Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy

Review Cycle	Date of Current Policy	Author(s) of Current Policy	Review Date
Annually	September 2026	Anne-Marie Forde	September 2027 or following new legislation

Ratification and key contacts:

Role	Name	Email
Chair of Governors	Carol Platteuw	carolplatteuw@theswanageschool.co.uk
Safeguarding Governor	Tanya Hamilton-Fletcher	tanyahamiltonfletcher@theswanageschool.co.uk
Head Teacher	Jenny Maraspin	jennymaraspin@theswanageschool.co.uk
Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)	Anne-Marie Forde	annemarieforde@theswanageschool.co.uk
Deputy DSL(s)	Steph Humby	Stephhumby@theswanageschool.co.uk
	Kara Lock	Karalock@theswanageschool.co.uk
	Michelle Smith	Michellesmith@theswanageschool.co.uk
	Mike Kirkham	Mikekirkham@theswanageschool.co.uk
	Richard Foster	Richardfoster@theswanageschool.co.uk
	Jenny Maraspin	jennymaraspin@theswanageschool.co.uk
Designated Teacher for Children in Care	Sally Emms	sallyemms@theswanageschool.co.uk
Mental Health Pastoral Lead	Anne-Marie Forde	annemarieforde@theswanageschool.co.uk
Prevent Lead	Anne-Marie Forde	annemarieforde@theswanageschool.co.uk
Medical/Allergy Lead:	Sally Emms	sallyemms@theswanageschool.co.uk
The key safeguarding responsibilities within each of the roles above are set out in Keeping Children Safe in Education (2026)		

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 The Swanage 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.

The Swanage 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 the 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)
- Use of reasonable force and other restrictive interventions guidance
- Working together to improve school attendance
- ID checking guidelines for Standard/Enhanced DBS check applications from 22 April 2025 - GOV.UK
- Local Guidance from the Local Safeguarding Children Partnership: Dorset SCP Library
- Prevent duty guidance: England and Wales (2023) - GOV.UK
- Generative artificial intelligence (AI) in education - GOV.UK

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

- Whistleblowing Policy
- Code of Conduct for Staff
- Behaviour Policy
- Child on Child abuse Policy
- E-Safety and ICT Policy
- Mobile Phone Policy
- Children Looked After Policy
- Attendance Policy
- Health and Safety

Through regular monitoring, the Headteacher should ensure that the above policies and procedures, adopted by the governing body, 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 the school's equality statement and measurable objectives. Equality Information | The Swanage School

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 SEND Policy.

The school also adheres to the principals 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.

1.4 Overall Aims

This policy will contribute to the safeguarding of children at the school by:

- Clarifying safeguarding expectations for members of the education setting's community, staff, volunteers, governing body, 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.

The Swanage School is named as a relevant agency in the Local Safeguarding Partnership (Dorset Safeguarding Children Partnership). This policy sets out its statutory duty to co-operate, follow and comply with published arrangements as set out by the Dorset 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.
- 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 Code of conduct; safeguarding response to children who go missing or are absent from education; and the role of the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL).
- All staff will know who and how to contact the DSL and any deputies, the Chair of Governors and the Governor 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.

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 school website, our newsletters, the notice board in reception and on posters throughout the school. We also have a confidential safeguarding mailbox safeguarding@theswanageschool.co.uk.

- The DSL is a senior member of staff who undertakes lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection within the setting.
- The DSL (and any deputies) have undertaken Level 3 Safeguarding Training provided through the Pan Dorset Children Safeguarding Partnership.
- The DSL works with the Headteacher, 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 Governing Body

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 school'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 Governor will liaise with the Headteacher and the DSL to produce an annual report for governors and complete the annual S175/157 safeguarding audit from Dorset 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 Dorset 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)

- 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 (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

The governing body will ensure that all staff members undergo the National College 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 training provided by the Dorset Safeguarding Children's Partnership 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 Dorset Safeguarding Children's Partnership and Dorset 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 governing body 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 KCSIE 2026, Part 1 (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.
- Governors and trustees receive appropriate safeguarding and child protection training at induction.

1.7 Safeguarding in the curriculum

The 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);
- 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 Council

1.8 Safer recruitment and safer working practice

1.8.1 - Safer recruitment

The 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.

- 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, and 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 the 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 (KCSIE 2026 p98).

The school cannot request an enhanced DBS check with barred list information from a work experience provider for staff supervising children aged 16 to 17; instead, the school will seek assurance that the placement provider has appropriate safeguarding policies and procedures in place to protect children from harm, before any placement begins (KCSIE 2026 p98).

As part of the placement planning process, good practice for all children and young people, the school will explore with the placement provider whether they are aware of any individual within their employment, or otherwise connected with the placement, who may pose a risk to children. The school understands that placement providers may be unable to disclose detailed information about individuals who may pose a risk to children due to data protection, confidentiality or employment law considerations. However, the school will seek appropriate assurance that any known risks have been assessed and are being effectively managed, and that robust safeguarding arrangements are in place to protect children throughout the placement. The school will only proceed with a placement where it is satisfied that appropriate measures are in place to mitigate identified risks**.**

1.8.3 – Visitors

All visitors complete a signing in/out process, wear a school visitor 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)

Where the school's premises are hired or rented to another organisation, the 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

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.

1.8.6 - Use of restrictive interventions

At The Swanage 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 is 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 can be found in our behaviour policy. TSS Behaviour Exclusion Attendance Policy

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 handbook, code of conduct and staff notice boards).
- TSS Whistleblowing Policy

PART 2: Procedures

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.

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 The Swanage School children can raise their concerns via Not@TSS, and they will be treated seriously.

2.2 Information Sharing

The school is committed to having 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'.

The school recognises that effective safeguarding relies upon timely and appropriate information sharing. Information will be shared where necessary to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and in accordance with safeguarding duties set out in Information Sharing Duty Statutory Guidance for Safeguarding organisation and their practitioners 2026.

All information sharing decisions will be made on a case-by-case basis, ensuring that any information shared is necessary, proportionate and relevant to the safeguarding purpose for which it is shared.

Staff at the school are aware that:

- Data protection legislation provides lawful bases and conditions for the sharing of personal and special category data where this is necessary for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children.
- The Information Sharing Duty under section 16LA of the Children Act 2004 requires relevant organisations to share information where it may help another organisation or practitioner exercise their safeguarding and child welfare functions, including assessing need, making decisions, providing support, or taking action to safeguard and promote the welfare of a child.
- Information relevant to safeguarding and promoting welfare may include contextual, historical, partial or pattern-based information where this contributes to understanding a child's circumstances, needs or risks.

Data protection legislation does not prevent the sharing of information for safeguarding and child welfare purposes.

The school will be transparent with children and parent/carers about information sharing wherever it is appropriate and safe to do so, ensuring that there is transparency around why information is being shared, what might be shared and how it will be used. The school will ensure they accurately record in their respective case management system what has been shared, who with and why. However,

consent is not required where there is a lawful basis to share information for the purpose of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children.

There may be circumstances where information is shared without notifying children and parent/carers, including where:

- seeking consent would place a child at risk of harm;
- obtaining consent would prejudice the prevention, detection or prosecution of a crime;
- it is not reasonable or practicable to obtain consent;
- timely information sharing may assist another organisation to assess need, provide support or take action to safeguard and promote the welfare of a child; or
- there is a statutory duty or other legal basis requiring information to be shared.

The school recognises that, under the Information Sharing Duty, information should ordinarily be shared where it may help another organisation or practitioner to assess need, make decisions, provide support or take action to safeguard and promote the welfare of a child, including where a child may present a risk to others. The school may also request information from other organisations with safeguarding responsibilities, and the receiving organisation must determine if the information sharing duty applies and decide what information is appropriate to share.

Information will ordinarily be shared where the Information Sharing Duty applies. It will only be withheld in exceptional circumstances where, having exercised professional judgement, a practitioner concludes that sharing would be likely to cause greater detriment to the child than not sharing it, or where another lawful exemption applies.

In complex cases, the school will seek advice from the Designated Safeguarding Lead, Data Protection Officer and/or legal services as appropriate.
The school recognises that concerns about data protection, confidentiality or information governance must never prevent the sharing of information where this is necessary to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.

2.3 Identifying and monitoring the needs of vulnerable learners.

The DSL and Deputy DSLs 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.

The 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.

The 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 of criminality, the non-statutory guidance when-to-call-the-police--guidance-for-schools-and-colleges.pdf (npcc.police.uk) can be helpful or contact the local PCSO/School Link Officer/Neighbourhood Team.

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

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

The 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).

The 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 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 Looked After Child
- 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 The Swanage 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 The Swanage 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 Dorset Council's list of alternative provision providers These can be accessed through the Dorset Council Nexus Site.

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 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.

The school will follow the guidance detailed in Children Missing Education (2016), Working together to improve school attendance 2026 and Dorset Council's policy for Children Missing from Education Children Missing Education Policy 2026.pdf. 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, the 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, the school will notify the Local Authority when a pupil's name is deleted from the admission register. Safeguarding concerns will be shared with Dorset Attendance and Inclusion Service and where required the school will contact the Family Support and Advice Line for additional support from children's services 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**

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 KCSIE (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 Governors, 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 KCSIE (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 provides a clear procedure for sharing low level concerns- see Behaviour Policy.

- Reports should be made to the DSL (or the head teacher if it is regarding the DSL).
- The 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 KCSIE Part 1 (DfE 2026); the NSPCC website - Types of Abuse.

Localised resources for education settings can be accessed through Dorset Safeguarding Children's Partnership and Dorset 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)
- 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; the 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 KCSIE. 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 Dorset Harmful Sexual Behaviour Protocol – Dorset Safeguarding Children Partnership 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.

The 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) and Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk). 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
- The Lucy Faithful Foundation's, Shore Space, offers a confidential chat service for teenagers worried about sexual behaviour. Home - Shore

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

The 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.
3.3.5 Extra Familial Harm Toolkit – Dorset SCP Library

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).

The 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
- being committed to child and parent participation

The 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 leaner 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.

- We utilise the Mental Health in Schools Team (MHST) for early intervention and advice, and signpost staff, learners and families to NHS Every Mind Matters, KOOTH, Papyrus, and the Hub of Hope, the UK's mental health support database (KCSIE 2026, paras 230-232).

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.

The 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 the school's policy on the use of mobile smart technology in the E-safety, Mobile Phone and ICT Policy.
- 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.
- The school operates as a mobile phone-free environment by default; pupils do not have access to their mobile phone during the school day, including lessons, the time between lessons, breaktimes and lunchtime, other than by exception. [See the school's Mobile Phone Policy for full details.]
- Paragraph 162 to 182 of KCSIE 2026 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, 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

The 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, in line with Appendix E of this policy; and
- 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 reproduced within this policy. Staff should refer to KCSIE 2026. In line with statutory guidance, all staff must read Part One: Safeguarding Information for All Staff in full and follow the school's safeguarding and child protection procedures. The Part One: Overview for All Staff document may be used as a supplementary reference but does not replace the requirement to read Part One.

Access to local guidance can be found here: Dorset SCP Library

In recognition that the threshold of child protection is 'likely to suffer' significant harm, the 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 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 Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)

The school will ensure that early help intervention is provided as soon as a concern of exploitation is identified.

- If the learner is at risk of CSE or there is intelligence which indicates that the learner or peer group are at risk of CSE, the school will share information with the relevant police force. This information will support proactive activity to disrupt criminal activity in relation to sexual exploitation.
- If the learner is at risk of CCE information should be shared with the police. Targeted support maybe available to disrupt learners from getting involved with criminality.

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
- Dorset Domestic Abuse

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

The 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 regard109 to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism".110 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 an assessment of need is undertaken and the child's needs are being adequately met.

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

The 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, the 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).

Safeguarding Response to Mental Health and Child on Child Abuse

***All staff should be aware that 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* (KCSIE, 2026)**

***All staff should recognise that children are capable of abusing their peers. All staff should be clear about their settings's policy and procedures with regard to child-on-child abuse* (KCSIE, 2026)**

There is a concern about a learner's mental health

You are made aware of an incident or pattern of child-on-child abuse

***Only appropriately trained professionals should attempt to make a diagnosis of a mental health problem. Staff however, are well placed to observe children day-to-day and identify those whose behaviour suggests that they may be experiencing a mental health problem or be at risk of developing one*. (KCSIE, 2026)**

Secure the safety of the learner(s) involved and source support for any other young people affected

Record the concern/incident in line with your setting's safeguarding and child protection policy, DSL and deputies are notified

The concern is reviewed by the DSL and safeguarding team. Information should be cross-referenced with attendance, behaviour records, attainment and any safeguarding and child protection concerns.

Possible examples of peer on peer abuse
- **Bullying (and cyberbullying)**
- **Physical abuse**
- **Sexual violence and sexual harassment**
- **Upskirting**
- **Sexting**
- **Initiation/hazing type violence and rituals**

Additional guidance used to respond to the concern:
- ***Mental health and behaviour in schools* (link)**
- ***Promoting children and young people's mental health and wellbeing* (link)**

Concern and need reviewed alongside learner and family

Concern can be managed internally through setting-based early help, support and signposting.

Concern requires additional support from a targeted agency or Primary Mental Health Specialist.

Child protection concern that requires a referral to social care for an assessment under s.17 or s.47 of the Children's Act 1989. School may also refer directly to CAMHs.

Outcomes

Additional guidance used to respond to the concern
- ***Advice for Schools and Colleges on Responding to Sexting Incidents* (link)**
- ***Sexual Behaviours Traffic Light Tool* (link)**
- ***Preventing and Tackling Bullying* (link)**
- ***NPCC: When to call the police* (link)**

Outcomes

Concerns managed internally through pastoral support, contextual safeguarding, restorative approaches, RSE/PSHE. Setting informs parents/carers of incident and actions.

Repeat incidents or that of moderate concern – Setting liaises with parents/carers. Consider seeking consent and advice for targeted/specialist services to support all learners involved in the incident(s).

Clear child protection concerns/criminal issue. Make a referral to social care and/or the police for consideration of a statutory assessment.

All actions, risk assessments and responses should be recorded on the Safeguarding/Child Protection file. Plans/risk assessments should be regularly reviewed or on any occasion another concern is raised.

Appendix **B**

Multi-Agency Contacts for Safeguarding in Education.

If you have concerns about a child/young person in Dorset:

If a child is at immediate risk call the POLICE	**POLICE** 999 for non-urgent matters contact the police on 101
To make an URGENT referral to Children's Social Care	i.e., a child is likely to suffer or is suffering significant harm, call the Family Support and Advice Line on 01305 228558
To make a NON-URGENT referral to Children's Social Care.	Contact the Family Support and Advice Line on 01305 228558
To raise concerns and ask for advice about radicalisation (also contact Family Support and Advice Line).	Police Prevent Team - 01202 222777 prevent@dorset.pnn.police.uk Local Authority Prevent Lead – Kris Pearse 01202 868302
	Dorset Education Advice Line (DEAL) 01305 228558

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

To raise concerns and seek guidance regarding the behaviour of an individual who works with children.	**Local Authority Designated Officer - (LADO)** Allegations Against Staff - Dorset Safeguarding Children Partnership

For information, advice, and guidance in relation to safeguarding policy and procedures: Contact the Dorset Safeguarding Childrens Partnership dorsetscp@dorsetcouncil.gov.uk Or the Dorset Council Safeguarding and Standards Advisors for Schools: Safeguardingandstandardsadvisors@dorsetcouncil.gov.uk	
Child sexual exploitation & child criminal exploitation	Child sexual exploitation | Dorset Police Child criminal exploitation | Child abuse | Dorset Police
Child Missing from Education	Dorset Attendance Service (Inclusion) | Dorset Nexus
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	0808 2000 247
Young Carers – advice and support.	Dorset Young Carers Service - Dorset Council Contact the Family Support and Advice Line to discuss what support is available
CAMHS	CAMHS Gateway CAMHS Gateway – CAMHS Dorset Telephone: 0300 0191 770
Whistleblowing professional policy	**NSPCC Whistleblowing hotline** 0800 028 0285 help@nspcc.org.uk
Advice around harmful sexual behaviour.	Please contact the Family Support and Advice Line on 01305 228558
	3.3.2 Harmful Sexual Behaviour – Dorset SCP Library

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 disproportionally 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.

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.

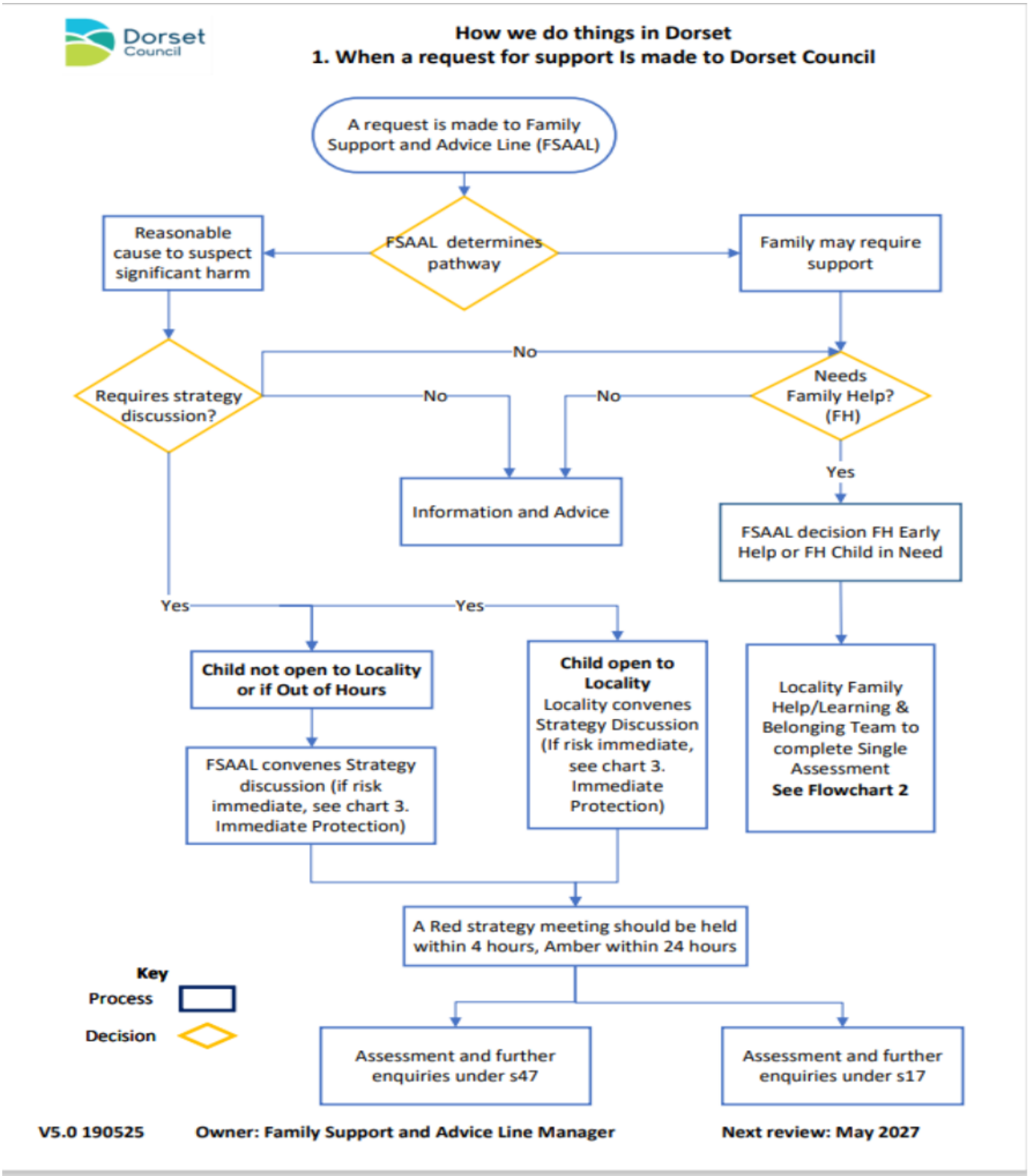
Emotional abuse: the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to a child that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. This 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.

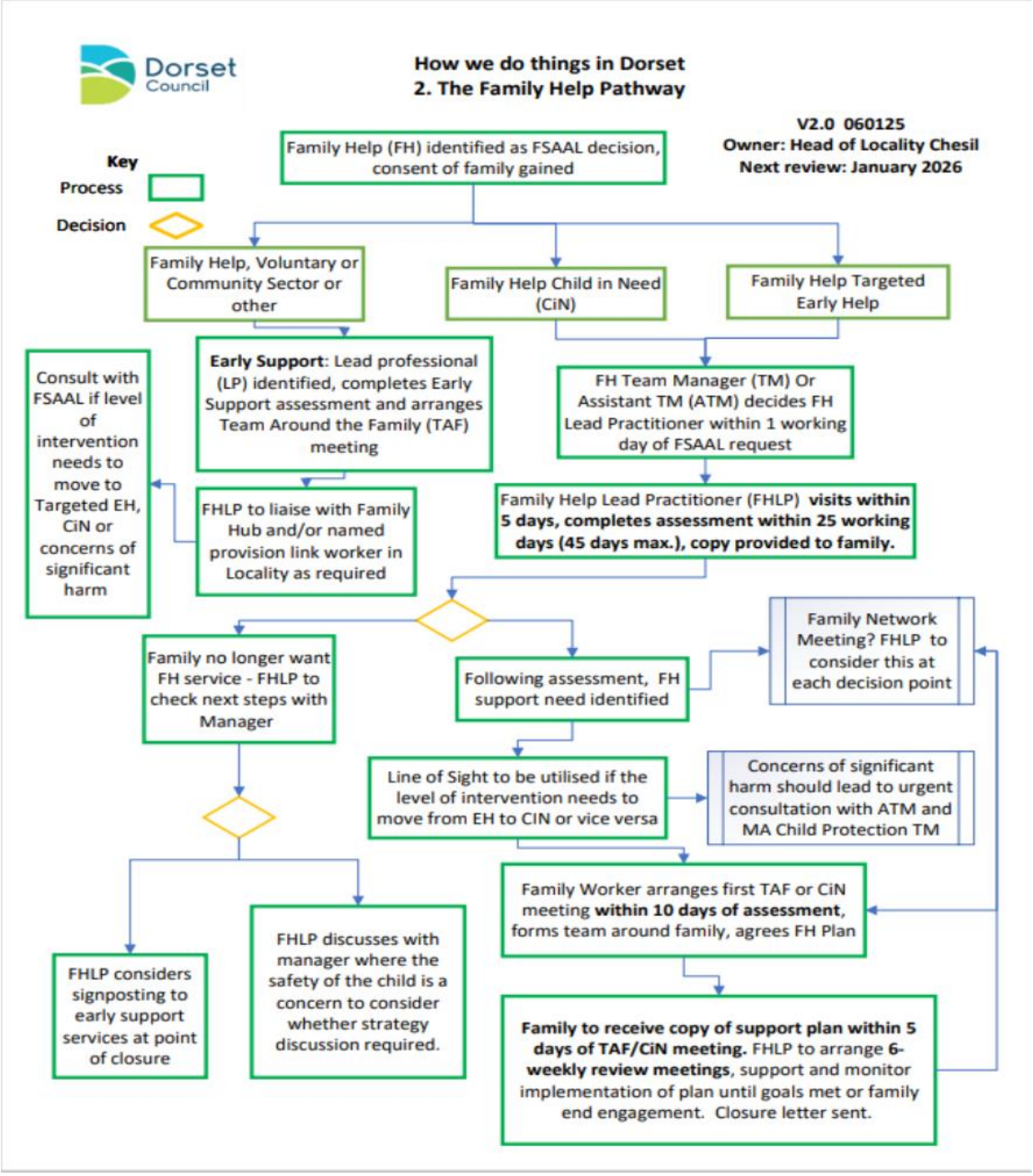
Sexual abuse: involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example rape or penetration with an object) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing. They 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 (including via the internet). Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children.

The Centre of expertise on child sexual abuse has useful resources and training Home | CSA Centre.

Appendix E:


Dorset Council
How we do things in Dorset
1. When a request for support Is made to Dorset Council
A request is made to Family Support and Advice Line (FSAAL)
FSAAL determines pathway
Reasonable cause to suspect significant harm
Family may require support
Requires strategy discussion?
No
No
No
Needs Family Help? (FH)
Yes
Information and Advice
FSAAL decision FH Early Help or FH Child in Need
Yes
Yes
Child not open to Locality or if Out of Hours
Child open to Locality
Locality convenes Strategy Discussion (If risk immediate, see chart 3. Immediate Protection)
Locality Family Help/Learning & Belonging Team to complete Single Assessment
See Flowchart 2
FSAAL convenes Strategy discussion (if risk immediate, see chart 3. Immediate Protection)
A Red strategy meeting should be held within 4 hours, Amber within 24 hours
Key
Process
Decision
Assessment and further enquiries under s47
Assessment and further enquiries under s17
V5.0 190525
Owner: Family Support and Advice Line Manager
Next review: May 2027

Appendix F:


Dorset Council
How we do things in Dorset
2. The Family Help Pathway
V2.0 060125
Owner: Head of Locality Chesil
Next review: January 2026
Key
Process
Decision
Family Help (FH) identified as FSAAL decision, consent of family gained
Family Help, Voluntary or Community Sector or other
Family Help Child in Need (CiN)
Family Help Targeted Early Help
Early Support: Lead professional (LP) identified, completes Early Support assessment and arranges Team Around the Family (TAF) meeting
FH Team Manager (TM) Or Assistant TM (ATM) decides FH Lead Practitioner within 1 working day of FSAAL request
Consult with FSAAL if level of intervention needs to move to Targeted EH, CiN or concerns of significant harm
FHLP to liaise with Family Hub and/or named provision link worker in Locality as required
Family Help Lead Practitioner (FHLP) visits within 5 days, completes assessment within 25 working days (45 days max.), copy provided to family.
Family no longer want FH service - FHLP to check next steps with Manager
Following assessment, FH support need identified
Family Network Meeting? FHLP to consider this at each decision point
Line of Sight to be utilised if the level of intervention needs to move from EH to CIN or vice versa
Concerns of significant harm should lead to urgent consultation with ATM and MA Child Protection TM
Family Worker arranges first TAF or CiN meeting within 10 days of assessment, forms team around family, agrees FH Plan
FHLP considers signposting to early support services at point of closure
FHLP discusses with manager where the safety of the child is a concern to consider whether strategy discussion required.
Family to receive copy of support plan within 5 days of TAF/CiN meeting. FHLP to arrange 6-weekly review meetings, support and monitor implementation of plan until goals met or family end engagement. Closure letter sent.

Appendix G:

Additional Useful Links

Dorset - BCP Safeguarding Children Partnership and the Dorset Safeguarding Children Partnership

PDSCP Resources

Dorset Council – Worried About a Child

Continuum-of-Need-Final-07.05.2025.pdf

Allegations Against Staff

Mental Health

Mental health and behaviour in schools guidance

NSPCC: https://www.nspcc.org.uk/keeping-children-safe/childrens-mental-health/

Mind: https://www.mind.org.uk/

Kooth: https://www.kooth.com/

Papyrus: https://www.papyrus-uk.org/suicide-prevention/

Child on Child Abuse

Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Between Children in Schools and Colleges (DfE

September 2021)

Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: how to respond to an incident

Home - Shore

Resources for education settings | CSA Centre

Domestic Abuse

Domestic Abuse Act 2021

Child Exploitation and Contextual Safeguarding

Beyond Referrals | Contextual Safeguarding

Stop it Now

Child Sexual Exploitation Definition and Guide

CEOP (Child Exploitation and Online Protection)

CEOP's Thinkuknow website www.thinkuknow.co.uk

Criminal exploitation of children and vulnerable adults: county lines

Preventing Child Sexual Exploitation | The Children's Society.

FGM / Modern Slavery / Prevent / Forced Marriage

New Definition of Extremism

Female Genital Mutilation Statutory Guidance

Guidance Forced Marriage

Protecting Children from Radicalisation: The Prevent Duty

Educate Against Hate: Educate against hate

Online Safety

National Cyber Security Centre: National Cyber Security Centre

The UK safer Internet Centre (www.saferinternet.org.uk)

Plan technology for your school - GOV.UK

Generative AI: product safety expectations - GOV.UK

Artificial Intelligence - DfE Guidance

Legislation

Children Act 2004

Education Act 2002

Statutory Guidance

Keeping Children Safe in Education 2026

What to do if You're Worried a Child is Being Abused

Guidance for safer working practice 2023

Use of reasonable force

Statutory guidance for alternative provision

Role and Responsibilities of the Designated Teacher

Children Missing Education Statutory Guidance

Preventing youth violence and gang involvement

RCPCH updated guidance on fabricated or induced illness

Children who run away or go missing from home or care

Positive environments where children can flourish

Inspecting Safeguarding in Early Years, Education and Skills

Teachers' Standards

Information Sharing

Statutory framework for the early years foundation stage

Working together to improve school attendance

External Contact Details

Childline 0800 11 11 https://www.childline.org.uk

Crimestoppers 0800 555 111

Foreign and Commonwealth Office 0207 008 0151 (

Kidscape Bullying Helpline 0845 1205 204

NSPCC (NSPCC website) 0800 800 5000

NSPCC whistleblowing helpline: 0800 0280285 Email: help@nspcc.org.uk

Professional organisations who provide guidance and practical support TES, MindEd, NSPCC

RU Safe? (Barnardo's - Child Sexual Exploitation Service) 01494 461112

Samaritans 0845 790 9090