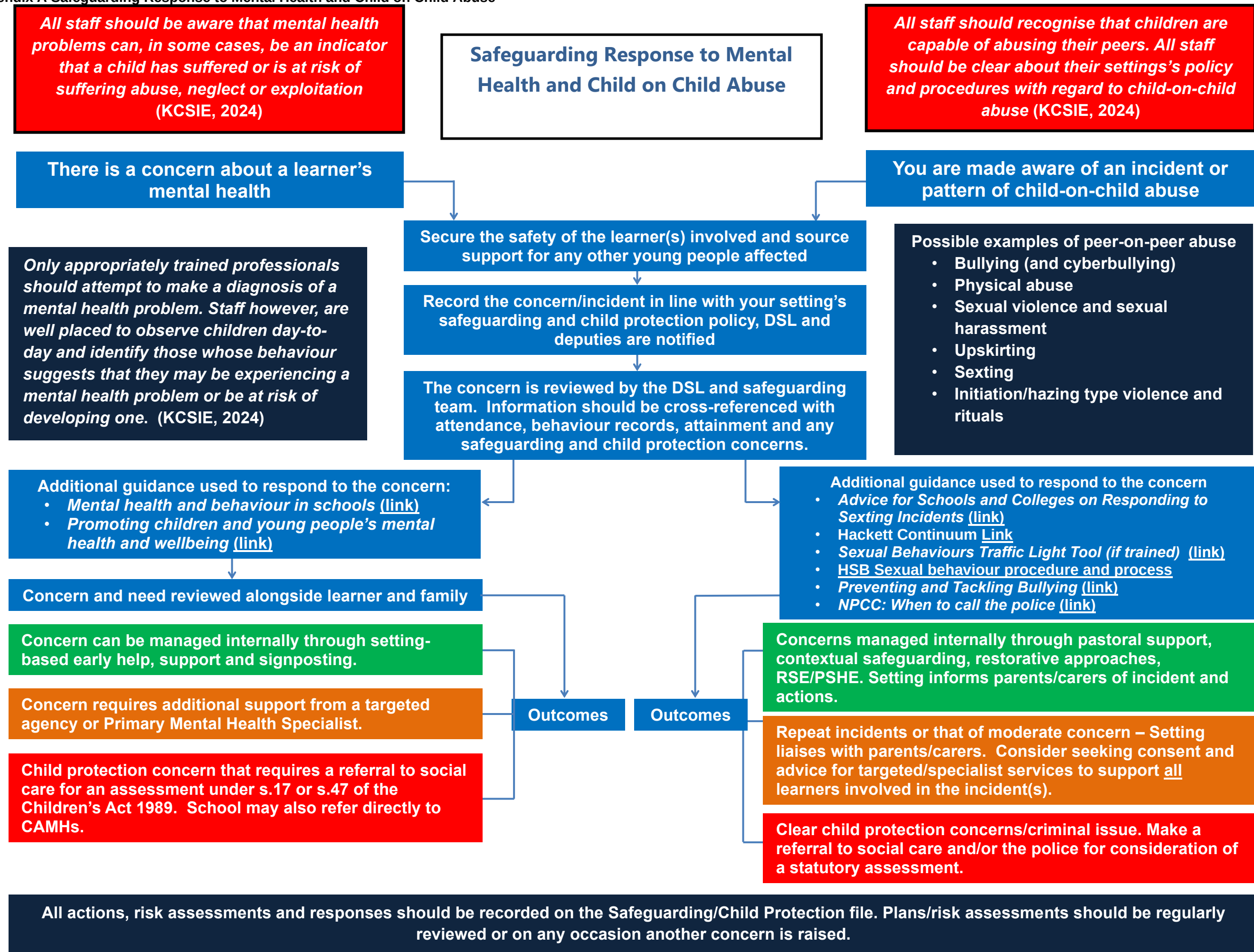
Signed:



Date 24.09.2026

Chair of Directors

Appendix A Safeguarding Response to Mental Health and Child on Child Abuse



BCP Multi-Agency Contacts for Safeguarding

If you have concerns about a child/young person in the BCP area:

If a child is at immediate risk call the POLICE	POLICE 999
To report non-urgent information, call 101 or add information through the partnership intelligence sharing link	The sharing of information is crucial in helping to reduce the risk of harm and keep people safe. Do you have any information or intelligence that you wish to share with Police? All partner agencies can submit intelligence directly to Dorset Police via the following link: Community partnership intelligence Dorset Police
To make an URGENT referral to Children's Social Care	BCP Children's First Response Team: Tel: 01202 123334 Out of hours - 01202 738256 childrensfirstresponse@bcpcouncil.gov.uk
To make a NON-URGENT referral to Children's Social Care.	BCP Children's First Response Team: Tel: 01202 123334 Out of hours Tel: 01202 738256 childrensfirstresponse@bcpcouncil.gov.uk
To raise concerns and ask for advice about radicalisation	Police Prevent Team - PreventReferrals@Dorset.pnn.police.uk Local Authority Prevent Lead -
To liaise with the specialist Safeguarding Police Unit	Local Safer Schools Community Team (SSCT) - ssct@dorset.pnn.police.uk

If you have concerns about a professional working with a child:

To raise concerns or seek guidance in relation to the conduct of someone who works with children.	Local Authority Designated Officer - (LADO) LADO@bcpcouncil.gov.uk
Whistleblowing professional policy	NSPCC Whistleblowing hotline 0800 028 0285 help@nspcc.org.uk

For information, advice, and guidance in relation to safeguarding policy and procedures:
Education Safeguarding Leads: safeguardingineducation@bcpcouncil.gov.uk

BCP MASH Education Link: childrensfirstresponse@bcpcouncil.gov.uk	BCP MASH Consultation Link: childrensfirstresponse@bcpcouncil.gov.uk	BCP Critical Incident Support Link: Schools Continuity
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		schools.continuity@bcpcouncil.gov.uk
For advice and support in relation to attendance, provision and inclusion:		
School Inclusion: schoolinclusion@bcpcouncil.gov.uk		
Young Carers - Advice and support		BCP Council Young Carers Offer
The Virtual School – for Children Looked After / Previously Looked After		virtual.school@bcpcouncil.gov.uk
Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE) & Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)		Preventing Child Sexual Exploitation The Children's Society Protecting children from child criminal exploitation NSPCC Learning
Advice around harmful sexualised behaviour (HSB)		Harmful sexual behaviour (HSB) or peer-on-peer sexual abuse NSPCC Learning
Children affected by Forced Marriage		Forced Marriage Unit 020 7008 0151 fmu@fco.gov.uk
Online Safety Advice		Professional Online Safeguarding Helpline T: 0344 381 4772 E: helpline@saferinternet.org.uk
Reporting online sexual abuse and grooming		Child Exploitation and Online Protection command https://www.ceop.police.uk/ceop-reporting/
FGM advice		NSPCC FGM Helpline 0800 028 3550 fgmhelp@nspcc.org.uk
Domestic Abuse Helpline		Help with domestic abuse BCP
CAMHS		CAMHS (Child and adolescent mental health services): Dorset HealthCare University NHS Foundation Trust
Whistleblowing - professional policy & helpline		NSPCC Whistleblowing hotline 0800 028 0285 help@nspcc.org.uk
Add any further information		

Appendix C: Dealing with a disclosure of abuse

When a child tells me about abuse they have suffered, what must I remember?

- Stay calm.
- Do not communicate shock, anger or embarrassment.
- Reassure the child. Tell them you are pleased that they are speaking to you.
- Never promise confidentiality. Assure them that you will try to help but let the child know that you may have to tell other people in order to do this. State who this will be and why.
- Do not ask "leading questions" or press for information. Use 'Tell Me, Explain to me, Describe to me' (TED) questioning.
- Listen and remember.
- Check that you have understood correctly what the child is trying to tell you, using their own language.
- Praise the child for telling you. Communicate that they have a right to be safe and protected.
- It is inappropriate to make any comments about the alleged offender.
- Be aware that the child may retract what they have told you. It is essential to record all you have heard.
- At the end of the conversation, tell the child again who you are going to tell and why that person or those people need to know.
- As soon as you can afterwards, make a detailed record of the conversation using the child's own language. Include any questions you may have asked. Do not add any opinions or interpretations.
- Remember that records may be used as evidence in court proceedings and need to be factual and accurate.

NB It is not education staff's role to seek disclosures. Their role is to observe that something may be wrong, ask about it, listen, be available and try to make time to talk.

- "The 5 R's" are helpful in understanding what professional's duties are in relation to responding to an incident.

Recognise – Respond – Reassure – Refer – Record

Appendix D: Types of abuse and neglect

The NSPCC has produced a series of Expert Insight videos, [Expert insight videos | NSPCC Learning](#) where experts talk about key child protection topics and share learning from their safeguarding experiences.

Abuse and neglect are defined as the maltreatment of a child or young person whereby someone may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm, or by failing to prevent harm. They may be abused by an adult or adults or by another child or children. **Children may also cause harm to other family members, often referred to as child to parent or care giver abuse.**

All school staff should be aware that abuse, neglect and safeguarding issues are rarely standalone events that can be covered by one definition or label. In most cases multiple issues will overlap with one another. For children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) additional barriers can exist when identifying abuse and neglect, these include:

- assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the child's disability without further exploration.
- being more prone to peer group isolation than other children.
- the potential for children with SEN and disabilities being disproportionately impacted by behaviours such as bullying, without outwardly showing any signs; and
- communication barriers and difficulties in overcoming these barriers.

To address these additional challenges, schools and colleges should consider extra pastoral support for children with SEND (KCSIE, 2026).

The following are the definition of abuse and neglect as set out in Keeping Children Safe in Education 2026, however, the ultimate responsibility to assess and define the type of abuse a child or young person may be subject to is that of the Police and Children's Services – our responsibility is to understand what each category of abuse is and how this can impact on the welfare and development of our children and where we have concerns that a child or young person may be at risk of abuse and neglect (one or more categories can apply) to take appropriate action as early as possible.

Abuse: a form of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm or by failing to act to prevent harm. Harm can include ill treatment that is not physical as well as the impact of witnessing ill treatment of others. This can be particularly relevant, for example, in relation to the impact on children of all forms of domestic abuse, including where they see, hear or experience its effects. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others. Abuse can take place wholly online, or technology may be used to facilitate offline abuse. Children may be abused by an adult or adults or by another child or children. **Children may also cause harm to other family members, often referred to as child to parent or care giver abuse.**

Physical abuse: a form of abuse which may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child.

Neglect: the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to: provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment); protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger; ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate caregivers); or ensure access to appropriate medical

care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

Emotional abuse: the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to a child that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. This can include verbal abuse such as persistent criticism, belittling or name-calling. It may include not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond a child's developmental capability as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including cyberbullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, although it may occur alone.

Sexual abuse: Sexual abuse: involves forcing, causing or inciting a child to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, such as acts of penetration, whether that is with part of a person's body or an object (e.g. rape or assault by penetration), and non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing, and touching over clothing. Sexual abuse may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images,

watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse. Sexual abuse can take place online as well as offline, and technology can be used to facilitate offline abuse. Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children. Children can be sexually abused within the family, an institution or a community setting, and are more likely to know their abuser than not. The sexual abuse of children by other children is a specific safeguarding issue in education and all staff should be aware of it and of their school or college's policy and procedures for dealing with it. There are specific offences for children under 13, who can never provide valid consent to sexual activity and there are specific offences which make clear that sexual activity with a child under 16 is an offence, regardless of whether they agreed to that activity.

The Centre of expertise on child sexual abuse has useful resources and training [Home | CSA Centre](#).

Appendix E: Safer Recruitment and DBS Checks – Policy and Procedures

Safer recruitment policy

The recruitment steps outlined below are based on Part 3 of Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSIE) 2026 and the current Early Years Foundation Stage statutory framework.

To make sure we recruit suitable people, we will ensure that those involved in recruitment and employment of staff to work with children receive appropriate safer recruitment training. The substance of this training will, as a minimum, cover Part 3 of KCSIE 2026.

We have put the following steps in place during our recruitment and selection process to ensure we are committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children.

Advertising

When advertising roles, we will make clear:

7. Our school's commitment to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children
8. That safeguarding checks will be undertaken
9. The safeguarding requirements and responsibilities of the role, such as the extent to which the role will involve contact with children
10. Whether or not the role is exempt from the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 and the amendments to the Exceptions Order 1975, 2013 and 2020. If the role is exempt, certain spent convictions and cautions are 'protected', so they do not need to be disclosed, and if they are disclosed, we cannot take them into account

Application forms

Our application forms will:

11. Include a statement saying that it is an offence to apply for the role if an applicant is barred from engaging in regulated activity relevant to children (where the role involves this type of regulated activity)
12. Include a copy of, or link to, our child protection and safeguarding policy and our policy on the employment of ex-offenders

Shortlisting

Our shortlisting process will involve at least 2 people and will:

13. Consider any inconsistencies and look for gaps in employment and reasons given for them
14. Explore all potential concerns

Once we have shortlisted candidates, we will ask shortlisted candidates to:

15. Complete a self-declaration of their criminal record or any information that would make them unsuitable to work with children, so that they have the opportunity to share relevant information and discuss it at interview stage. The information we will ask for includes:

2.1 If they have a criminal history

2.2 Whether they are included on the barred list

2.3 Whether they are prohibited from teaching

2.4 Information about any criminal offences committed in any country in line with the law as applicable in England and Wales

2.5 Any relevant overseas information

16. Sign a declaration confirming the information they have provided is true

We will also consider carrying out an online search on shortlisted candidates to help identify any incidents or issues that are publicly available online. Shortlisted candidates will be informed that we may carry out these checks as part of our due diligence process.

Seeking references and checking employment history

We will obtain references before interview. Any concerns raised will be explored further with referees and taken up with the candidate at interview.

When seeking references we will:

- Not accept open references (e.g. 'to whom it may concern')
- Not rely on applicants to obtain their reference
- Not accept reference from a family member
- Liaise directly with referees and verify any information contained within references with the referees
- Ensure any references are from the candidate's current employer and completed by a senior person. Where the referee is school based, we will ask for the reference to be confirmed by the headteacher/principal as accurate in respect to disciplinary investigations
- Obtain verification of the candidate's most recent relevant period of employment if they are not currently employed
- Secure a reference from the relevant employer from the last time the candidate worked with children if they are not currently working with children. If the applicant has never worked with children, then ensure a reference is from their current employer, training provider or education setting.
- Ensure electronic references originate from a legitimate source
- Contact referees to clarify where information is vague or insufficient information is provided

- Establish the reason for the applicant leaving their current or most recent post, and ensure any concerns are resolved satisfactorily before appointment is confirmed
- 2 Compare the information on the application form with that in the reference and take up any inconsistencies with the candidate
 - 3 Resolve any concerns before any appointment is confirmed

Interview and selection

When interviewing candidates, we will:

17. Probe any gaps in employment, or where the candidate has changed employment or location frequently, and ask candidates to explain this
18. Explore any potential areas of concern to determine the candidate's suitability to work with children
19. Record all information considered and decisions made

Proficiency in English

The school will ensure that all staff have a sufficient command of spoken and written English to safeguard and promote the welfare of the children in their care. This includes the ability to:

- Maintain accurate and clear records in English;
- Communicate effectively with colleagues, parents, and external agencies;
- Summon emergency assistance when required; and
- Understand and follow written and verbal instructions, including those relating to the safe administration of medicines, health and safety, and food hygiene.

This requirement applies to all posts where staff may be required to communicate with children, parents, or other professionals, or to maintain written records.

Pre-appointment vetting checks

We will record all information on the checks carried out in the school's single central record (SCR). Copies of these checks, where appropriate, will be held in individuals' personnel files. We follow requirements and best practice in retaining copies of these checks, as set out below.

New staff

All offers of appointment will be conditional until satisfactory completion of the necessary pre-employment checks. When appointing new staff, we will:

20. Verify their identity
21. Obtain (via the applicant) an enhanced DBS certificate, including children's barred list information for those who will be engaging in regulated activity. Where the school is subject to the EYFS framework, staff must not begin working within the EYFS setting until the enhanced DBS certificate including barred list information has been received.

22. Obtain a separate children's barred list check if an individual will start work in regulated activity before the DBS certificate is available, except where this is not permitted (including for work within settings covered by the EYFS framework).
23. Verify their mental and physical fitness to carry out their work responsibilities
24. Verify their right to work in the UK. We will keep a copy of this verification for the duration of the member of staff's employment and for 2 years afterwards
25. Verify their professional qualifications, as appropriate
26. Ensure they are not subject to a prohibition order if they are employed to be a teacher
27. Carry out further additional checks, as appropriate, on candidates who have lived or worked outside of the UK. These could include, where available:
 - 2.1 For all staff, including teaching positions: [criminal records checks for overseas applicants](#)
 - 2.2 For teaching positions, carry out any appropriate overseas checks and use the DfE's Check a teacher's record service to verify qualified teacher status, completion of induction/probation and any relevant prohibition, sanction or restriction.
 - 2.3 Check that candidates taking up a management position* are not subject to a prohibition from management (section 128) direction made by the secretary of state

** Management positions are most likely to include, but are not limited to, headteachers, principals and deputy/assistant headteachers.*

We will ensure that appropriate checks are carried out to ensure that individuals are not disqualified under the 2018 Childcare Disqualification Regulations and Childcare Act 2006. Where we take a decision that an individual falls outside of the scope of these regulations and we do not carry out such checks, we will retain a record of our assessment on the individual's personnel file. This will include our evaluation of any risks and control measures put in place, and any advice sought.

Regulated activity

28. KCSIE 2026 reflects changes made by the Crime and Policing Act 2026. Regulated activity includes paid or unpaid work involving teaching, training, instructing, caring for or supervising children, providing advice or guidance on their physical, emotional or educational wellbeing, or driving a vehicle only for children, when carried out frequently, on more than 3 days in a 30-day period, or overnight.
29. It also includes other paid work in a specified place such as a school where there is an opportunity for contact with children, when carried out at the frequency described above. The previous "supervision exemption" for volunteers has been removed.
30. Relevant personal care and health care provided by or under the supervision of a health care professional are regulated activity regardless of frequency. The school will apply the full legal definition in Schedule 4 of the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006, as amended, and KCSIE 2026.

Existing staff

In certain circumstances we will carry out all the relevant checks on existing staff as if the individual was a new member of staff. These circumstances are when:

- 31. There are concerns about an existing member of staff's suitability to work with children; or
- 32. An individual moves from a post that is not regulated activity to one that is; or
- 33. There has been a break in service of 12 weeks or more

We will refer to the DBS anyone who has harmed, or poses a risk of harm, to a child or vulnerable adult where:

- 34. We believe the individual has engaged in [relevant conduct](#); or
- 35. We believe the individual has received a caution or conviction for a relevant (automatic barring either with or without the right to make representations) offence, under the [Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 \(Prescribed Criteria and Miscellaneous Provisions\) Regulations 2009](#); or
- 36. We believe the 'harm test' is satisfied in respect of the individual (i.e. they may harm a child or vulnerable adult or put them at risk of harm); and
- 37. The individual has been removed from working in regulated activity (paid or unpaid) or would have been removed if they had not left

Agency and third-party staff

We will obtain written notification from any agency or third-party organisation that it has carried out the necessary safer recruitment checks that we would otherwise perform. We will also check that the person presenting themselves for work is the same person on whom the checks have been made.

Contractors

We will ensure that any contractor, or any employee of the contractor, who is to work at the school has had the appropriate level of DBS check (this includes contractors who are provided through a PFI or similar contract). This will be:

- 38. An enhanced DBS check with barred list information for contractors engaging in regulated activity
- 39. An enhanced DBS check, not including barred list information, for all other contractors who are not in regulated activity but whose work provides them with an opportunity for regular contact with children

For a self-employed contractor, the school will either obtain the appropriate DBS check or ask to see a certificate obtained by the self-employed person, ensuring that the level of check is appropriate to the role.

We will not keep copies of such checks for longer than 6 months.

Contractors who have not had any checks will not be allowed to work unsupervised or engage in regulated activity under any circumstances.

We will check the identity of all contractors and their staff on arrival at the school.

For self-employed contractors such as music teachers or sports coaches, we will ensure that appropriate checks are carried out to ensure that individuals are not disqualified under the 2018 Childcare Disqualification Regulations and Childcare Act 2006. Where we decide that an individual falls outside of the scope of these regulations and we do not carry out such checks, we will retain a record of our assessment. This will include our evaluation of any risks and control measures put in place, and any advice sought.

Trainee/student teachers

Where applicants for initial teacher training are salaried by us, we will ensure that all necessary checks are carried out.

Where trainee teachers are fee-funded, we will obtain written confirmation from the training provider that necessary checks have been carried out and that the trainee has been judged by the provider to be suitable to work with children.

In both cases, this includes checks to ensure that individuals are not disqualified under the 2018 Childcare Disqualification Regulations and Childcare Act 2006.

Volunteers

2026 change: the Crime and Policing Act 2026 removed the former supervision exemption for volunteers. The school will review existing volunteer arrangements against the revised definition of regulated activity and complete any additional barred-list/DBS checks required.

Volunteers will be assessed in accordance with KCSIE 2026. Any volunteer whose role involves teaching, training, instructing or supervising children frequently, on more than 3 days in a 30-day period, or overnight is now in regulated activity and requires an enhanced DBS check with children's barred list information.

40. Under no circumstances will a volunteer on whom no checks have been obtained be left unsupervised or allowed to work in regulated activity.
41. For volunteers in regulated activity, we will obtain an enhanced DBS check with children's barred list information. Where an existing volunteer became regulated activity from 1 September 2026 because of the Crime and Policing Act 2026, the school will ensure that their children's barred list status is checked.
42. For volunteers not in regulated activity, the school will carry out and record a written risk assessment and use professional judgement to decide what checks are appropriate. Depending on the role, this may include an enhanced DBS check without barred list information or a basic DBS check.
43. Where an individual meets the regulated-activity frequency threshold through volunteering across more than one setting, the school will liaise with the other setting(s) as appropriate so that an enhanced DBS check with barred list information is obtained and evidenced.
44. Where the volunteer works within provision covered by the EYFS framework, the volunteer will not begin work until the school has received the enhanced DBS certificate including children's

barred list information. Appropriate childcare-disqualification checks will also be completed where applicable.

Directors and Members

All directors and members will have an enhanced DBS check without barred list information.

They will have an enhanced DBS check with barred list information if working in regulated activity.

The chair of the board will have their DBS check countersigned by the secretary of state.

All proprietors, trustees, local governors and members will also have the following checks:

45. A section 128 check (to check prohibition on participation in management under [section 128 of the Education and Skills Act 2008](#)).
46. Identity
47. Right to work in the UK
48. Other checks deemed necessary if they have lived or worked outside the UK

Staff working in alternative provision settings

Where we place a pupil with an alternative provision provider, we obtain written confirmation from the provider that they have carried out the appropriate safeguarding checks on individuals working there that we would otherwise perform.

Adults who supervise pupils on work experience

When organising work experience, we will ensure that policies and procedures are in place to protect children from harm.

Where an adult providing teaching, training, instruction, care or supervision to a child on work experience does so frequently, on more than 3 days in a 30-day period, or overnight, the activity is regulated activity and the appropriate enhanced DBS check including children's barred list information will be required.

Pupils staying with host families

Where the school makes arrangements for pupils to be provided with care and accommodation by a host family to which they are not related (for example, during a foreign exchange visit), we will request enhanced DBS checks with barred list information on those people.

Where the school is organising such hosting arrangements overseas and host families cannot be checked in the same way, we will work with our partner schools abroad to ensure that similar assurances are undertaken prior to the visit.

Appendix F: Allegations of Abuse Made Against Staff – Policy and Procedures

KCSIE 2026 update: this procedure applies to staff, supply teachers, trainee teachers, volunteers and contractors. Where an individual is supplied or placed by a third party, the school and that organisation share safeguarding responsibilities; the school will gather the facts and manage the safeguarding process in liaison with the third party and the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO).

Allegations against staff (including low-level concerns) policy

Section 1: allegations that may meet the harms threshold

This section applies to all cases in which it is alleged that a current member of staff, including a supply teacher, volunteer or contractor, has:

- 49. Behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child, and/or
- 50. Possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child, and/or
- 51. Behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates they may pose a risk of harm to children, and/or
- 52. Behaved or may have behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children – this includes behaviour taking place both inside and outside of school

If we're in any doubt as to whether a concern meets the harm threshold, we will consult our local authority designated officer (LADO).

We will deal with any allegation of abuse quickly, in a fair and consistent way that provides effective child protection while also supporting the individual who is the subject of the allegation.

A 'case manager' will lead any investigation. This will be the headteacher or a designated member of the senior leadership team, or the chair of directors where the headteacher is the subject of the allegation. The case manager will be identified at the earliest opportunity.

Our procedures for dealing with allegations will be applied with common sense and judgement.

If we receive an allegation of an incident happening while an individual or organisation was using the school premises to run activities for children, we will follow our safeguarding policies and procedures and inform our LADO.

Suspension of the accused until the case is resolved.

Suspension of the accused will not be the default position, and will only be considered in cases where there is reason to suspect that a child or other children is/are at risk of harm, or the case is so serious that there might be grounds for dismissal. In such cases, we will only suspend an individual if we have considered all other options available and there is no reasonable alternative.

Based on an assessment of risk, we will consider alternatives such as:

- 53. Redeployment within the school so that the individual does not have direct contact with the child or children concerned
- 54. Providing an assistant to be present when the individual has contact with children
- 55. Redeploying the individual to alternative work in the school so that they do not have unsupervised access to children
- 56. Moving the child or children to classes where they will not come into contact with the individual, making it clear that this is not a punishment and parents/carers have been consulted
- 57. Temporarily redeploying the individual to another role

If in doubt, the case manager will seek views from the school's personnel adviser and the designated officer at the local authority, as well as the police and children's social care where they have been involved.

Definitions for outcomes of allegation investigations

- 58. **Substantiated:** there is sufficient evidence to prove the allegation
- 59. **Malicious:** there is sufficient evidence to disprove the allegation and there has been a deliberate act to deceive, or to cause harm to the subject of the allegation
- 60. **False:** there is sufficient evidence to disprove the allegation
- 61. **Unsubstantiated:** there is insufficient evidence to either prove or disprove the allegation (this does not imply guilt or innocence)
- 62. **Unfounded:** to reflect cases where there is no evidence or proper basis which supports the allegation being made

Procedure for dealing with allegations

In the event of an allegation that meets the criteria above, the case manager will take the following steps:

- 63. Conduct basic enquiries in line with local procedures to establish the facts to help determine whether there is any foundation to the allegation before carrying on with the steps below
- 64. Discuss the allegation with the designated officer at the local authority. This is to consider the nature, content and context of the allegation and agree a course of action, including whether further enquiries are necessary to enable a decision on how to proceed, and whether it is necessary to involve the police and/or children's social care services. (The case manager may, on occasion, consider it necessary to involve the police *before* consulting the designated officer – for example, if the accused individual is deemed to be an immediate risk to children or there is evidence of a possible criminal offence. In such cases, the case manager will notify the designated officer as soon as practicably possible after contacting the police)
- 65. Inform the accused individual of the concerns or allegations and likely course of action as soon as possible after speaking to the designated officer (and the police or children's social care services, where necessary). Where the police and/or children's social care services are involved,

the case manager will only share such information with the individual as has been agreed with those agencies

66. Where appropriate (in the circumstances described above), carefully consider whether suspension of the individual from contact with children at the school is justified or whether alternative arrangements such as those outlined above can be put in place. Advice will be sought from the designated officer, police and/or children's social care services, as appropriate
67. Where the case manager is concerned about the welfare of other children in the community or the individual's family, they will discuss these concerns with the DSL and make a risk assessment of the situation. If necessary, the DSL may make a referral to children's social care
68. **If immediate suspension is considered necessary**, agree and record the rationale for this with the designated officer. The record will include information about the alternatives to suspension that have been considered, and why they were rejected. Written confirmation of the suspension will be provided to the individual facing the allegation or concern within 1 working day, and the individual will be given a named contact at the school and their contact details
69. **If it is decided that no further action is to be taken** in regard to the subject of the allegation or concern, record this decision and the justification for it and agree with the designated officer what information should be put in writing to the individual and by whom, as well as what action should follow both in respect of the individual and those who made the initial allegation
70. **If it is decided that further action is needed**, take steps as agreed with the designated officer to initiate the appropriate action in school and/or liaise with the police and/or children's social care services as appropriate
71. Provide effective support for the individual facing the allegation or concern, including appointing a named representative to keep them informed of the progress of the case and considering what other support is appropriate.
72. Inform the parents or carers of the child/children involved about the allegation as soon as possible if they do not already know (following agreement with children's social care services and/or the police, if applicable). The case manager will also inform the parents or carers of the requirement to maintain confidentiality about any allegations made against teachers (where this applies) while investigations are ongoing. Any parent or carer who wishes to have the confidentiality restrictions removed in respect of a teacher will be advised to seek legal advice
73. Keep the parents or carers of the child/children involved informed of the progress of the case (only in relation to their child – no information will be shared regarding the staff member)
74. Make a referral to the DBS where it is thought that the individual facing the allegation or concern has engaged in conduct that harmed or is likely to harm a child, or if the individual otherwise poses a risk of harm to a child

If the school is made aware that the secretary of state has made an interim prohibition order in respect of an individual, we will immediately suspend that individual from teaching, pending the findings of the investigation by the Teaching Regulation Agency.

Where the police are involved, wherever possible the school will ask the police at the start of the investigation to obtain consent from the individuals involved to share their statements and evidence for use in the school's disciplinary process, should this be required at a later point.

Additional considerations for supply teachers and all contracted staff

If there are concerns or an allegation is made against someone not directly employed by the school, such as a supply teacher or contracted staff member provided by an agency, we will take the actions below in addition to our standard procedures.

75. We will not decide to stop using an individual due to safeguarding concerns without finding out the facts and liaising with our LADO to determine a suitable outcome

76. The board of directors will discuss with the agency whether it is appropriate to suspend the individual, or redeploy them to another part of the school, while the school carries out the investigation

77. We will involve the agency fully, but the school will take the lead in collecting the necessary information and providing it to the LADO as required

78. We will address issues such as information sharing, to ensure any previous concerns or allegations known to the agency are taken into account (we will do this, for example, as part of the allegations management meeting or by liaising directly with the agency where necessary)

When using an agency, we will inform them of our process for managing allegations, and keep them updated about our policies as necessary, and will invite the agency's HR manager or equivalent to meetings as appropriate.

Timescales

We will deal with all allegations as quickly and effectively as possible and will endeavour to comply with the following timescales, where reasonably practicable:

79. Any cases where it is clear immediately that the allegation is unsubstantiated or malicious should be resolved within 1 week

80. If the nature of an allegation does not require formal disciplinary action, appropriate action should be taken within 3 working days

81. If a disciplinary hearing is required and can be held without further investigation, this should be held within 15 working days

However, these are objectives only and where they are not met, we will endeavour to take the required action as soon as possible thereafter.

Specific actions

Action following a criminal investigation or prosecution

The case manager will discuss with the local authority's designated officer whether any further action, including disciplinary action, is appropriate and, if so, how to proceed, taking into account information provided by the police and/or children's social care services.

Conclusion of a case where the allegation is substantiated

If the allegation is substantiated and the individual is dismissed or the school ceases to use their services, or the individual resigns or otherwise ceases to provide their services, the school will

consider making a referral to the DBS for consideration of whether inclusion on the barred lists is required.

If the individual concerned is a member of teaching staff, the school will consider whether to refer the matter to the Teaching Regulation Agency to consider prohibiting the individual from teaching.

Individuals returning to work after suspension

If it is decided on the conclusion of a case that an individual who has been suspended can return to work, the case manager will consider how best to facilitate this.

The case manager will also consider how best to manage the individual's contact with the child or children who made the allegation, if they are still attending the school.

Unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious reports

If a report is:

82. Determined to be unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious, the DSL will consider the appropriate next steps. If they consider that the child and/or person who made the allegation is in need of help, or the allegation may have been a cry for help, a referral to children's social care may be appropriate

83. Shown to be deliberately invented, or malicious, the school will consider whether any disciplinary action is appropriate against the individual(s) who made it

Unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious allegations

If an allegation is:

84. Determined to be unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious, the LADO and case manager will consider the appropriate next steps. If they consider that the child and/or person who made the allegation is in need of help, or the allegation may have been a cry for help, a referral to children's social care may be appropriate

85. Shown to be deliberately invented, or malicious, the school will consider whether any disciplinary action is appropriate against the individual(s) who made it

Confidentiality and information sharing

The school will make every effort to maintain confidentiality and guard against unwanted publicity while an allegation is being investigated or considered.

The case manager will take advice from the LADO, police and children's social care services, as appropriate, to agree:

- Who needs to know about the allegation and what information can be shared
- How to manage speculation, leaks and gossip, including how to make parents or carers of a child/children involved aware of their obligations with respect to confidentiality
- What, if any, information can be reasonably given to the wider community to reduce speculation
- How to manage press interest if, and when, it arises

Record-keeping

The case manager will maintain clear records about any case where the allegation or concern meets the criteria above and store them on the individual's confidential personnel file for the duration of the case.

The records of any allegation that, following an investigation, is found to be malicious or false will be deleted from the individual's personnel file (unless the individual consents for the records to be retained on the file).

For all other allegations (which are not found to be malicious or false), the following information will be kept on the file of the individual concerned:

- A clear and comprehensive summary of the allegation
- Details of how the allegation was followed up and resolved
- Notes of any action taken, decisions reached and the outcome
- A declaration on whether the information will be referred to in any future reference

In these cases, the school will provide a copy to the individual, in agreement with children's social care or the police as appropriate.

We will retain records at least until the individual has reached normal pension age, or for 10 years from the date of the allegation if that is longer.

References

When providing employer references, we will:

86. Not refer to any allegation that has been found to be false, unfounded, unsubstantiated or malicious, or any repeated allegations which have all been found to be false, unfounded, unsubstantiated or malicious

87. Include substantiated allegations, provided that the information is factual and does not include opinions

Learning lessons

After any cases where the allegations are *substantiated*, the case manager will review the circumstances of the case with the local authority's designated officer to determine whether there are any improvements that we can make to the school's procedures or practice to help prevent similar events in the future.

This will include consideration of (as applicable):

- Issues arising from the decision to suspend the member of staff
- The duration of the suspension
- Whether or not the suspension was justified
- The use of suspension when the individual is subsequently reinstated. We will consider how future investigations of a similar nature could be carried out without suspending the individual

For all other cases, the case manager will consider the facts and determine whether any improvements can be made.

Non-recent allegations

Abuse can be reported, no matter how long ago it happened.

We will report any non-recent allegations made by a child to the LADO in line with our local authority's procedures for dealing with non-recent allegations.

Where an adult makes an allegation to the school that they were abused as a child, we will advise the individual to report the allegation to the police.

Section 2: concerns that do not meet the harm threshold

This section applies to all concerns (including allegations) about members of staff, including supply teachers, trainee teachers, volunteers and contractors, which do not meet the harm threshold set out in section 1 above.

Concerns may arise through, for example:

- 88. Suspicion
- 89. Complaint
- 90. Safeguarding concern or allegation from another member of staff
- 91. Disclosure made by a child, parent or other adult within or outside the school
- 92. Pre-employment vetting checks

We recognise the importance of responding to and dealing with any concerns in a timely manner to safeguard the welfare of children.

Definition of low-level concerns

The term 'low-level' concern is any concern – no matter how small – that an adult working in or on behalf of the school may have acted in a way that:

- 93. Is inconsistent with the staff code of conduct, including inappropriate conduct outside of work, **and**
- 94. Does not meet the allegations threshold or is otherwise not considered serious enough to consider a referral to the designated officer at the local authority

Examples of such behaviour could include, but are not limited to:

- 95. Being overly friendly with children
- 96. Having favourites
- 97. Taking photographs of children on their mobile phone
- 98. Engaging with a child on a one-to-one basis in a secluded area or behind a closed door
- 99. Humiliating pupils

Sharing low-level concerns

We recognise the importance of creating a culture of openness, trust and transparency to encourage all staff to confidentially share low-level concerns so that they can be addressed appropriately.

We will create this culture by:

- 100. Ensuring staff are clear about what appropriate behaviour is, and are confident in distinguishing expected and appropriate behaviour from concerning, problematic or inappropriate behaviour, in themselves and others
- 101. Empowering staff to share any low-level concerns as per section 7.7 of this policy
- 102. Empowering staff to self-refer
- 103. Addressing unprofessional behaviour and supporting the individual to correct it at an early stage
- 104. Providing a responsive, sensitive and proportionate handling of such concerns when they are raised
- 105. Helping to identify any weakness in the school's safeguarding system

Responding to low-level concerns

If the concern is raised via a third party, the headteacher will collect evidence where necessary by speaking:

- 106. Directly to the person who raised the concern, unless it has been raised anonymously
- 107. To the individual involved and any witnesses

The headteacher will use the information collected to categorise the type of behaviour and determine any further action, in line with the school's staff code of conduct. The headteacher will be the ultimate decision-maker in respect of all low-level concerns, though they may wish to collaborate with the DSL.

Record keeping

All low-level concerns will be recorded in writing. In addition to details of the concern raised, records will include the context in which the concern arose, any action taken and the rationale for decisions and action taken.

Records will be:

- 108. Kept confidential, held securely and handled in accordance with the Data Protection Act 2018, UK GDPR and the Data (Use and Access) Act 2025.
- 109. Reviewed so that potential patterns of concerning, problematic or inappropriate behaviour can be identified. Where a pattern of such behaviour is identified, we will decide on a course of action, either through our disciplinary procedures or, where a pattern of behaviour moves from a concern to meeting the harms threshold as described in section 1 of this appendix, we will refer it to the designated officer at the local authority

110. Retained at least until the individual leaves employment at the school

Where a low-level concern relates to a supply teacher or contractor, we will notify the individual's employer, so any potential patterns of inappropriate behaviour can be identified.

References

We will not include low-level concerns in references unless:

111. The concern (or group of concerns) has met the threshold for referral to the designated officer at the local authority and is found to be substantiated; and/or

112. The concern (or group of concerns) relates to issues which would ordinarily be included in a reference, such as misconduct or poor performance

