CASTLE COURT
SCHOOL

Safeguarding, Child Protection and Prevent Policy

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Approved: 16/10/26 by Board of Governors

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Dorset's Family Support and Advice Line	For pupils residing in Dorset.	01305 228558	https://pdscp.co.uk/learn-how-to-report-a-safeguarding-concern/
BCP Children's Services First Response (Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub	For pupils residing in the Bournemouth, Christchurch,	01202 123334 Out of Hours- 01202 738256	childrensfirstresponse@bcpcouncil.gov.uk

and Early Help Team)	and Poole area.		
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NSPCC Whistleblowing Advice Line		0800 028 0285	help@nspcc.org.uk
NSPCC Report Abuse in Education Advice Line		0800 136 663	help@nspcc.org.uk
Disclosure and Barring Service		03000 200 190	customerservices@dbs.gov.uk
Teaching Regulation Agency		0207 593 5393	TRA.Caseworker@education.gov.uk
OFSTED Safeguarding Children		0300 123 4666	enquiries@ofsted.gov.uk
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PART 1: Policy

1. Definitions.

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is everyone's responsibility. 'Children' includes everyone under the age of 18. Everyone who comes into contact with children and their families has a role to play. In order to fulfil this responsibility effectively, all practitioners should make sure their approach is child centred. This means that they should consider, at all times, what is in the best interests of the child. (Keeping Children in Safe in Education 2025, P7)

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is now defined 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 the 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.
- promoting the upbringing of children with their birth parents, or otherwise their family network through a kinship care arrangement, whenever possible and where this is in the best interests of the children
- taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes in line with the outcomes set out in the Children's Social Care National Framework5
    - Outcome 1: Children, young people and families stay together and get the help they need
    - Outcome 2: Children and young people are safe in and outside their homes
    - Outcome 3: Children and young people are supported by their family network
    - Outcome 4: Children in care and care leavers have stable, loving homes

(As defined in Working Together to Safeguarding Children 2026 - Working together to safeguard children 2026)

Child protection is part of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and is defined for the purpose of this guidance 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. Effective safeguarding is anti-discriminatory and anti-racist. Practitioners should understand and be sensitive to factors, including economic and social circumstances, ethnicity and disability, which can impact children and families' lives. (Working together to safeguard children 2026, P6)

2. Introduction

At Castle Court 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.

Castle Court 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 Castle Court School will be in accordance with current legislation and guidance.

The following safeguarding legislation and guidance have been considered when drafting this policy:

Keeping children safe in education 2026 (comes into force from 1 September 2026)

Children Act 2004

Education Act 2002

Equality Act 2010

Working together to safeguard children 2026

Prevent duty guidance: England and Wales (2023) - GOV.UK

Relationships and sex education (RSE) and health education - GOV.UK

Behaviour in Schools - Advice for headteachers and school staff Feb 2024

Working together to improve school attendance - GOV.UK

Early years foundation stage (EYFS) statutory framework - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) Section 3 of the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) statutory framework should be read alongside this policy and Keeping Children Safe in Education where children aged 0 to 5 attend school-based nurseries or reception classes (KCSIE 2026).

Children missing education: statutory guidance for local authorities and schools - GOV.UK

Mobile phones in schools - GOV.UK

Updates - Meeting digital and technology standards in schools and colleges - Guidance - GOV.UK

Education Inspection Framework

Teachers' Standards

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

Information Sharing

ID checking guidelines for Standard/Enhanced DBS check applications from 22 April 2025 - GOV.UK

We will ensure that all staff read and understand this policy in conjunction with the following policies:

- Recruitment and Selection
- How to report Low Level Concerns
- Whistleblowing and Public Interest Disclosure
- Code of Conduct for Staff/ Staff Behaviour Policy
- Behaviour (which includes measures to prevent child on child bullying, harmful sexual behaviour including cyberbullying, prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying, and suspensions and exclusions)
- E-Safety
- Self-Harm
- Policy on Supporting Children in Care
- Attendance (including the safeguarding response to children who are absent or are missing from education)
- Health and Safety
- Mobile phone policy

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

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 **Castle Court School**'s equality statement and measurable objectives. Staff are aware of the additional barriers to recognising abuse and neglect in children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND). This will be in line with our Special Educational Needs and Disability Policy.

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

4. Overall Aims

This policy will contribute to the safeguarding of children at Castle Court 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.

Castle Court School is named as a relevant agency in the Local Safeguarding Partnership (Dorset Safeguarding Children Partnership) Pan-Dorset Safeguarding Children Partnership - Dorset Safeguarding Children Partnership and BCP Safeguarding Children Partnership- Home Page | 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 BCP Safeguarding Children Partnership's professional expectations, roles, and responsibilities.

5. Professional expectations, roles, and responsibilities

5.1 Role of all staff

- All staff will read and understand Part 1 of Keeping Children Safe in Education (2026) in full. Those working directly with children will also read Annex A (Further information).
- In addition to this all staff will be aware of the systems in place which support safeguarding including reading this Safeguarding/Child Protection Policy; the Behaviour Policy; the Staff Behaviour Policy (code of conduct); safeguarding response to children who go missing or are absent from education; and the role of the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL).
- Know who and how to contact the DSL and any deputies, the Chair of 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 school's safeguarding system- My Concern.
- Be aware of the need to raise to the senior leadership team any concerns they have about safeguarding practices within the school.
- Recognise that children may experience prejudice-based harm, including racism, faith-based prejudice, and other forms of discrimination. Staff understand such experiences may affect a child's welfare, wellbeing, mental health, and willingness to seek help. Staff are alert to the signs and impact of prejudice-based harm and ensure that concerns are considered within safeguarding practice where appropriate.

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

Details of our DSL and Deputy DSL and how to contact them are available on Castle Court School's website, our newsletters, the notice board in reception and on posters throughout the school.

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

The DSL will also:

- Help to monitor the school's Single Central Record (SCR) ensuring that teachers, including supply teachers, trainee teachers, other staff, volunteers, and contractors have appropriate checks carried out in line with statutory guidance Keeping Children Safe in Education (DfE 2026, Part 3).
- 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 for 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.

5.3 The Governing Board

There is a senior board level lead (Safeguarding governor) 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 Head Teacher and the DSL to produce an annual report for governors and aid in completing 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) and Early years foundation stage (EYFS) statutory framework - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
- Help to monitor the school's Single Central Record (SCR) alongside the DSL, ensuring that teachers, including supply teachers, trainee teachers, other staff, volunteers, and contractors have appropriate checks carried out in line with statutory guidance Keeping Children Safe in Education (DfE 2026, Part 3).
- Ensure that there are procedures in place to manage safeguarding concerns or allegations against teachers, including supply teachers, other staff, volunteers, and contractors who may not be suitable to work with or pose a risk to learners, this includes having a process to manage low level concerns.
- Ensure that systems are in place for learners to effectively share a concern about a safeguarding issue they are experiencing, express their views and give feedback.
- Ensure that the setting has systems in place to prevent, identify and respond to child-on-child harm (including sexual abuse and sexual harassment) and mental health concerns, and review the effectiveness of the setting's online safety practices including filtering and monitoring.
- Appoint a designated teacher to promote the educational achievement for children in care and other care arrangements.
- Receive an annual filtering and monitoring assurance report and review the effectiveness of arrangements.

5.4 The Head

The Head will ensure that:

- The safeguarding and child protection policy and related policies and procedures are implemented and followed by all staff
- Sufficient time, training, support, resources, including cover arrangements where necessary, is allocated to the DSL and deputy(ies) to carry out their roles effectively
- Systems are in place for children to express their views and give feedback, which operate with the best interests of the child at heart
- All staff feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice and that such concerns are handled sensitively and in accordance with the whistleblowing/managing allegations against staff procedures
- Pupils are provided with opportunities throughout the curriculum to learn about safeguarding, including keeping themselves safe online, the PSHE curriculum is reviewed regularly to ensure that it remains relevant and current
- Behaviour expectations around the whole school site will be consistent with the safeguarding and relationship lessons taught in the classroom
- They liaise with the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) within 24 hours before taking any action, and then on an ongoing basis, where an allegation is made against a member of staff or a volunteer.

6 Safeguarding training for staff

Governing bodies and proprietors will ensure that all staff members undergo Child Protection (including online safety) training at induction.

6.1 - All staff:

- Will receive appropriate safeguarding and child protection (including online safety) refresher training at least annually (via formal training, staff meetings and weekly safeguarding bitesize updates).
- 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.

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 Childrens 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.

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 Annex A (including online safety and filtering and monitoring) will be integrated, aligned, and considered as part of a whole school safeguarding approach.
- Staff who are likely to need to use reasonable force and/or other restrictive interventions should be adequately trained in its safe and lawful use and in preventative strategies.
- Governors and trustees receive appropriate safeguarding and child protection training at induction.

7 Safeguarding in the curriculum

Castle Court 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); and Early years foundation stage (EYFS) statutory framework - 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, 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.

8 Safer recruitment and safer working practice

8.1 - Safer recruitment

Castle Court 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 Castle Court 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.

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 (Keeping Children Safe in Education 2026 pg 98).

Castle Court 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, Castle Court will seek assurance that the placement provider has appropriate safeguarding policies and procedures in place to protect children from harm, before any placement begins (Keping Children Safe in Education 2026 pg 98).

As part of the placement planning process, good practice for all children and young people, Castle Court 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. Castle Court 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**.**

8.3 Visitors

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

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

required to provide a letter of assurance from their organisation that safer recruitment checks have been completed.

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

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, Castle Court 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.

8.5 Off site visits and exchange visits

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

8.6 Use of restrictive interventions

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

- The use of reasonable force will be minimised through positive and proactive behaviour support and de-escalation and will follow government guidance Use of reasonable force and other restrictive interventions guidance
- There are robust recording and reporting procedures 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 Restrictive Interventions and Behaviour policies (see website)

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) as well as in the school's Whistleblowing policy (see website)

9 EYFS (Early Years Foundation Stage)

9.1 - Legal and policy framework

As an early year's provider delivering the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS), we are required to meet the specific safeguarding and child protection duties set out in the Childcare Act 2006 , the Early years foundation stage (EYFS) statutory framework - GOV.UK and other related statutory guidance. Castle Court School will ensure that children taught in nursery/preschool and reception classes are able to learn and develop and are kept safe and healthy so that they are ready for school by providing a safe, secure learning environment that safeguards and promotes their welfare, and takes appropriate action where there are child protection concerns.

9.2 Suitable people

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

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

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

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

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

9.3 Staff training, skills and supervision

We will ensure that:

- All staff in early years settings have the relevant qualifications and skills for their role and receive the relevant induction, child protection and safeguarding training in line with this policy;
- All early year's staff who have contact with children and families will receive supervision that helps them to effectively safeguard children by providing opportunities to discuss any issues – particularly concerning children's development or well- being, including child protection concerns and Identify solutions to address issues as they arise.
- All EYFS staff at Castle Court School hold a current paediatric first aid (PFA) certificate. At least one person who has this will always be available when EYFS children are present and must accompany children on outings. PFA training is renewed every three years.
- Each child in the early years setting has a designated keyworker who liaises with parents to provide individual support for the child.
- All early year's staff are able to communicate effectively in English both orally and in writing

9.4 Staff ratios

Staffing arrangements must meet the needs of all children and ensure their safety. Castle Court School will ensure that children in EYFS are adequately supervised, especially whilst eating, and decide how to use staff to ensure children's needs are met. The school informs parents and/or carers about how staff are organised, and, when relevant and practical, aim to involve them in these decisions.

Children in EYFS must usually be within sight and hearing of staff and always within sight or hearing.

The nursery manager must hold an approved qualification at level 3 or above and at least half of all other staff must hold at least an approved level 2 qualification. An approved qualification is defined by the Department for Education as meeting the criteria set out in the Early Years Qualification Requirements and Standards document.

The ratio requirements below apply to the total number of staff available to work directly with children. Exceptionally, and where the quality of care and safety and security of children is maintained, changes to the ratios may be made

For children aged under two:

- There must be at least one member of staff for every three children.
- At least one member of staff must hold an approved level 3 qualification or have received approval to be included in the ratios at level 3 after attaining experience-based route status and be suitably experienced in working with children under two.
- At least half of all other staff must hold an approved level 2 qualification.
- At least half of all staff must have received training that specifically addresses the care of babies.
- Where there is a room for under two-year-olds, the member of staff in charge of that room must, in the judgement of the provider, have suitable experience of working with under twos

For children aged two:

- There must be at least one member of staff for every five children

- At least one member of staff must hold an approved level 3 qualification or have received approval to be included in the ratios at level 3 after attaining experience-based route status.
- At least half of all other staff must hold an approved level 2 qualification.

For children aged three and over in independent schools, where a person with Qualified Teacher Status, Early Years Professional Status, Early Years Teacher Status, an instructor, or another suitably qualified overseas trained teacher, is working directly with children:

- For classes where the majority of children will reach the age of five or older within the school year, there must be at least one member of staff for every 30 children
- For all other classes there must be at least one other member of staff for every 13 children.
- At least one other member of staff must hold an approved level 3 qualification or have received approval to be included in the ratios at level 3 after attaining experience-based route status.

For children aged three and over in independent schools (including in nursery classes in free schools and academies) where there is no person with Qualified Teacher Status, Early Years Professional Status, Early Years Teacher Status no instructor, and no suitably qualified overseas trained teacher, working directly with children:

- There must be at least one member of staff for every eight children
- At least one member of staff must hold an approved level 3 qualification or have received approval to be included in the ratios at level 3 after attaining experience-based route status.
- At least half of all other staff must hold an approved level 2 qualification

When going on trips, higher staff/child ratios can be applied. In Badger cubs, these go down to 1:2, in Badgers to 1:4 whilst in Reception these are also 1:4.

9.5 Safer eating

Whilst children are eating there should always be a member of staff in the room with a valid paediatric first aid certificate, this includes breakfast, teas and snacks as well as lunches. We follow the Safer Eating guidelines The Safer Food Group 2025. This advises on suitable foods, banned foods and safer food serving options, including information about nutrition.

Before a child is admitted to the setting, Castle Court School will ask for information from parents/carers about any special dietary requirements, preferences, food allergies and intolerances that the child has, and any special health requirements. This information is then shared by the school with all. At each mealtime and snack time, the kitchen team are responsible for checking that the food being provided meets all the requirements for each child.

Castle Court School will have ongoing discussions with parents and/or carers and, where appropriate, health professionals to develop individual health care plans for managing any known allergies and intolerances. This information will be kept up to date and shared with all staff. The school will ensure that all staff are aware of the symptoms and treatments for allergies and anaphylaxis, the differences between allergies and intolerances and that children can develop allergies at any time, especially during the introduction of solid foods which is sometimes called complementary feeding or weaning. Further information can be found within the school's Allergy Policy on our website.

Children must always be within sight and hearing of a member of staff whilst eating. Choking can be completely silent; therefore, it is important for school staff to be alert to when a child may be starting to choke. Where possible, staff sit facing children whilst they eat, so they can make sure children are eating in a way to prevent choking and so they can prevent food sharing and be aware of any unexpected allergic reactions.

If a child experiences a choking incident that requires intervention, the school will record details of where and how the child choked and ensure parents and/or carers are made aware. The records should be reviewed periodically to identify if there are trends or common features of incidents that could be addressed to reduce the risk of choking.

9.6 Health

We will:

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

9.7 Health and safety and suitability of premises

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

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

9.8 Managing behaviour

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

9.9 Attendance

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

Expectations and Responsibilities

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

Safeguarding and Early Intervention

- In line with Keeping Children Safe in Education (2026) and the EYFS statutory framework, persistent or unexplained absence in early years may be treated as a safeguarding concern.
- We will make timely contact with parents and carers and escalate concerns where necessary, including the use of multiple emergency contacts and referrals to external agencies if appropriate.
- Attendance concerns will be addressed through early help processes, with support offered to families to overcome barriers such as routines, transport, or health-related issues.

Promoting Positive Attendance

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

PART 2: Procedures

10. 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 (see Appendix A)

At **Castle Court School** children can raise their concerns via their form tutor, teachers, and members of the school Pastoral support team (including the DSL, Deputy DSLs, Section Leaders, ELSAs). Safeguarding posters with the names of these staff members are displayed across the school site. All concerns will be treated seriously.

11. Information sharing

Castle Court School is committed to having due regard to relevant data protections 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 the processing and sharing of personal and special category data where necessary for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children.

[Name of 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 setting 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.

Castle Court 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.[Name of 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. [Name of 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.

12 Identifying and monitoring the needs of vulnerable learners

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

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

13 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.

Castle Court 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. Castle Court 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.

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)

14 Suspensions, permanent exclusions, and commissioning of Alternative Provisions

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

Castle Court 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).

Castle Court 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)

Actions to take

- Ensure safeguarding considerations form part of all decision-making processes.
- Consider whether behaviour is linked to an underlying safeguarding concern or unmet need.
- Involve the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) where safeguarding concerns are identified, suspected, or known.
- Consider whether Early Help, Children's Social Care, mental health support, or other multi-agency interventions are required.
- Notify the Statutory Virtual School of a suspension or permanent exclusion of a 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.

15 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 Castle Court 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 Castle Court 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.

15 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.

Castle Court 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

Elective Home Education

Where a parent/carer has expressed their intention to remove a child from school with a view to educating at home, Castle Court 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 Castle Court 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

16 Responding to Allegations of Abuse

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.**

Immediate action must be taken:

- Do not speak to the individual it concerns.
- Allegations or concerns about colleagues and visitors must be reported directly to the Head Teacher who will follow guidance in Keeping Children Safe in Education (DfE 2026, Part four: Safeguarding concerns or allegations made about staff, including supply teachers, trainee teachers, volunteers and contractors).
- If the concern relates to Head Teacher it should be reported to the Chair of 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.

Low level concerns

This should be read in conjunction with the staff code of conduct and Keeping children Safe in Education (2026). A low-level concern is not insignificant. This process should be used in events where a concern about professional conduct does not meet the threshold set out at the beginning of this section. The school provides a clear procedure for sharing low level concerns in our separate Low Level Concerns policy (see website)

- Reports should be made to the DSL (or the head teacher if it is regarding the DSL).
- Castle Court 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.

17 Children at greater risk of harm

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

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

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

- Child Exploitation- including both Child Sexual Exploitation and Child Criminal Exploitation and county lines, modern day slavery and trafficking
- Cybercrime
- Domestic Abuse
- Homelessness
- Honour or faith-based abuse (including Female Genital Mutilation and Forced Marriage),

- Online Safety
- Mental health
- Child on child abuse
- Radicalisation
- Serious Youth Violence
- Substance Misuse
- Private Fostering

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

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

Child-on-child abuse

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

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

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

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

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

Sexual harassment and violence between children can be linked to wider cultures of misogyny; Castle Court 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.

Child-on-child sexual harassment and sexual violence

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

The 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.

Castle Court 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

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

Castle Court 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

19 Mental Health - A flow diagram is availa**ble in Appendix B t**o 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).

Castle Court School will ensure that preventative measures in terms of providing safeguarding on the curriculum will provide opportunities for learners to identify when they may need help, and to develop resilience.

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

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

Castle Court 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 and the Hub of Hope, the UK's mental health support database (KCSIE 2026, paras 230-232).

20 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.

Castle Court 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 Castle Court's Esafety policy on the use of mobile smart technology.
- 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.
- Castle Court 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.
- Paragraph 162 to 182 of Keeping Children Safe in Education highlights additional actions schools should take to keep learners safe online.
- For concerns around individual cases where a child has been harmed through online mediums, advice and guidance can be made through the **Professional Online Safeguarding Helpline**, T: 0344 381 4772, E: helpline@saferinternet.org.uk
- Where there have been established cases of online abuse or grooming, we will alert - **Child Exploitation and Online Protection command (CEOPS)** https://www.ceop.police.uk/ceop-reporting/

20 Gender Questioning children

Castle Court 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).

21 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).

23 Specific actions to take on key safeguarding areas:

General or national guidance is not included here. A summary of specific duties are in Keeping children safe in education 2026 **Annex A**. It is recommended that school and college leaders and those staff who work directly with children should read this Annex. Access to local guidance can be found here: Dorset SCP Library

In recognition that the threshold of child protection is 'likely to suffer' significant harm, Castle Court School may need to make a referral to children's social care. Where possible, this will involve notifying the parent/carer if it does not place the learner or others at further risk of harm or compromise a criminal investigation. In all other circumstances information will be shared in line with section 2.2 Information Sharing.
It is also important to recognise the importance of liaising with other education settings who may have siblings attending. It is likely that they may hold additional information which will support early identification of harm and in turn develop your assessment of need.

Weapons and Serious violence

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

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

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

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

Castle Court 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, Castle Court 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

Castle Court 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 and changing rooms

Castle Court Schol will not allow children into toilets, or changing rooms 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.

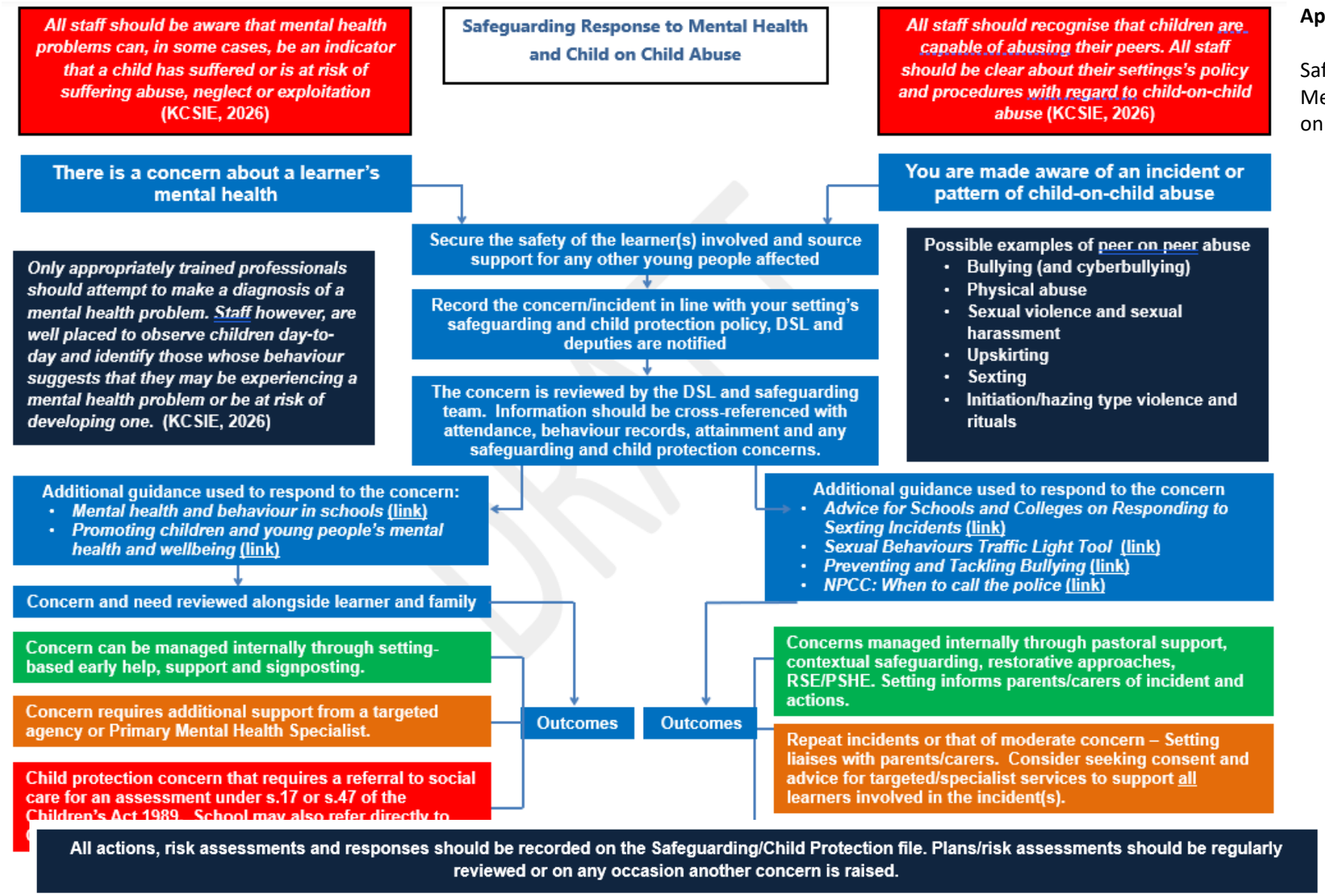
Where a gender-questioning child does not wish to use the facilities designated for their biological sex, Castle Court School will consider whether an alternative, self-contained facility can be provided without compromising single-sex provision for other children. Any such arrangements will be recorded, communicated appropriately, and reviewed regularly. (KCSIE 2026, paras 105-116 and 197-202).

Appendix

Appendix	Page Number
A- Safeguarding Response to Mental Health and Child on Child Abuse	
B- Multi-Agency Contacts for Safeguarding in Education.	
C- Dealing with a disclosure of abuse	
D- Types of neglect	
E- Action taken when a request for support is made to Dorset Council	
F- Dorset Council's Family Help Pathway	
G- Additional Useful Links	

Appendix A-

Safeguarding Response to Mental Health and Child on Child Abuse



Appendix B- Multi-Agency Contacts for Safeguarding in Dorset 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 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. Children may also cause harm to other family members, often referred to as child to parent or care giver abuse.

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

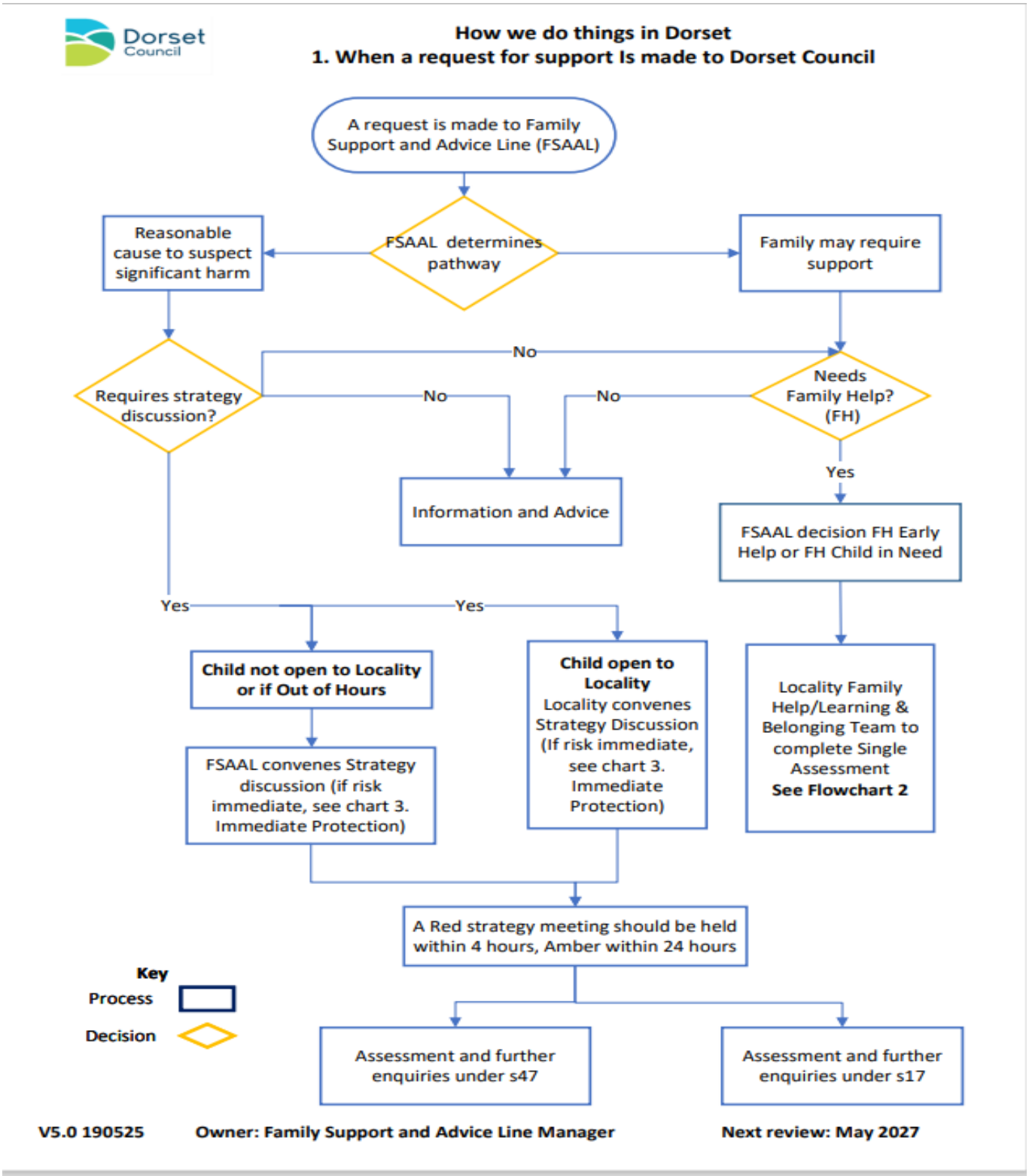
Neglect: the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent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

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

Sexual abuse: Sexual abuse: involves forcing, causing or inciting a child to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, such as acts of penetration, whether that is with part of a person's body or an object (e.g. rape or assault by penetration), and non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing, and touching over clothing. Sexual abuse may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse. Sexual abuse can take place online as well as offline, and technology can be used to facilitate offline abuse. Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children. Children can be sexually abused within the family, an institution or a community setting, and are more likely to know their abuser than not. The sexual abuse of children by other children is a specific safeguarding issue in education and all staff should be aware of it and of their school or college's policy and procedures for dealing with it. There are specific offences for children under 13, who can never provide valid consent to sexual activity and there are specific offences which make clear that sexual activity with a child under 16 is an offence, regardless of whether they agreed to that activity.

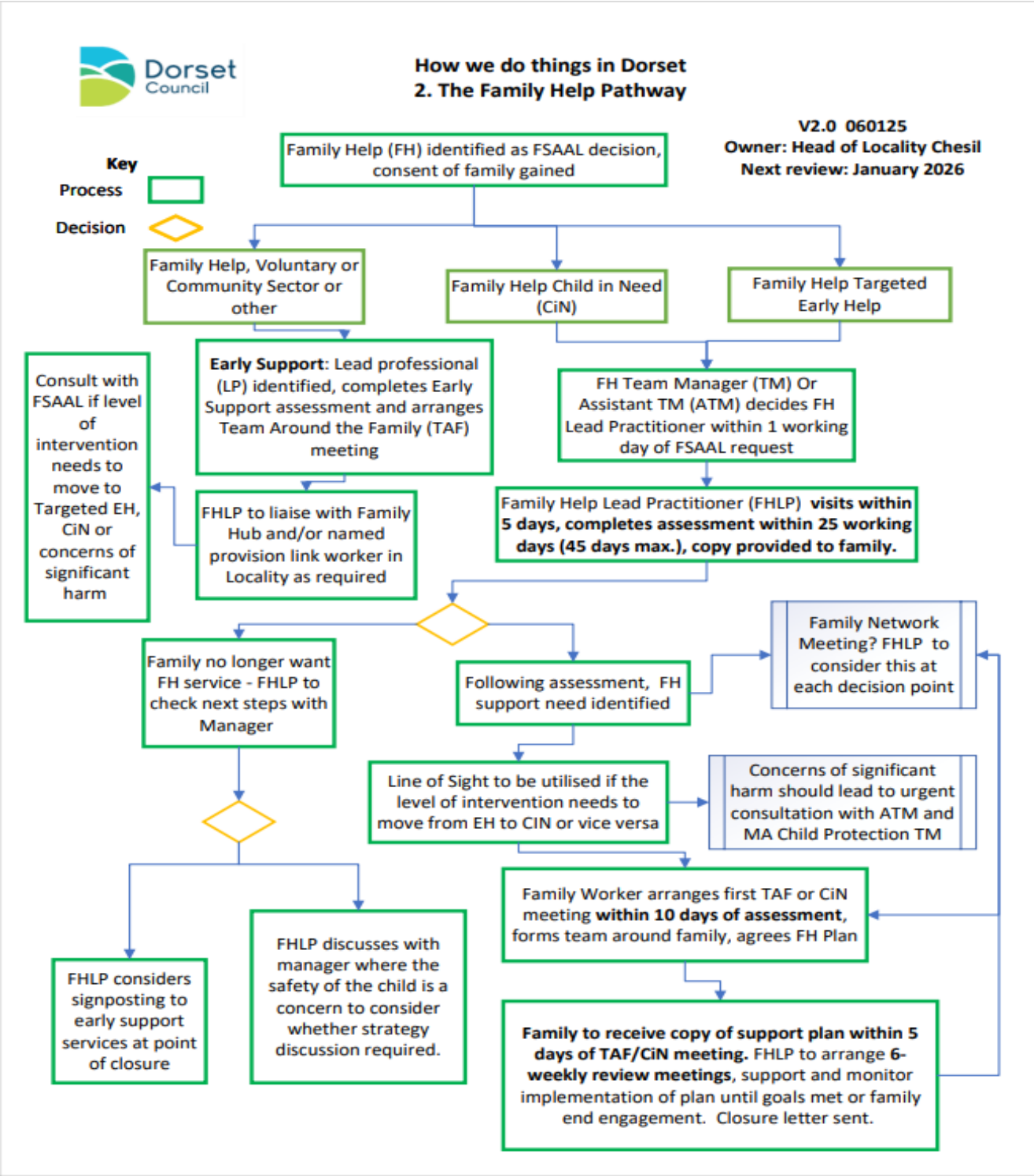
The Centre of expertise on child sexual abuse has useful resources and training Home | CSA Centre.

Appendix E- Action taken when a child is referred to Dorset Children's Services



Appendix F.

Dorset Council's Family Help Pathway



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 2025
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