Approved by Personnel Committee – 23 September 2026
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For review: Autumn 2027

Child Protection Policy
and Safeguarding Policy

St Andrew's CE Primary School and Nursery, Much Hadham

Author (of model policy): Child Protection School Liaison Service, Quality Assurance Improvement and Practice, Children's Services, Hertfordshire County Council

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Review Date (CPSLO Service) Upon receipt of the DfE publishing Keeping Children Safe in Education 2026 and in response to any additional significant updates throughout the academic year where necessary

St Andrew's Child Protection Policy is in line with the quality and standards expected from Hertfordshire Safeguarding Children Partnership (HSCP) and will be monitored by The Governing Body. This policy will also be reviewed annually or when new legislation requires any changes, whichever is soonest.

This policy is approved by St Andrew's Governing Body

Date approved: 07/10/2026
Headteacher: Caroline Dimond

Date approved: 07/10/2026
Chair of Governors: Lindsay Steel

Date approved: 07/10/2026
Safeguarding Link Governor: Lindsay Steel

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1. Safeguarding Policy Statement

At St Andrew's we are committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of all children and young people. We recognise that safeguarding is everyone's responsibility and that children have the right to be protected from harm, abuse, neglect, exploitation, and violence.

We are committed to maintaining a safe, inclusive, and supportive environment where pupils feel valued, listened to, and able to share their worries and concerns. We adopt a whole-school, child-centred approach that places the needs, wishes, and best interests of children at the heart of all decision-making.

We work in partnership with parents, carers, Hertfordshire Children's Services, health professionals, the police, and other agencies to identify concerns early, provide appropriate support, and take timely action to keep children safe. We recognise the importance of early help and are committed to ensuring children and families receive support as soon as needs are identified.

Our safeguarding practice is underpinned by the principles of the Children Acts 1989 and 2004, Working Together to Safeguard Children, the Children and Social Work Act 2017, Keeping Children Safe in Education, and local Hertfordshire safeguarding procedures.

This policy applies to all staff, governors, trustees, volunteers, contractors, and visitors working on behalf of the school. The welfare of the child is paramount in all that we do, and we are committed to ensuring that every child has the opportunity to learn, develop, and thrive in a safe environment.

2. Important Safeguarding Contacts

School's In-House Contacts		
Organisation / Role	**Name**	**Contact details**
Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)	**Caroline Dimond**	All contacts can be made via: Email: safeguarding@standrews236.herts.sch.uk (at all times) Phone: 01279 842626 (term time only)
Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead (DDSL)	**Helen Cole**	As above
Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead (DDSL)	**Julie Small**	As above
Designated Teacher for Children Looked After (DT for CLA)	**Julie Small**	As above
Special Educational Needs Coordinator (SENCO)	**Julie Small**	As above
Mental Health Lead	**Julie Small**	As above
DSL Prevent Lead	**Caroline Dimond**	As above
Chair of Governors	**Lindsay Steel**	As above
Vice Chair of Governors	**Sue Hunt**	As above
Link Governor for Safeguarding	**Lindsay Steel**	As above

Non School Contacts		
Organisation / Role	**Name**	**Contact details**
Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO)	Duty LADO	*Strictly for professionals use only*
Hertfordshire County Council Children's Social Care	Customer Service Centre	Children's Social Care Report concerns about a child or request support | Hertfordshire County Council Children's Services Out of Hours Service (SOOHS) 0300 123 4043
Family Help and Support	Families First website, information for parents, carers, and professionals. Professionals can access support from Families First Coordinators when supporting a family with an FFA or other targeted and intensive support.	Families First (hertfordshire.gov.uk)
Prevent	Prevent referrals Parent guidance Advice line for members of the public Channel helpline	Prevent radicalisation in Hertfordshire | Hertfordshire County Council Parents' Booklet (educateagainsthate.com) ACT Early | Prevent radicalisation 0800 011 3764 020 7340 7264
NSPCC Helpline	Helpline Email	0808 800 5000 help@NSPCC.org.uk
Police	Telephone	Emergency 999, non-emergency 101

3. Legislation, Statutory Guidance and Local Procedures.

St Andrew's Child Protection Policy is based on the following Legislation, Statutory Guidance and Hertfordshire Safeguarding Children Partnership's – local guidance and procedures

Legislation	Reference	Purpose / Summary
	Education Act 2002 (s175)	Duty on schools and local authorities to safeguard and promote welfare.
	Children Act 1989	Framework for child protection and welfare.
	Children Act 2004	Strengthens inter-agency safeguarding duties.
	Children's Wellbeing and Schools Act 2026.	Aims to improve outcomes for children through stronger safeguarding, better social care support, and improvements to the education system.
	Sexual Offences Act 2003	Legal framework for offences against children.
	Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006	Defines regulated activity and barring arrangements.
	Protection of Freedoms Act 2012	Reformed DBS and vetting system.
	Serious Crime Act 2015 (FGM)	Mandatory reporting duty for known FGM cases.
	Children and Social Work Act 2017	Strengthened safeguarding partnerships.
	Data Protection Act 2018 & UK GDPR	Lawful handling and sharing of information.
	Domestic Abuse Act 2021	Recognises children as victims of domestic abuse.

	Education and Training (Welfare of Children) Act 2021	Safeguarding duties for post-16 providers.
	Online Safety Act 2023	Protection from online harms.
Statutory Guidance	**Reference**	**Purpose / Summary**
	Keeping Children Safe in Education 2026	Core safeguarding guidance for schools and colleges.
	Working Together to Safeguard Children	National multi-agency safeguarding framework.
	Prevent Duty Guidance	Preventing radicalisation and terrorism.
	Information Sharing Advice	Guidance on information sharing.
	Children Missing Education	Guidance on CME responsibilities.
	Working Together to Improve School Attendance	Attendance as a safeguarding issue.
Early Years	EYFS Statutory Framework	Safeguarding and welfare requirements for early years providers.
	Childcare Act 2006	Regulation of childcare provision.
Hertfordshire Local Procedures	**Reference**	**Purpose / summary**
	Hertfordshire Safeguarding Children Partnership (HSCP)	Local safeguarding arrangements.
	HSCP Procedures Manual	Multi-agency child protection procedures.
	Resolution of Professional Differences and Escalations	Procedure for resolving safeguarding disagreements.
	Families First / Early Help	Early intervention and support.

4. Definition and Key Safeguarding Principals

All staff at St Andrew's are responsible for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children. By reading and understanding the school's safeguarding policies, procedures and the principles of Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSIE), staff are equipped to identify concerns, take appropriate action, and help ensure that all children are safe, supported and able to thrive.

Safeguarding is 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 impairment of children's mental and physical health or development

Ensuring that **children grow up** in circumstances consistent with the provision of **safe** and effective care

Taking action to enable all children to have the **best outcomes.**

Working Together to Safeguard Children further extends this definition to include:

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 Framework.

Child/ren: The legal definition of a child in the UK includes everyone under the age of 18.

Families First: Families First is Hertfordshire's Early Help service. It is a multi-agency approach that supports children, young people and families when difficulties are emerging, before concerns escalate to the threshold for statutory social care intervention. The service aims to:

- Identify needs early.
- Coordinate support around the child and family.
- Improve outcomes for children and young people.
- Build family resilience and independence.
- Prevent problems from escalating into crises requiring social care involvement.

It offers professionals and families access to information, advice and support at the earliest opportunity, reducing the likelihood of concerns escalating and improving outcomes for children.

Families First Assessments (FFAs) are 'offered' to families, and parents and/or carers must consent before an assessment is undertaken. We offer these when we consider a child, young person or family would benefit from additional support to address emerging needs and improve outcomes. The assessment helps to identify a family's strengths, needs and circumstances, ensuring that the right support can be provided at the earliest opportunity.

Family Help: is the emerging national model for providing coordinated support to children and families when additional needs are identified. It forms a key part of the Government's children's social care reform programme and is being developed through the Families First Partnership Programme, at St Andrew's we are aware that this will shape our current way of working for example we will be included in 'a more joined-up' way of working with partners and families , focus on 'family-centred system' of inclusive support. We know that Family Help will be building on the principles of current practice of Early Help offer, for example strengthening multi-agency working and bringing together **universal services, targeted support** and **specialist interventions** to ensure our children and families receive the right help at the right time.

At the time of publication of this policy, Hertfordshire has **not yet transitioned** to the national **Family Help model** and therefore we will **continue to operate with our Families First arrangements,** this means **all staff should continue to follow current Hertfordshire referral processes, thresholds and procedures**. This policy will be reviewed and updated as local arrangements develop in line with national Family Help reforms.

The Continuum of Need framework helps us work collaboratively with families, promoting early intervention wherever possible, whilst ensuring that children who are suffering, or are at risk of suffering, significant harm receive a prompt and appropriate safeguarding response. The framework informs, but does not replace, professional curiosity, professional judgement, or decision-making based on the individual needs and best interests of the child.

Child in Need: Under the Children Act 1989, local authorities are under a general duty to provide services for children in need for the purposes of safeguarding and promoting their welfare. A Child in Need is defined under Section 17 of the Children Act 1989 as a child who is unlikely to achieve or maintain a reasonable level of health or development, or whose health and development is likely to be significantly or further impaired without the provision of services, or a child who is disabled.

Child Protection is part of safeguarding and relates to action taken to protect children who are suffering, or are likely to suffer, significant harm. Under Section 47 of the Children Act 1989, local authorities must make enquiries where there is reasonable cause to suspect significant harm.

Child protection concerns may arise from abuse, neglect, exploitation, domestic abuse, online harms, or other safeguarding risks. In some cases, urgent action may be needed to ensure a child's immediate safety.

At St Andrew's, we work closely with Children's Social Care, Health, Police and other agencies to share information, contribute to assessments and support effective safeguarding arrangements.

Significant harm is the legal threshold for statutory intervention and is assessed based on the child's individual circumstances, needs and the impact on their health, development and wellbeing. We place children at the centre of all safeguarding decisions and are committed to ensuring a timely, coordinated response to protect and support them.

The Gateway is Hertfordshire's single point of contact for safeguarding, early help and social care concerns. Contacts can be made by professionals, family members or the public when there are concerns about a child's welfare, safety or wellbeing.

Following a contact, Children's Services will determine the most appropriate response, which may include a referral to Children's Social Care, Early Help support, or signposting to other services.

At all times, decisions should be child-centred and strengths-based, with children and families involved wherever it is safe and appropriate to do so. The child's welfare, voice and best interests remain central to all assessment, planning and intervention.

The Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) is part of Hertfordshire's Gateway Service and brings together Children's Services, Health, Police and other partners to share information, assess risk and make timely safeguarding decisions.

Through multi-agency working, MASH helps ensure children and families receive the right support at the right time, whether through Early Help, targeted services or statutory Children's Social Care intervention. The child's safety, welfare and best interests remain central to all decision-making.

Abuse is the maltreatment of a child through causing harm or failing to prevent it. Children may be abused by adults or other children in the home, community, education settings or online.

Neglect is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or emotional needs, resulting in harm to their health, wellbeing or development. It is one of the most common forms of child abuse.

Exploitation occurs when a child is manipulated, coerced or controlled for another person's benefit. It may be sexual, criminal, financial or online and can include child criminal exploitation (CCE), child sexual exploitation (CSE), county lines, trafficking and modern slavery.

Extra-familial harm refers to abuse and safeguarding risks that occur outside the family home, including child-on-child abuse, exploitation, serious violence, relationship abuse and online harm.

These forms of harm often overlap. Practitioners should consider the child's lived experience and assess concerns holistically to ensure children receive the right support at the right time.

Children Looked After: A child is 'looked after' (in care) if they are in the care of the Local Authority for more than 24 hours. Children can be in care by agreement with parents or by order of a court. The placement providing the care can be a connected person to the child or a Local Authority approved foster carer.

Kinship Care refers to a type of care where a child who cannot be looked after by their birth parents is cared for by relatives or friends. The government in England has launched a Championing kinship care: the national kinship care strategy to improve kinship carers' financial stability, education, training, and partnership with local authorities and other agencies.

Legal Care Arrangements:

- Informal Kinship Care
- Special Guardianship Order (SGO)
- Child Arrangements Order (CAO)
- Kinship Foster Care
- Private Fostering
- Adoption by a Family Member or Friend

Victim is a term commonly used in safeguarding practice. However, at St Andrew's, we recognise that not all children identify with this term. We will use language that reflects the child's views, wishes and feelings, ensuring they feel heard, respected, supported and protected.

Harmful behaviours – for children displaying harmful behaviours, the terms **alleged perpetrator** and **perpetrator** may be used in safeguarding and legal processes. However, at St Andrew's, we recognise that children who harm others may also have experienced abuse, trauma or other vulnerabilities. We take a child-centred approach, ensuring that both the child who has experienced harm and the child displaying harmful behaviour receive appropriate support, assessment and intervention. Terminology will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

5. Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

At St Andrew's, we recognise that some children may be at greater risk of harm, both online and offline, and that additional barriers may exist which can affect a child's ability to recognise, disclose or seek support when experiencing abuse, neglect, exploitation or other safeguarding harms. We understand that these barriers may be linked to a child's age, disability, communication needs, health needs, family circumstances, culture, ethnicity, faith, sexual orientation, gender, or other protected characteristics. We also recognise that safeguarding harms can be compounded by discrimination, prejudice, isolation, stigma or unequal access to support.

We are committed to providing a child-centred, inclusive and anti-discriminatory safeguarding response that promotes equality, diversity and inclusion. All children have the right to be protected from harm and to receive support that recognises their individual needs, lived experiences, strengths and vulnerabilities. Staff will remain professionally curious and take positive action to ensure that no child is disadvantaged or overlooked because of a protected characteristic, additional need or barrier to communication.

Equality Act 2010, we recognise the following protected characteristics:

Age, Disability, Gender reassignment, Marriage and Civil Partnership, Pregnancy and maternity, Race, Religion or belief, Sex and Sexual orientation

We also recognise that certain groups of children may require additional consideration and support, including children with SEND, young carers, children with medical conditions, children who are absent from education, children in care or previously looked after, children experiencing mental health difficulties, and children who may be vulnerable to abuse, neglect, exploitation or extra-familial harm. Safeguarding decisions will always be made in the best interests of the child and with their welfare as our paramount consideration.

Children with SEND may face additional barriers to recognising, reporting or disclosing abuse, neglect or exploitation. At St Andrew's, we are committed to ensuring these children are seen, heard and supported.

Staff will work closely with the SENCO, families and partner agencies to understand individual needs, make reasonable adjustments where required, and ensure safeguarding concerns are identified and responded to appropriately. We recognise that children with SEND may be more vulnerable to abuse, bullying, discrimination and communication barriers, and we will ensure their welfare, views and lived experiences remain central to all safeguarding decisions.

We recognise the importance of early intervention and multi-agency working and will make use of and signpost children, parents and carers to Hertfordshire SEND Local Offer, alongside other local services and support networks, to help children and families access appropriate provision, advice and specialist support. Safeguarding decisions will always be made in the best interests of the child, with their welfare, safety and wellbeing at the centre of our practice.

Children Looked After (CLA) The most common reason for a child to become looked after is because of abuse and/or neglect. We therefore ensure that the appropriate arrangements are in place to support these children and keep them safe from further harm. This includes:

- appointment of a Designated Teacher (DT) for CLA
- appropriate staff made aware of a child's looked after status
- ensure that necessary staff have the skills, knowledge and understanding of the child's needs
- ensure the child's record contains a clear understanding of their legal status and care arrangements, including the levels of authority delegated to their carer and contact arrangements with birth parents or those with parental responsibility
- keep contact details of the child's social worker, carer(s) and name and contact details of the virtual school head for DT to liaise with.

The Hertfordshire Virtual School works with schools and partner agencies to remove barriers to education, improve attendance and wellbeing, and promote positive outcomes for children in care, previously in care, those with a social worker, and children in kinship care arrangements.

At St Andrew's, we will work collaboratively with the Virtual School, social workers, families and other professionals to ensure children receive the support they need to be safe, achieve well and reach their full potential. We recognise that children who have, or have previously had, a social worker may require additional support and will work with relevant agencies to identify and address barriers to learning, attendance, wellbeing and safeguarding.

This is also in line with Promoting the education of children with a social worker and children in kinship care arrangements: virtual school head role extension - GOV.UK

Children who have previously had or have a social worker, we recognise that children with a social worker may require additional support to achieve positive educational and safeguarding outcomes. We will work closely with social workers, the Virtual School, families and partner agencies to identify and address barriers to learning, attendance, wellbeing and safeguarding. The Virtual School Head provides advice and guidance to schools and other professionals to help improve outcomes for children with a social worker and ensure they receive the support they need.

Children in kinship care arrangements - this means any friend or family member, who is not a child's parent but raising them for a significant amount of the time, either as a temporary or permanent arrangement. We recognise that children living in kinship care arrangements may have additional educational, emotional or safeguarding needs. We will work collaboratively with kinship carers, families and relevant professionals to ensure that children receive the support they need to be safe, included and successful. Where appropriate, we will seek advice and guidance from the Virtual School to help promote positive educational and wellbeing outcomes.

Children who are in Elective Home Education (EHE) We recognise that parents have the right to educate their children at home. However, we are also aware that some children receiving Elective Home Education may be more vulnerable to safeguarding risks due to reduced visibility to professionals. Where concerns exist, we will work with the Local Authority and other agencies as appropriate to ensure that children are safe, their welfare is promoted, and they receive a suitable education.

Children Missing from Education (CME) We recognise that children missing from education are at increased risk of harm and may be vulnerable to abuse, neglect, exploitation and other safeguarding concerns. We will follow Hertfordshire and local authority procedures to identify, track and support children who are missing education and will work with families and partner agencies to ensure children remain safe and receive a suitable education. Children missing education will always be considered a potential safeguarding concern.

Designated Teacher (DT) St Andrew's, ensures that our DT has the appropriate training, so they can take the leadership of this crucial area of our safeguarding arrangements in collaboration with our Designated Safeguarding Lead, which includes:

- working closely with virtual school heads to ensure that funding is best used to support the child's educational achievement and development needs that are identified in their personal education plans
- collaborating with the virtual school heads to also promote the educational achievement of previously looked after children.

6. Staff Roles and Responsibilities and Safeguarding and Child Protection Training

Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility. All staff, including leaders, teachers, support staff, volunteers, contractors, temporary and supply staff, share responsibility for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children.

We will ensure all staff, governors and volunteers are appropriately trained, risk assessed and vetted in line with current safeguarding and safer recruitment requirements. All staff must read and understand Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSIE) 2026 and follow the school's safeguarding and child protection procedures.

Staff are expected to:

- Maintain a child-centred approach and act in the best interests of children.
- Recognise and respond to signs of abuse, neglect, exploitation and other safeguarding concerns.
- Listen to, support and take children seriously when concerns are raised or disclosures are made.
- Record and report concern promptly in line with school procedures.
- Work effectively with the DSL, partner agencies and other professionals.
- Understand that safeguarding concerns can occur online and offline and may overlap.
- Identify children who may benefit from Early Help or additional support.
- Undertake regular safeguarding training and maintain professional curiosity.
- Understand that information sharing is essential where a child may be at risk of harm.

All staff should recognise that children may not always be ready or able to disclose abuse and that timely action is essential to keeping children safe. *Further information is provided in Appendix 2.*

The **Crime and Policing Act 2026** removed the supervision exemption, meaning some volunteers may now be considered to be undertaking regulated activity. We will ensure that volunteers and all other adults working within the school are appropriately risk assessed and vetted in line with current safer recruitment and regulated activity requirements. *Further information is provided in the Safer Recruitment section.*

Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS)

Staff working in the EYFS have the same safeguarding responsibilities as all other staff and must comply with the **EYFS Statutory Framework**, **Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSIE) 2026**, and local safeguarding procedures. We recognise that children learn best when they feel safe, secure and valued, and the welfare of the child is always paramount.

EYFS staff will:

- Read **Part One of KCSIE**.
- Be alert to signs of abuse, neglect and safeguarding concerns, particularly where children may be unable to communicate their experiences verbally.
- Promote children's safety, health and wellbeing through nurturing, child-centred practice.
- Maintain appropriate supervision and staffing arrangements.
- Record and report concern immediately to the **Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)**.
- Work closely with parents, carers and relevant professionals.
- Understand procedures for reporting safeguarding concerns, allegations against adults and whistleblowing concerns.

All staff will receive an induction covering the school's **Child Protection Policy**, **Staff Behaviour/Code of Conduct**, **Behaviour Policy**, **Online Safety Policy**, and the **role of the DSL and deputy DSLs.**

Role and Responsibilities of the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)

The governing body has appointed a **Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)**, a senior member of the leadership team with overall responsibility for safeguarding and child protection, including online safety and filtering and monitoring. The DSL is supported by suitably trained **Deputy DSLs** and provided with the time, training and resources needed to carry out the role effectively. The responsibilities of the DSL are set out in **Annex B of Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSIE) 2026**.

NB in Hertfordshire deputy DSLs are trained to the same standards as the DSL.

Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads (DDSLs) support the DSL and carry out safeguarding responsibilities as required.

- The school has appointed one or more **Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads (DDSLs)** who are trained to the same standard as the **Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)**.
- While the DSL has overall responsibility for safeguarding and child protection, DDSLs support the DSL and may undertake safeguarding duties as required.
- Arrangements are in place to ensure that a trained DSL or DDSL is available during school hours to respond to concerns promptly and ensure effective safeguarding practice.
- Arrangements are in place for cover over the school holidays for statutory request and queries.

Availability

The **Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)**, or a trained **Deputy DSL (DDSL)**, will be available during term time and school hours to respond to safeguarding concerns and provide advice and support to staff.

The school maintains clear safeguarding systems, reporting procedures, record-keeping and information-sharing arrangements to ensure concerns are identified, reported and acted upon promptly. Appropriate arrangements are in place to ensure safeguarding cover is available during school closure periods to fulfil statutory safeguarding responsibilities and respond to urgent child protection matters.

Safeguarding Systems and Contingency Planning

The school recognises that effective safeguarding is underpinned by a whole-school safeguarding culture, supported by robust systems and processes. Safeguarding arrangements **must not** be reliant on the availability, actions or knowledge of a single individual. In Hertfordshire our deputy DSL / S are trained to the same standard as the DSL.

To ensure concerns are identified, reported and acted upon promptly, the school maintains:

Clear reporting pathways.

Secure safeguarding record-keeping systems.

Effective information-sharing arrangements.

Appropriately trained Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads (DDSLs).

This systems-based approach supports continuity, accountability and timely decision-making, including during periods of staff absence, leave or organisational change.

School Holiday and Closure Periods **-** although availability may be reduced during school holidays and half-term periods, arrangements are in place to ensure DSL cover is maintained to fulfil statutory safeguarding responsibilities. This includes responding to urgent safeguarding concerns, sharing information with Children's Services and the Police, making referrals where necessary, and contributing to Child Protection Conferences, MARAC meetings and other statutory processes.

Contacting the DSL/DDSL, details of the school's arrangements, including how to contact the DSL or DDSL during school closure periods, can be found in *see section 2: Important Safeguarding Contacts.*

Managing Referrals

The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) and Deputy DSLs are responsible for managing safeguarding and child protection referrals, including referrals to Children's Social Care, the Police, the Channel Programme, the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) and other relevant agencies.

They will ensure safeguarding concerns are assessed and acted upon promptly, monitor referral outcomes, work effectively with partner agencies, and ensure the school fulfils its role in multi-agency safeguarding arrangements. The child's welfare will remain central to all decision-making.

Working with Others

The DSL will act as the school's key point of contact for external safeguarding agencies and professionals. They will work collaboratively with safeguarding partners, social workers, health professionals, police and other agencies to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.

The DSL will attend and contribute to child protection conferences, core group meetings, strategy discussions and other multi-agency meetings as required, ensuring that the school's views and relevant information are shared appropriately and in the best interests of the child.

Information Sharing and Child Protection Records

The DSL is responsible for ensuring that safeguarding and child protection records are accurate, confidential, secure and maintained separately from the main pupil file.

The DSL will oversee the transfer of child protection records when pupils move schools or settings and ensure information is shared appropriately, lawfully and in accordance with data protection requirements and safeguarding legislation. Effective information sharing is recognised as essential to protecting children from harm.

Raising Awareness

The DSL will promote a strong safeguarding culture throughout the school by ensuring that safeguarding policies and procedures are understood, implemented and reviewed regularly.

The DSL will ensure that staff, volunteers, pupils, parents and carers are aware of safeguarding arrangements and know how concerns can be reported. They will contribute to safeguarding communications and ensure that safeguarding remains a visible priority across the school community.

Training, Knowledge and Skills

The DSL will undertake appropriate safeguarding training and update their knowledge and skills regularly in line with statutory requirements. They will maintain an up-to-date understanding of safeguarding issues, local procedures, emerging risks and national guidance.

The DSL will support the safeguarding training and development of staff by providing advice, guidance and safeguarding updates, ensuring that all staff understand their safeguarding responsibilities and can recognise and respond to concerns effectively.

Providing Support to Staff

The DSL will provide support, advice and guidance to staff on safeguarding and child protection matters. They will help staff understand indicators of abuse, vulnerability and risk and support them in responding appropriately to concerns.

The DSL will create an environment where staff feel confident to raise concerns and seek safeguarding advice. They will promote professional curiosity, timely reporting and a culture where safeguarding is everyone's responsibility.

Understanding the Views, Wishes and Feelings of Children

The DSL will ensure that the voice of the child is understood, considered and reflected in safeguarding practice. They will promote a child-centred approach in which children are listened to, taken seriously and supported to express their views.

The DSL will consider the wishes and feelings of children when determining what action to take and will ensure that safeguarding decisions are made in the child's best interests

Monitoring Vulnerable Children

The DSL will maintain oversight of children who may require additional support, including those with safeguarding vulnerabilities, children in need, children subject to child protection plans, children looked after and previously looked after children.

They will monitor patterns, trends and emerging concerns, ensuring that appropriate support, intervention and early help are coordinated where required.

Holding and Sharing Information

The DSL will ensure that information is held and shared appropriately with relevant professionals, agencies and staff members on a need-to-know basis. They will ensure that records are accessible to those who need the information to safeguard children whilst maintaining appropriate confidentiality.

The DSL will ensure that safeguarding information is integrated into the school's wider safeguarding arrangements and is used to inform effective decision-making and support for children.

The full responsibilities of the DSL and deputy(s) are set out in their job description, see Annex B KCSIE

Role and Responsibilities of the Designated Teacher (DT)

Our Designated Teacher takes leadership of promoting the educational attainment of Children with a Social Worker which includes:

- Working closely with Virtual School Heads to ensure that funding is best used to support the child's educational achievement and development needs that are identified in their personal education plans.
- Carrying out their duties in line with Designated teacher for looked-after and previously looked-after children - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) - Search and extended duties as outlined Promoting the education of children with a social worker and children in kinship care arrangements: virtual school head role extension - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk).
- Working closely with our DSL for those children who are supported by a Child in Need or Child Protection Plan to ensure support for the education attainment of these children is appropriately entwined with safeguarding processes.

All staff and leadership are required to support HSCP principals to safeguarding children by always exercising their professional curiosity. April 2025 Professional Curiosity

Role and Responsibilities of the Headteacher

The Headteacher will:

- Implement this policy and ensure that all staff:
- Are informed of our school's systems which support safeguarding, including reading and understanding this policy, as part of their induction.
- Follow the procedures included in this policy, what they should know and do in relation to information sharing and referrals of cases of suspected abuse and neglect.
- Make this policy available to parents/carers, professionals, and the community to ensure there is transparency and clear expectations about the school's duty to safeguarding and promote the welfare of children and the arrangements for responding to children presenting with needs that may require early help or support to protect them. Copies of this policy are available on our school website and via the school office.
- Ensure the DSL has appropriate time, funding, training, and resources, and that there is always adequate cover if the DSL is absent.
- Act as the 'case manager' representing the school in the event of an allegation of abuse made against another member of staff or volunteer.

- Manage cases where there are low-level concerns regarding the conduct of staff or oversee delegation to the DSL.
- Ensure the relevant staffing ratios are met, where applicable.
- Oversee the safe use of technology, mobile phones and cameras ~~in Early Years setting~~
- *For information on the Role and Responsibilities of Governance see section 16*

Safeguarding and Child Protection Training and professional development

At St Andrew's, we are committed to ensuring that all staff, governors, leaders and managers receive appropriate safeguarding and child protection training to enable them to fulfil their responsibilities to safeguard and promote the welfare of children effectively. In accordance with Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSIE), all staff receive safeguarding and child protection training as part of their induction, and this is regularly updated to ensure that knowledge and skills remain current and effective. Staff also receive safeguarding updates, as required, and at least annually, through a range of resources and means, such as training sessions, briefings, staff meetings, newsletters and safeguarding communications.

Training is relevant to everyone's role and responsibilities within the school. The specific safeguarding training requirements and standards for different staff groups are detailed in **Annex 2** of this policy. Designated Safeguarding Leads (DSLs) and Deputy DSLs receive training that enables them to carry out their roles effectively and keep their knowledge and skills updated in line with statutory requirements.

The school maintains a comprehensive record of safeguarding training and monitors compliance to ensure that all staff complete the required training within the prescribed timescales. Any identified gaps are addressed promptly to ensure the school remains compliant with statutory safeguarding obligations and that all staff are equipped to recognise concerns, respond appropriately and contribute to a culture of safeguarding across the school.

7. Families First and working with parents / cares/ families and agencies

Families First**/**Early Help intervention. The **Families First Assessment** provides a coordinated framework for professionals, children and families to work together to understand what is working well, what additional support may be required, and what outcomes they want to achieve. It enables agencies and services to share information appropriately, develop a shared understanding of need, and deliver joined-up support through a single plan.

For families with children and young people aged up to 18 years (or up to 25 years where a young person has additional needs or disabilities), Families First can provide support across a range of areas, including parenting and family relationships, emotional wellbeing and mental health, physical health, domestic abuse, substance misuse, school attendance and engagement, housing difficulties, financial pressures, and concerns that may place children and families at risk of disadvantage or harm.

The aim of the Families First process is to ensure that children and families receive the **right help, at the right time**, preventing difficulties from escalating and promoting positive outcomes, resilience, wellbeing and family stability.

At St Andrew's, safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is everyone's responsibility. Our DSL team maintains a clear understanding of Hertfordshire's local safeguarding procedures, thresholds and pathways for support. We recognise that every child has unique needs and circumstances and are committed to ensuring that children and families receive the right help, at the right time, so that children are protected from harm and supported to achieve the best possible outcomes.

The DSL team understands the differences between:

- Universal services and community-based Early Help;
- Hertfordshire's **Families First** arrangements and emerging **Family Help** approaches;
- Section 17 Child in Need services;
- Section 47 Child Protection enquiries;

- Section 20 accommodation;
- Section 31 Care and Supervision Orders.

When assessing concerns and identifying support for children and families, we use the Hertfordshire Safeguarding Children Partnership (HSCP) Continuum of Need Guidance.

We take a child-centered, strengths-based approach, working with children, families and partners to identify needs, build on strengths and provide timely support. We regularly review concerns and share information to ensure children remain safe and supported.

The concept of **'Family Help'** has evolved from the established **Early Help approach**. Early Help remains a fundamental safeguarding principle, focused on identifying emerging needs and providing support to children and families at the earliest opportunity to prevent concerns from escalating.

Following the Independent Review of Children's Social Care (2022), the Government's Stable Homes, Built on Love implementation strategy (2023), and the introduction of the Families First for Children Pathfinder Programme, reforms have been developed to create a more integrated system of support for children and families.

Family Help brings together targeted Early Help and Child in Need services within a single, multi-disciplinary approach. The aim is to provide families with timely, coordinated and relationship-based support through one lead practitioner and a seamless system of help, support and protection.

The reforms are being implemented through the Families First Partnership Programme (FFPP), which supports local safeguarding partners to develop Family Help services, strengthen multi-agency child protection arrangements and make greater use of family networks and family-led decision-making.

In line with Working Together to Safeguard Children and Hertfordshire Children Safeguarding Partnership, local safeguarding arrangements, the school will continue to identify children and families who may benefit from Early Help/Family Help services and will work collaboratively with partner agencies to ensure children receive the right support at the right time.

Key Legislation and Guidance, Family Help reforms are informed by:

- Children Act 1989
- Children Act 2004
- Working Together to Safeguard Children
- Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSIE) 2026
- The Independent Review of Children's Social Care (2022)
- Stable Homes, Built on Love: Children's Social Care Implementation Strategy (2023)
- Families First Partnership Programme (2025 onwards)

The key principles that will inform the delivery of services will include:

- wrapping support around the whole-family at the earliest opportunity
- using the expertise of multi-disciplinary practitioners;
- ensuring consistency of relationships between children, families, and their lead practitioner;
- adopting one plan that will stay with families but adapt as needs change.

At St Andrew's we endorse these principles and will continue to work in partnership and collaboration with children and their families so that they are supported from an early stage by being a part of and leading the conversations about change and aims for their children. We are keen to support families in a strength and solution-based approach, encouraging motivation and confidence to improve their own agency to make safe and positive decisions for themselves and their children.

Working with Parents, Carers and Families

At St Andrew's, we recognise the important role parents, carers and family networks play in safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children. In line with Working Together to Safeguard Children and the Families First Partnership reforms, we are committed to working collaboratively with families to identify needs early, provide support and improve outcomes for children.

We will:

- Work with families in a respectful, empathetic and strengths-based way.
- Recognise the impact of adversity and trauma and respond with sensitivity and compassion.
- Adapt our approach to meet the diverse needs and circumstances of children, parents and carers.
- Consider factors such as family background, culture, religion, disability and other barriers to accessing support.
- Remain alert to situations where a child may be at risk of abuse, neglect or exploitation.

We will also:

- Engage openly and honestly with parents and carers about concerns.
- Support access to Early Help, Family Help and other services at the earliest opportunity.
- Contribute to multi-agency plans and interventions.
- Recognise the value of family networks in promoting children's safety and wellbeing.
- Ensure the views, wishes and lived experiences of children and their families inform decision-making.

8. Information Sharing Confidentiality and Consent

At St Andrew's, we recognise that effective safeguarding is built on positive relationships with children, parents and carers, supported by openness, transparency, trust and professional curiosity. We are committed to working with families wherever possible to understand concerns and provide support at the earliest opportunity.

We recognise that timely, relevant, and proportionate information sharing is essential to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children. All staff should understand that the Data Protection Act 2018 and UK GDPR does not prevent the sharing of information where this is necessary to protect a child or promote their welfare. Concerns about confidentiality must never prevent appropriate action being taken to safeguard a child.

The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) and Deputy DSLs are responsible for ensuring that information is shared lawfully, securely, proportionately and on a need-to-know basis with relevant professionals and agencies where this is necessary to safeguard or promote the welfare of a child.

Sharing information when working with Children and their Families

At St Andrew's we endeavour to be open and honest with children and their families about concerns, support available, and the actions being taken, wherever it is safe and appropriate to do so. We recognise the importance of involving children and families in decisions that affect them and will seek their views as a priority whenever possible.

As part of our commitment to work collaboratively with families, we will endeavour to seek consent when information needs to be shared or requests for support are made to support or statutory agencies. However, in some circumstances we may be so concerned for a child that we may not be required to seek consent if there is a lawful basis such as doing so may:

- Place a child or another person at increased risk of harm;
- Cause unnecessary delay in protecting a child;
- Prejudice the prevention, detection or investigation of a crime; or
- Compromise the actions of Children's Social Care, the Police or other safeguarding agencies.

Where information is shared without consent, the reasons for doing so will be clearly recorded. Parents and carers will normally be informed of information sharing decisions, unless doing so would place a child or another person at risk of harm, compromise a criminal investigation, or otherwise be unsafe or inappropriate.

Where a child, parent or carer objects to information being shared, the DSL will carefully consider their views alongside the school's legal and safeguarding responsibilities. Any decision to share information despite objections will be evidence-based, proportionate, recorded, and made in the child's best interests.

Our principles of information sharing:

- Timely information sharing is essential for effective safeguarding.

- The Data Protection Act 2018 and UK GDPR do not prevent or limit the sharing of information for safeguarding purposes.
- Information should be shared only with those who need to know and only when it is necessary and proportionate to do so.
- Staff must never promise a child absolute confidentiality where there are concerns about their safety or welfare.
- Concerns about a child must be reported to the DSL without delay.
- Decisions to share information, and the reasons for those decisions, must be appropriately recorded.

If staff are uncertain whether information should be shared, they must seek advice from the DSL, Deputy DSL, Headteacher or another member of the Senior Leadership Team immediately.

Special Category Personal Data

Where staff need to share special category personal data for safeguarding purposes, this may be done without consent where there is a lawful basis to do so and where:

It is not possible to obtain consent;

It is not reasonable to expect consent to be obtained; or

Seeking consent would place a child or another person at risk of harm.

Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment

Where a child discloses sexual violence or sexual harassment, the wishes of the victim will be considered carefully. However, the DSL must balance these wishes against the school's duty to safeguard the victim and other children.

The DSL will consider:

- The victim's wishes and right to be heard;
- The nature and seriousness of the incident;
- The ongoing safety and welfare of all children involved;
- Whether a referral to Children's Social Care and/or the Police is required;
- Whether parents or carers should be informed, unless doing so would place the child at greater risk.

Where a report of rape, assault by penetration or sexual assault is made, the matter should normally be referred to the Police. Where appropriate, referrals should also be made to Children's Social Care.

All staff will take reasonable steps to protect the privacy and anonymity of children involved in reports of sexual violence or sexual harassment. This includes carefully considering who needs to know, managing information sensitively, and recognising the potential impact of social media in spreading information or identifying those involved.

Record Keeping and Professional Support

All safeguarding records relating to information sharing decisions will be accurate, factual, timely, and securely maintained. Staff should have regard to the Government's Information Sharing Advice for Safeguarding Practitioners and its seven golden rules of information sharing when making decisions.

If staff are in doubt about sharing information, they must seek advice from the DSL, Deputy DSL, Headteacher or another appropriate senior leader without delay.

Please see the St Andrew's Staff Confidentiality Agreement.

9. Recognising Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation

At St Andrew's, we recognise that safeguarding concerns can affect any child and that early identification and intervention are key to supporting and protecting children and promoting their welfare.

All staff receive safeguarding training and are expected to remain vigilant to the signs and indicators of abuse, neglect, exploitation and other safeguarding concerns. Staff understand that children can be harmed by adults or by other children, and that abuse can occur within families, peer groups, educational settings, communities and online environments.

Staff should exercise professional curiosity, be alert to changes in a child's presentation, behaviour, attendance, emotional wellbeing or relationships, and report concerns promptly to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL).

We recognise that safeguarding concerns rarely occur in isolation and that children may experience multiple and overlapping vulnerabilities. All concerns will be considered within the context of the child's lived experience and wider circumstances.

Children Who May Benefit from Early Help or Additional Support

Any child may benefit from Early Help, Family Help or additional support; however, staff should be particularly alert to children who:

- are disabled or have additional health needs;
- have Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND);
- have identified mental health needs;
- are young carers;
- are young parents or pregnant;
- are displaying concerning, abusive or harmful behaviours;
- are vulnerable to exploitation, including criminal or sexual exploitation, county lines, trafficking or modern slavery;
- are vulnerable to radicalisation or extremism;
- frequently miss education, home or care;
- have experienced multiple suspensions or are at risk of exclusion;
- live in families affected by domestic abuse, substance misuse, parental mental ill health or parental offending;
- misuse drugs or alcohol;
- are at risk of honour-based abuse, including Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) or Forced Marriage; or
- are privately fostered.

Extra-Familial Harm and Online Safety

Our school recognises that children may experience harm outside the family home, this may include:

- child sexual exploitation (CSE);
- child criminal exploitation (CCE);
- county lines;
- serious youth violence;
- domestic abuse and teenage relationship abuse;
- sexual violence, sexual harassment and harmful sexual behaviour;
- financial exploitation;
- radicalisation and extremism.

Staff also recognise that safeguarding incidents can occur online or be facilitated through technology. Online risks may occur independently of, or alongside, offline abuse. Concerns relating to online safety will be

managed in accordance with the school's safeguarding and online safety procedures. See section 11 Online Safety below.

The school recognises that children can abuse other children. Such behaviours, including sexual harassment, harmful sexual behaviour, bullying, discriminatory behaviour, coercion, and the sharing of nude or semi-nude images, will be addressed through a safeguarding approach and not treated solely as behavioural issues.

Definitions of Abuse

Abuse is a form of maltreatment of a child. A child may be abused by inflicting harm or by failing to act to prevent harm.

Harm includes physical, emotional, sexual and psychological ill-treatment, including the impact of seeing, hearing or experiencing the effects of abuse towards others.

Domestic Abuse can have a significant impact on a child's health, development and wellbeing, including where a child sees, hears or experiences its effects.

The four recognised categories of abuse are:

- Physical abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Neglect

The indicators and definitions set out below are based on *Keeping Children Safe in Education* and *Working Together to Safeguard Children.*

Categories of abuse

Category of abuse *(what staff should know)*	**Indicators** *(what staff should look out for)*
Physical Abuse is 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 (Fabricated Induced Illness FII). **All suspicious bruising or injuries must be:** • Reported immediately to the DSL or Deputy DSL. • Recorded accurately using a body map. • Added to the child's safeguarding records.	*Remember that no single sign proves abuse, but a pattern of indicators may warrant concern.* **Physical Indicators:** • Unexplained bruises, welts, or black eyes • Bruises in unusual locations (ears, neck, cheeks, upper arms, thighs, torso) • Injuries at different stages of healing • Burns, including cigarette burns or immersion burns • Bite marks • Fractures or sprains with unclear explanations • Frequent injuries or repeated visits for medical treatment • Injuries that are inconsistent with the explanation given **Behavioural Indicators:** • Fearfulness, anxiety, or extreme withdrawal • Flinching when approached or touched • Being overly watchful or startled easily

• DSL to share with Children's Services and/ or police where appropriate.	• Reluctance to go home or be around a particular person • Aggressive behaviour or sudden emotional outbursts • Low self-esteem or signs of depression • Wearing clothing that conceals injuries, especially in warm weather **Indicators in Children** • Frequent absences from school • Fear of parents or caregivers • Age-inappropriate behaviour (either very withdrawn or very aggressive) • Lack of explanation for injuries or changing explanations • Difficulty sitting, walking, or moving due to injuries **Bruising and Physical Injury Concerns** HSCP has updated its Bruising Policy for Children Over Six Months following learning from reviews and the October 2024 Joint Targeted Area Inspection on Domestic Abuse. This is in addition to HSCP Brusing protocol for infants under the age of 6 months old. Staff should be particularly alert to bruising on areas such as the **face, neck, torso, buttocks, upper arms, inner thighs and genital area**. Staff must also be aware of **cumulative harm**, where a series of incidents or injuries over time may indicate significant safeguarding concerns, even when individual incidents appear minor.
Category of abuse (what staff should know)	**Indicators** (what to look and listen out for)
Emotional abuse may include verbal abuse, such as persistent criticism, belittling, name-calling, humiliation, intimidation or rejection. The persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve: • Emotional abuse may include verbal abuse, such as persistent criticism, belittling, name-calling, humiliation, intimidation or rejection. • Conveying to a child that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only as far as they meet the needs of another person. • Not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate. • Age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include	**Emotional and Psychological Signs** • Low self-esteem or lack of confidence • Anxiety, fearfulness, or excessive worrying • Depression, sadness, or hopelessness • Feelings of worthlessness, shame, or guilt • Emotional withdrawal or becoming unusually quiet • Self-harm or suicidal thoughts **Behavioural Indicators** • Becoming isolated from friends, family, or usual activities • Appearing overly eager to please others • Difficulty making decisions independently • Sudden changes in personality or behaviour • Lack of confidence when speaking or expressing opinions • Excessive apologizing **Signs in Relationships**

interactions that are beyond a child's developmental capability as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning or preventing the child from participating in normal social interaction. • A child seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. • Serious bullying (including cyberbullying). • Causing a child to feel frightened or in danger. • 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. It can be difficult to recognise emotional abuse, and children may not always realise they are experiencing it. However, there may be indicators in the way a child behaves and reacts to certain situations.	• Fear of upsetting a particular person • Being constantly criticized, belittled, or humiliated • Being blamed for things that are not their fault • Being controlled or monitored excessively • Being threatened, intimidated, or manipulated • Having little control over daily choices **Indicators in Children and Young People** • Delayed emotional development • Extreme compliance or excessive aggression • Poor attachment with parents or caregivers • Low self-confidence • Social withdrawal • Developmental regression, such as bedwetting or loss of previously acquired skills
Category of abuse (what staff should know)	**Indicators** (what to look and listen out for)
Sexual Abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving violence, whether the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve: • **Physical contact:** including assault by penetration (for example rape or penetration with an object) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing, and touching outside of clothing. • **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 • **Online abuse:** sexual abuse can take place online, 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.	**Sexual** abuse can affect children in different ways. Some children show obvious signs, while others show very few. No single indicator confirms abuse, but a combination of signs may raise concern. Behavioural Indicators • Sudden changes in behaviour or personality • Becoming withdrawn, anxious, or depressed • Increased aggression or anger • Self-harming behaviours • Running away from home • Reluctance to be alone with a particular person • Fear of certain places or people • Age-inappropriate sexual knowledge or language • Sexualised behaviour that is unusual for the child's age • Changes in eating or sleeping patterns • Nightmares or sleep disturbances Emotional Indicators • Low self-esteem • Feelings of shame, guilt, or worthlessness • Excessive secrecy • Emotional outbursts or mood swings • Loss of confidence • Difficulty trusting others Physical Indicators • Unexplained pain, soreness, or itching • Difficulty sitting or walking

	• Recurring urinary tract infections or genital infections • Bruising, bleeding, or injuries in genital or anal areas • Sexually transmitted infections • Pregnancy in a young person Educational and Social Indicators • Sudden decline in school performance • Poor concentration • Increased absences from school • Withdrawal from friends and activities • Difficulty forming or maintaining relationships Specific Indicators in Younger Children • Regression to earlier behaviours such as bedwetting • Clinginess or separation anxiety • Fearfulness that was not previously present • Excessive masturbation or sexual behaviours beyond developmental expectations
Category of abuse (what staff should know)	**Indicators** (what to look and listen out for)
Neglect is 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 because 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). • Ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs. HSCP Neglect Tool and / or 7-minute briefing Parental Neglect of Medical Needs	**Physical Indicators** • Poor personal hygiene • Unwashed clothing or consistently inappropriate clothing for the weather • Persistent hunger or stealing/hoarding food • Malnutrition or unexplained weight loss • Untreated medical or dental problems • Frequent illness or infections • Inadequate supervision leading to accidents or injuries • Tiredness or falling asleep frequently **Developmental Indicators** • Delayed physical, emotional, or intellectual development • Speech and language delays • Poor social skills • Failure to thrive in younger children **Behavioural Indicators** • Frequent absence from school or lateness • Poor concentration • Withdrawal or apathy • Attention-seeking behaviour • Low self-esteem

	• Lack of attachment to parents or caregivers • Taking on inappropriate caring responsibilities for siblings **Emotional Indicators** • Feeling unloved or uncared for • Anxiety, depression, or emotional withdrawal • Difficulty forming relationships • Lack of confidence or self-worth **Home Environment Indicators** • Unsafe or unhygienic living conditions • Lack of adequate heating, food, or bedding • Exposure to hazardous situations • Lack of supervision or appropriate caregivers **Safeguarding Considerations for DSLs** • Whether concerns are persistent and ongoing rather than isolated incidents. • The child's age, developmental stage, and individual circumstances. • The cumulative impact of unmet needs over time. A child may experience neglect even when there are no obvious physical signs. A pattern of unmet needs, poor care, and adverse effects on health, development, or wellbeing should always be taken seriously and reported in line with safeguarding procedures.

10. Additional information - Safeguarding Issues and Specific Forms of Abuse

At St Andrew's staff recognise that abuse, neglect, exploitation, and safeguarding risks can occur both within and outside the home, including online. Children may be vulnerable to multiple harms, including:

- Child abduction and community safety incidents
- Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE) and Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)
- County Lines
- Children and the Court system
- Children absent from education.
- Children with family members in prison
- Cybercrime
- Domestic abuse
- Homelessness
- Modern Slavery and the National Referral Mechanism
- Preventing radicalisation
- The Prevent Duty
- Channel
- Serious Violence
- Honour or faith-based abuse (including female genital mutilation and forced marriage)
- FGM
- FGM mandatory reporting duty for teachers
- Forced marriage.
- Additional advice and support - There is a wealth of information and resources available in this chapter to support schools and colleges.

See KCSiE Annex A Further information this contains detailed information about what staff need to know and look out for.

Child-on-Child Abuse (Including Sexual Harassment and Violence)

At St Andrew's, we recognise that children can abuse other children and that child-on-child abuse can occur inside and outside of school, as well as online. All staff understand that child-on-child abuse is a safeguarding issue and have a responsibility to identify, challenge and report concern in accordance with this policy. Child-on-child abuse may go unreported and should never be assumed not to be happening simply because no incidents have been disclosed.

- All concerns must be taken seriously and reported promptly to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) or Deputy DSL.
- Abuse should never be dismissed as "banter", "a joke", "part of growing up", or "boys being boys", as this can create an unsafe culture where harmful behaviour is normalised.
- Child-on-child abuse is a safeguarding concern for both the child who has experienced harm and the child displaying harmful behaviour.
- Early identification, intervention and education are essential in preventing harmful behaviour and promoting positive, respectful relationships.

Child-on-Child Abuse (Including Sexual Harassment and Violence)

At St Andrew's, we recognise that children can abuse other children and that child-on-child abuse can occur inside and outside of school, as well as online. All staff understand that child-on-child abuse is a safeguarding issue and have a responsibility to identify, challenge and report concern in accordance with this policy. Child-on-child abuse may go unreported and should never be assumed not to be happening simply because no incidents have been disclosed.

- All concerns must be taken seriously and reported promptly to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) or Deputy DSL.
- Abuse should never be dismissed as "banter", "a joke", "part of growing up", or "boys being boys", as this can create an unsafe culture where harmful behaviour is normalised.
- Child-on-child abuse is a safeguarding concern for both the child who has experienced harm and the child displaying harmful behaviour.
- Early identification, intervention and education are essential in preventing harmful behaviour and promoting positive, respectful relationships.

Child-on-child abuse may include, but is not limited to:

- Bullying, including cyberbullying, prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying.
- Abuse within intimate personal relationships (including teenage relationship abuse).
- Physical abuse, including assault, threats of violence and harm involving weapons.
- Sexual violence, including rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault.
- Sexual harassment, including unwanted sexual comments, remarks, jokes and online sexual harassment.
- Harmful sexual behaviour and causing another child to engage in sexual activity without consent.
- The consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images.
- Upskirting.
- Initiation, hazing or ritual-based behaviours involving humiliation, abuse or coercion.
- Online abuse, including image-based abuse and technology-facilitated harm.

We recognise that child-on-child abuse can have a significant impact on a child's safety, welfare, wellbeing and educational outcomes. All concerns will be taken seriously, investigated appropriately and responded to promptly.

The school adopts a child-centred and trauma-informed approach to responding to child-on-child abuse. The safety, welfare and wishes of the child who has experienced harm will remain paramount, whilst appropriate support and intervention will also be considered for the child displaying harmful behaviour.

In most circumstances, incidences of pupils hurting other pupils will be dealt with under our school's Behaviour for Learning and/or Anti-Bullying policies. Our child protection policy will apply to all incidents that raise safeguarding concerns where the alleged behaviour:

- Is serious, and potentially a criminal offence.
- Could put pupils in the school at risk.
- Is violent.
- Involves pupils being forced to use drugs or alcohol.
- Involves sexual exploitation, sexual abuse, or sexual harassment, such as indecent exposure, sexual assault, upskirting or sexually inappropriate pictures or videos (including the sharing of nudes and semi-nudes).

Domestic Abuse

At St Andrew's, we recognise the definition of domestic abuse set out in the Domestic Abuse Act 2021, which identifies children who see, hear or experience the effects of domestic abuse as victims in their own right. Domestic abuse can occur between intimate partners, former partners, family members, within young people's relationships, and through child-to-parent abuse.
Staff are trained to recognise the signs of domestic abuse and understand the importance of early identification, support and multi-agency working. Abuse may be physical, sexual, emotional, psychological, financial, controlling or coercive, technology-facilitated, or involve stalking, harassment, honour-based abuse, Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG), or Child-to-Parent Violence and Abuse (CPVA).
Staff should remain professionally curious and alert to indicators of domestic abuse. Any child can be affected, regardless of age, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, religion, culture or socio-economic background. Children who experience domestic abuse will be provided with appropriate safeguarding support and intervention.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)
FGM includes 'all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs.'

FGM is illegal in the UK and is considered as a form of child abuse that has significantly harmful and long-lasting consequences. It can also be referred to as 'female genital cutting,' 'circumcision' or 'initiation.'

At St Andrew's staff are aware of their mandatory reporting duty and the requirement to immediately contact the Police if they are:

- Informed by a girl under 18 that an act of FGM has been carried out on her.
- Observes physical signs which appear to show that an act of FGM has been carried out on a girl under 18 (and they have no reason to believe that the act was necessary for the girl's physical or mental health or for purposes connected with labour or birth).

The specific Mandatory reporting duty for teaching staff above (report directly to the police) does not apply in cases where a pupil is at risk of FGM or FGM is suspected but is not known to have been carried out. In these circumstances, staff know they must report to the DSL who would follow local statutory safeguarding procedures, this means share the information with children services so that a multi-agency view can be ascertained.

Preventing Radicalisation

At St Andrew's, our staff recognise its duty under Section 26 of the Counterterrorism and Security Act 2015 (the Prevent Duty) to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. Protecting children from radicalisation is part of the school's wider safeguarding responsibilities.
Staff understand that children may be vulnerable to extremist influences or radicalisation and are trained to identify signs of concern, including online influences. Extremism can take many forms, including ideologies associated with political, religious or other causes.

There is no single indicator that a child may be susceptible to radicalisation. Concerns should be reported to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL), who will assess risk and make referrals as appropriate, including to Children's Services or the Channel Programme, which provides early support for individuals at risk of being drawn into terrorism.

The school follows current Prevent guidance and ensures that safeguarding procedures include the identification, assessment and appropriate management of concerns relating to extremism, radicalisation and terrorism.

Mental Health

At St Andrew's, we recognise that mental health concerns may be an indicator that a child has experienced, or is at risk of, abuse, neglect, exploitation or other adverse experiences, and may also be a safeguarding concern in their own right. Staff should be alert to changes in a child's behaviour, presentation or emotional wellbeing and report concerns to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) or deputy DSL.

They will consider mental health concerns alongside wider safeguarding risks and work with the school's Mental Health Lead, families and relevant agencies to ensure appropriate support is provided at the earliest opportunity. Where a child presents with significant mental health needs, self-harm or suicidal ideation, appropriate safeguarding action and referrals will be made without delay.

At St Andrew's), our Mental Health Lead plays a key role in promoting positive mental health and wellbeing across the school. They work closely with the DSL to identify needs, coordinate appropriate support, provide advice to staff, engage with parents/carers and liaise with external agencies where required. The Mental Health Lead does not replace safeguarding procedures; any concerns that a child may be at risk of harm, abuse, neglect or exploitation will be managed through the school's safeguarding processes and overseen by the DSL.

More information can be found in the Mental health and behaviour in schools' guidance, colleges may also wish to follow this guidance as best practice. The Department of Health and Social Care provide a range of resources to support schools in promoting positive health, wellbeing and resilience among children and young people. See Better Health Every Mind Matters for links to all materials and lesson plans.

youth-suicide-prevention-7-minute-briefing-may-2023.pptx

11. Online Safety and Filtering and Monitoring

Please also see our St Andrew's Online Safety Policy

At St Andrew's we recognise the importance of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children in the digital world. Technology is an essential part of everyday life and learning and is a significant factor in many safeguarding and wellbeing concerns, including child-on-child abuse, cyberbullying, exploitation, radicalisation, misinformation, and emerging harms associated with artificial intelligence (AI).

The Governing Body recognises its responsibility to ensure that appropriate filtering and monitoring systems are in place and regularly reviewed. The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) will take lead responsibility for online safety, including understanding the effectiveness of filtering and monitoring systems and ensuring they are aligned with safeguarding procedures.

Our school aims to:

- Maintain robust processes, including appropriate filtering and monitoring systems, to safeguard pupils, staff, volunteers, governors, and visitors when using technology.
- Protect and educate the whole school community in the safe, responsible, and effective use of digital technologies, including mobile devices, social media, online platforms, smart technology and AI-enabled applications.
- Empower pupils to become digitally resilient and critical consumers of online information, enabling them to recognise risks and seek support when needed.
- Establish clear safeguarding procedures for identifying, reporting, managing and escalating online safety concerns.
- Ensure staff understand the safeguarding implications of emerging technologies, including generative AI tools.
- Promote a culture where online safety is recognised as a shared responsibility across the whole school community.

The Four Categories of Online Risk

In line with Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSIE), our approach to online safety addresses the four categories of online risk:

Content	Contact
Exposure to illegal, inappropriate, or harmful content, including: • Pornographic content • Misinformation, disinformation, fake news and conspiracy theories • Extremist and radicalising material • Racist, misogynistic, homophobic, transphobic or discriminatory content • Self-harm, suicide and eating disorder content AI-generated harmful, misleading, or manipulated content, including deepfakes and synthetic media	• Being subjected to harmful online interaction, including: • Grooming and child sexual exploitation • Criminal exploitation • Adults posing as children or young people • Online coercion and manipulation • Harmful interactions through social media, gaming platforms, messaging services or AI-powered chatbots Unwanted commercial advertising or marketing
Conduct	**Commerce**
Behaviour online that causes, or increases the likelihood of, harm, including: • Cyberbullying • Online harassment and hate incidents • Sharing or creating explicit content • Consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images • Misuse of AI to create manipulated, abusive or harmful content • Sharing inappropriate images, videos or personal information Online behaviours that place a child or others at risk	Risks associated with online financial activity, including: • Phishing scams • Fraud and financial exploitation • Gambling • Misleading advertising • Subscription traps and in-app purchases • AI-enabled scams and impersonation attempts

Artificial Intelligence (AI)

The school recognises that generative AI technologies, including AI chatbots, image generators and other AI-powered tools, are becoming increasingly accessible to children and young people. Whilst these technologies present educational opportunities, they also introduce safeguarding, privacy, and reliability risks. Please see our St Andrew's Acceptable use of AI policy.

Online safety

We embed Online Safety throughout our curriculum and wider safeguarding culture. Pupils will be taught age-appropriate knowledge and skills including:

- Safe use of the internet, social media and digital technologies
- Digital citizenship and responsible online behaviour
- Online relationships and consent
- Privacy and protecting personal information
- Information literacy, including recognising misinformation and AI-generated content
- Reporting concerns and seeking support
- Recognising grooming, exploitation and coercive behaviour
- Understanding the risks associated with sharing images online
- Responsible and ethical use of AI technologies

Staff online safety Training

All staff will receive online safety training, including as part of their induction, this includes:

- The school's online safety expectations
- Their safeguarding responsibilities relating to online safety
- The operation and role of filtering and monitoring systems
- Cyberbullying and online abuse
- Online radicalisation and extremism
- Emerging technologies and AI-related safeguarding risks
- Reporting and recording online safety concerns
- Staff will receive regular safeguarding and online safety updates and refresher training at least annually.
- Working with Parents and Carers

We endeavour to work in partnership with parents and carers by:

- Providing information and guidance on online safety and emerging digital risks.
- Sharing resources relating to social media, gaming platforms and AI technologies.
- Communicating procedures for reporting concerns.
- Encouraging consistent online safety messages between home and school.

Mobile Phones, Cameras and Digital Devices

We maintain clear expectations regarding the use of personal devices.

Staff:

- May bring personal mobile phones onto site in accordance with school procedures.
- Must not use personal devices to photograph, record or store images of pupils.
- Must comply with the Staff Code of Conduct and acceptable use policies.

Pupils:

- Must comply with the school's mobile phone and acceptable use policies.
- Will be subject to appropriate sanctions where policies are breached.

Acceptable Use

We ensure that:

- Staff, pupils, volunteers, governors and, where appropriate, parents/carers are aware of and have access to acceptable use agreements.
- Expectations regarding the use of school technology, internet access, mobile devices and AI tools are clearly communicated.
- Breaches are managed in accordance with safeguarding, behaviour and disciplinary procedures.

Filtering and Monitoring

Our Governing Body and Headteacher will ensure that filtering and monitoring systems:

- Are effective, proportionate and appropriate to the school's safeguarding needs.
- Safeguard pupils from harmful and inappropriate content.
- Support the identification of safeguarding concerns.
- Are reviewed regularly, and at least annually, as part of the school's safeguarding and online safety arrangements.

- Consider emerging risks, including AI-enabled content and applications.
- Are understood by safeguarding leads, senior leaders and those responsible for IT provision.
- The DSL will work closely with senior leaders, governors and IT providers to ensure filtering and monitoring arrangements remain effective, appropriate and proportionate to the level of risk.

Searching, Screening and Confiscation

Where there is a safeguarding concern or suspicion that a pupil's device contains evidence relating to an offence, harmful content or a risk of harm, authorised staff may search, screen or confiscate devices in accordance with current DfE guidance and school procedures. Where appropriate, external agencies, including the police, will be involved.

Monitoring, Review and Evaluation

The school will:

- Conduct an annual online safety risk assessment as part of reviewing the Online Safety Policy
- Review filtering and monitoring arrangements at least annually.
- Review safeguarding and child protection policies, including online safety, every year.
- Consider emerging technologies, including AI, when assessing safeguarding risks.
- Ensure lessons learned from incidents are reflected in future practice and policy development.

Key statutory and non-statutory guidance:

- Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSIE) 2026.
- DfE: *Generative Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Education*.
- DfE Filtering and Monitoring Standards for Schools and Colleges.
- Teaching Online Safety in Schools (DfE).
- UK Safer Internet Centre Guidance.
- Working Together to Safeguard Children.

This section summarises our approach to online safety and mobile phone use. For full details about our school's policies in these areas, please refer to our Online Safety Policy and mobile phone policy which can be found on our website: https://standrews236.herts.sch.uk/parents/policies/

12.Responding to Safeguarding Concerns

At St Andrew's we adopt a whole-school, child-centred approach to safeguarding and recognise that safeguarding is everyone's responsibility. All staff, including trainee teachers, supply staff, contractors, governors, volunteers and visitors, have a duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.

All adults working within the school must:

- Remain vigilant and maintain an attitude of "it could happen here".
- Act in the best interests of the child at all times.
- Be aware of the indicators of abuse, neglect, exploitation and safeguarding concerns.
- Listen to children, take their concerns seriously and reassure them that they will receive help and support.
- Record concerns accurately, factually and promptly.
- Report any safeguarding concern, disclosure or allegation immediately to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) or a Deputy DSL.
- Understand that anyone can make a referral to Children's Services if they believe a child is at risk of significant harm. This can be done via HSCP portal Hertfordshire Safeguarding Children Partnership | Hertfordshire County Council

- Follow the school's safeguarding procedures and code of conduct at all times.
- Share concerns without delay, even where there is uncertainty, and never assume that another person has taken action.
- Recognise that safeguarding concerns may arise in relation to a child's home life, peer relationships, online activity, mental health or wider community experiences.

Where there is a concern that a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm, immediate action must be taken. Staff should not investigate concerns themselves but must report them promptly to the DSL, who will determine the appropriate course of action in accordance with local safeguarding procedures.

The school promotes a culture of professional curiosity, openness and transparency, ensuring that children are listened to, concerns are acted upon and safeguarding remains at the heart of all decision-making.

If a child makes a disclosure to any person/ adult in the school:

If a child makes a disclosure to a member of staff or volunteer, all staff understand that children may disclose abuse, neglect or exploitation at any time and to any trusted adult. Staff should always be prepared to listen, respond appropriately and follow the school's safeguarding procedures without delay.

At St Andrew's we are committed to a child-centred, inclusive and trauma-informed approach to safeguarding. We recognise that every child has the right to be heard, protected and supported. We value and promote the voice, wishes and feelings of all children and understand that some children may face additional barriers to communication, disclosure or seeking help.

We recognise that children and families may have differing needs, experiences, communication styles, cultural backgrounds, languages and levels of understanding. Some children, including those with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND), speech, language and communication needs, neurodivergence, mental health needs, disabilities, or those who speak English as an additional language (EAL), may require additional support to express their views, wishes and feelings. Staff will ensure that appropriate support, communication methods and reasonable adjustments are in place so that every child can be listened to and understood.

All our staff understand that children may not always:

- Recognise that they are experiencing abuse, neglect or exploitation.
- Feel ready to disclose their experiences.
- Know who to tell or how to ask for help.
- Use language that clearly communicates what has happened.
- Communicate verbally, particularly where SEND, disability, trauma or communication difficulties are present.

Staff will therefore remain professionally curious and take all concerns seriously, recognising that behaviour, presentation, attendance, emotional wellbeing or communication may indicate that a child needs help or protection.

When Listening to a Child, our staff will:

- Remain calm, patient, attentive and non-judgemental.
- Give the child time and space to talk at their own pace.
- Listen carefully and allow the child to use their own words.
- Adapt their communication to meet the child's individual needs and level of understanding.
- Use appropriate communication tools, interpreters or specialist support where required.
- Avoid interrupting, investigating or asking leading questions.
- Use open questions and prompts only where clarification is necessary.
- Accept and respect the child's account without expressing shock, disbelief or judgement.

Our staff will reassure children by:

- Taking what they say seriously.
- Thanking them for speaking up and seeking help.
- Reassuring them that they have done the right thing.
- Making it clear that the abuse or harm is not their fault.
- Being honest about the need to share information with safeguarding professionals to keep them safe.
- Explaining, in an age and developmentally appropriate way, what may happen next.
- Providing ongoing support and ensuring that the child knows who they can talk to if they remain worried or have further concerns.

The child's safety, welfare, wishes and best interests will remain central to all decisions and actions taken following a disclosure.

Recording concerns

Accurate, timely and professional recording is a vital safeguarding responsibility and plays a key role in protecting children at St Andrew's. Effective recording enables concerns to be identified, patterns of harm or neglect to be recognised, information to be shared appropriately, and timely decisions to be made in the best interests of the child. Staff should be aware that serious case and safeguarding practice reviews frequently highlight poor recording, fragmented information and delays in sharing concerns as factors that can leave children at increased risk of harm.

All safeguarding concerns, disclosures, incidents, welfare concerns and observations, no matter how small they may appear, must be recorded promptly on the school's safeguarding recording system and reported to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) or Deputy DSL without delay.

Staff must:

- Record concerns as soon as possible after the event or disclosure, preferably verbally to the DSL first and then using CPOMS.
- Make clear, factual, accurate and objective records.
- Use the child's own words wherever possible when recording disclosures.
- Distinguish clearly between fact, observation, opinion and professional judgement.
- Include relevant dates, times, locations, witnesses and actions taken.
- Record concerns even where they appear low-level, as a series of seemingly minor incidents may indicate cumulative harm, abuse, neglect or exploitation.
- Report concerns immediately and not wait until additional information becomes available.
- Maintain appropriate confidentiality and only share information through established safeguarding processes.

Staff should not investigate concerns themselves or discuss safeguarding information with colleagues unless this forms part of the agreed safeguarding process or has been authorised by the DSL. This ensures information is shared appropriately, protects the privacy of children and families, and enables the DSL to build a complete picture of risk using all available information.

Our schools DSL will

- Review all available information and identify any patterns, cumulative concerns or indicators of abuse, neglect or exploitation.
- Gather relevant information from staff, the child, parents/carers and other agencies, where appropriate.
- Consider the child's voice, wishes and feelings as part of any decision-making process.
- Involve parents/carers unless doing so may place the child at increased risk of harm or prejudice a safeguarding enquiry.
- Determine whether support can be provided through school-based interventions, Early Help or Family Help services.
- Make referrals to Children's Services, the Police or other agencies where thresholds for intervention are met.

- Ensure all decisions, actions and outcomes are recorded clearly and retained in accordance with safeguarding and data protection requirements.

Where a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm through abuse, neglect or exploitation, the DSL will make an immediate referral to Children's Services and, where appropriate, the Police. Referrals will be made without delay and in accordance with Hertfordshire safeguarding procedures.

How Children's Services respond

Following a referral, the **Hertfordshire Front Door (Children's Services Gateway)** will review the information provided and determine the most appropriate response for the child and family. This may include:

- Providing advice, signposting or support through **Family Help/Early Help services**.
- Undertaking further assessment to determine the child's needs and the most appropriate level of intervention.
- Assessing whether the child is a **Child in Need** under Section 17 of the Children Act 1989.
- Making enquiries under Section 47 of the Children Act 1989 where there is reasonable cause to suspect that a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm.
- Taking immediate protective action where a child is assessed to be at risk of significant harm.
- Working with partner agencies, including schools, health services and the police, to safeguard and promote the welfare of the child.
- The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) will work collaboratively with Children's Services and other agencies, sharing information as appropriate and participating in assessments, meetings and plans to support the child.
- If the DSL does not receive confirmation that a referral has been received or acted upon, they will follow up promptly in accordance with local safeguarding procedures.

The DSL has lead responsibility for referrals, but responsibility for safeguarding does not sit solely with the DSL. Any member of staff can and should make a referral if a child is at risk and they feel a referral is required. particularly if:

- the DSL is unavailable,
- there would be an undue delay in making a referral,
- or if staff feel appropriate action is not being taken.

If a child is in **immediate danger**, anyone should contact the police by calling **999**

Making a referral to Children's Services and/or requesting support

We use Hertfordshire Safeguarding Children Partnership website to make online referrals for children we have concerns about (**consent** is needed from parents and carers, however if we considered this would place a child at risk, we would record our reason for not seeking consent).

We want all staff and stakeholders to know that if someone is in danger or a crime has been committed, we all have a duty to call the **Police on 999.**

Out of hours (17:30-08:00 and weekends) **call 0300 123 4043.**

Members of the public in this context (non-school staff), parents, carers, children, and young people can call Children's Services at any time of the day or night on **0300 123 4043.**

This link provides leaflet for parents and carers HSCP Family Leaflet (hertfordshire.gov.uk).

You can contact the NSPCC Helpline by calling 0808 800 5000 or email help@nspcc.org.uk

What Children Need to Know About Reporting Concerns

At St Andrew's, we want all children and young people to know that they can talk to us about anything that is worrying them. We will always listen, take concerns seriously and help them to access the support they need.

When a child shares a concern, we will:

- Listen carefully and respectfully.
- Take their worries seriously.
- Explain what will happen next.
- Be honest about the need to share information if someone is at risk of harm.
- Work with them and their family, where appropriate, to secure the right support.
- Help them feel safe, supported and listened to.

Children can speak to any member of staff, who will ensure their concern is passed to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) or Deputy DSL.

Children can also seek help directly by contacting:

- **Hertfordshire Children's Services:** 0300 123 4043
- **Police:** 999 in an emergency or if they are in immediate danger.
- **NSPCC Helpline by calling** 0808 800 5000 or email help@nspcc.org.uk
- There are posters around school reminding children of their right to stay safe. These posters include the phone numbers and/or websites of places to find support out of school.
- At St Andrew's we regularly remind the children of the principles of Protective Behaviours – That we all have the right to stay safe and that we should share a worry with a trusted adult, even if it is awful or small.
- Every learning space has a worry box, which is checked regularly.
- We have regular whole school visits and class workshops from the NSPCC and promote the contact number of **Childline** – 0800 11 11.

Risk Management Plan (RAMP) and Safety and Support Plan (S&SP)

When a report of sexual violence or sexual harassment is made, the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) or deputy will carry out an immediate assessment of the risks and needs of both the alleged victim and alleged perpetrator. The purpose of the RAMP is to identify risks, understand the needs of the children involved, and put appropriate measures in place to keep them safe from further harm. Assessments are recorded and regularly reviewed.

The RAMP does not replace specialist assessments but is informed by information from relevant agencies to ensure a coordinated, multi-agency approach to safeguarding. It recognises the significant emotional, social, and educational impact that sexual violence and harassment can have on victims and their families, particularly where those involved attend the same school. Each case is assessed individually, with actions tailored to the level of risk and need.

The process is guided by statutory requirements set out in Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSIE), Part Five. Responsibility for implementing and overseeing the RAMP rests with the school's leadership team, working in partnership with parents and carers. The framework also supports the management of Harmful Sexual Behaviour (HSB) and other safeguarding concerns affecting vulnerable children and young people.

Risk Assessment Management Plan (RAMP)

The RAMP is used when there has been a report of sexual violence, sexual harassment, or harmful sexual behaviour (HSB). The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) or deputy carries out an immediate assessment of the risks and needs of both the alleged victim and alleged perpetrator.

The purpose of the RAMP is to:

- Identify and assess risks to children and young people.
- Consider the needs, strengths, and vulnerabilities of those involved.
- Put measures in place to reduce risk and prevent further harm.
- Support informed decision-making through critical analysis and professional judgement.
- Record, monitor, and regularly review safeguarding arrangements.

The RAMP is informed by information from other agencies where appropriate, ensuring a multi-agency and holistic approach to safeguarding. It recognises that experiences of sexual violence and harassment can have a significant impact on a child's wellbeing, family life, and educational attainment, particularly when the individuals involved attend the same school.

The framework helps DSLs to:

- Assess risk and need where harmful sexual behaviour is present.
- Use evidence-based guidance and multi-agency information to analyse risk and protective factors.
- Develop, implement, monitor, and review day-to-day safeguarding plans.

The RAMP operates in line with statutory guidance outlined in Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSIE), Part Five: Child-on-child Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment.

Safety and Support Plan (S&SP)

The Safety and Support Plan (S&SP) is used for a wider range of safeguarding concerns and specific forms of abuse or harm, including vulnerabilities identified in Keeping Children Safe in Education (Part One and Annex B).

The S&SP is designed to:

- Assess the needs and risks of children and young people experiencing safeguarding concerns, including all forms of child-on-child abuse.
- Support DSLs with evidence-based guidance and a multi-agency approach to understanding risks and strengths.
- Create practical day-to-day support plans that safeguard children, promote their welfare, and monitor progress over time.

Where concerns involve high-level problematic sexual behaviour or harmful sexual behaviour, the RAMP should be used instead of the S&SP.

Key Difference

- **RAMP**: Used specifically for cases involving **sexual violence, sexual harassment, or harmful sexual behaviour**, where a more detailed risk assessment and management approach is required.
- **S&SP**: Used for **broader safeguarding concerns and vulnerabilities**, providing ongoing support and safety planning for children and young people.

Both frameworks aim to protect children, promote their welfare, and ensure safeguarding decisions are regularly reviewed and informed by multi-agency working.

13. Managing safeguarding concerns and allegations against adults.

At St Andrew's, we start from the premise of having confidence and trust in the people we employ and engage to work with our children and young people. However, we recognise that maintaining a strong safeguarding culture requires openness, transparency, and professional curiosity. As such, all concerns, low-level concerns, and allegations relating to the conduct or behaviour of adults working or volunteering with children will be taken seriously, recorded appropriately, and responded to in a timely, proportionate, and fair manner.

Our approach seeks to safeguard children and young people, support staff to maintain high standards of professional conduct, and ensure that concerns are identified and addressed at the earliest opportunity. We are committed to creating an environment where all members of the school community feel confident to

raise concerns without fear of reprisal, knowing that they will be managed sensitively, fairly, and in accordance with statutory guidance and local safeguarding procedures.

Concerns regarding the conduct of adults working or volunteering with children are managed through one of two processes:

- **Low-Level Concerns**: Used when behaviour does not meet the threshold for an allegation but may be inconsistent with the staff code of conduct or could indicate emerging concerns.
- **Allegations Against Staff**: Used where it is alleged that an adult has behaved in a way that has harmed a child, may have harmed a child, possibly committed a criminal offence against a child, or behaved towards a child in a way that indicates they may pose a risk of harm.

Both processes are designed to promote a culture of openness, transparency, and safeguarding, ensuring concerns are identified, managed, and escalated appropriately in line with statutory guidance for example:

- Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSIE)
- Working Together to Safeguard Children
- Hertfordshire Safeguarding Children Partnership Procedures Manual, Section 5.1.5 Managing Allegations Against People who work with Children and Young People
- The Teachers' Standards and Staff Code of Conduct (where applicable)
- Relevant employment and safeguarding legislation.
- Developing and implementing a low-level concerns policy (Farrer & Co), which provides detailed guidance and examples.

This section should be read alongside Staff **Code of Conduct** and Section 14: Safer Recruitment.

All staff, governors, trustees, contractors, and volunteers are in a **position of trust** and are expected to maintain professional boundaries and high standards of conduct at all times. A position of trust exists where an adult, through their role, has responsibility for, authority over, or influence on a child or young person.

Under the Sexual Offences Act 2003 , it is a criminal offence for a person in a position of trust to engage in sexual activity with a child in their care, including those aged 16 or 17.

A **breach of trust** occurs when an adult misuses their position to develop an inappropriate relationship with a child or young person. This may include personal, romantic, sexual, or otherwise inappropriate contact, including through social media. Such behaviour may constitute a safeguarding concern even where it is not criminal or where the young person is over the age of consent.

Any breach of trust undermines professional integrity, compromises safeguarding, and is likely to result in disciplinary action and, where appropriate, referral to external agencies or criminal investigation. Adults must always maintain clear and appropriate professional boundaries with children and young people.

Allegation, Concerns about the quality of care/practice and complaints

In line with Section 11 of the 2004 Children's Act, St Andrew's has clear procedures for managing safeguarding concerns about professionals working or volunteering with children, in addition we understand the differences between:

- **Allegations**: these are concerns that an adult may have harmed or posed a risk to a child, committed a criminal offence involving a child, or behaved in a way that raises concerns about their suitability to work with children. This can include behaviour that occurs both inside and outside the workplace.
- **Concerns about the Quality of Care or Practice**: these can relate to issues relating to professional standards, performance, or conduct that do not meet expected levels but are not safeguarding or child protection concerns.
- **Complaints**: Are based on a person expression of dissatisfaction regarding actions taken, decisions made, or a failure to act. While concerns may seek reassurance or clarification, complaints indicate that something is considered unacceptable.

At St Andrew's we ensure that each type of concern is identified, managed, and escalated appropriately in accordance with safeguarding procedures.

Identifying Low Level Concerns and Allegations

Low-Level Concerns and Allegations may emerge because of either observed suspicions or direct disclosures made by a child. In assessing the potential harm and impact to a child or young person, DSLs will consider the four categories of abuse – physical, emotional, sexual and neglect – as well as any

safeguarding elements related to exploitation. Detailed definitions of these terms can be found in section 9 of this policy.

The Harm Test is explained in the Disclosure and Barring service Guidance: Making barring referrals to the DBS and Section 31(9) of the Children Act 1989 (as amended by the Adoption and Children Act 2002).

14. Low-Level Concerns (those that DO NOT meet the Harm Threshold for an Allegation)

A '**Low-Level' Concern** does not mean the behaviour or actions taken place are insignificant, it refers to any behaviours, however minor, could cause a sense of unease or a 'nagging doubt' about whether an adult's behaviour is-

- Behaviour inconsistent with St Andrew' Staff Code of Conduct policy, including inappropriate conduct outside of work, and
- Although not acceptable and considered serious, the level of conduct would not meet the threshold criterions for referral to the local authority designated office (LADO)

Examples may include (but are not limited to):

- Being over-friendly with children.

  Having favourites or showing preferential treatment towards specific pupils.
- Taking photographs or videos of children on a personal mobile phone or device, contrary to school policy.
- Engaging with a child on a one-to-one basis in a secluded area or behind a closed door without a clear professional reason.
- Humiliating, belittling, or intimidating children.
- Mishandling children, including using inappropriate physical intervention.
- Using inappropriate, offensive, sexualised, or discriminatory language in the presence of children.
- Sharing personal information with pupils or encouraging them to share personal information unnecessarily.
- Contacting or communicating with pupils through personal social media accounts, messaging apps, or personal devices.
- Giving a child personal gifts, money, or special treatment without approval or a clear professional reason.
- Spending excessive time with a particular child or creating an inappropriate dependency.
- Transporting a child in a personal vehicle without prior authorisation or appropriate safeguards.
- Failing to maintain professional boundaries online or in person.
- Making inappropriate jokes, comments, or remarks that could be viewed as unprofessional.
- Entering personal, secretive, or overly familiar communications with a child or young person.
- Not following school safeguarding, behaviour, or safer working practice procedures.

Low-level concerns are incidents or patterns of behaviour that do not align with the school's Staff Code of Conduct Policy but do not meet the threshold for referral to the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO). They may range from inadvertent or poor judgement to behaviour that could potentially enable abuse. Concerns can arise from a variety of sources, including suspicions, complaints, disclosures by children, parents or adults, or information identified through vetting checks.

Responding to Low-Level Concerns

At St Andrew's all staff have a responsibility to share any low-level concerns about the conduct of an adult working in or on behalf of the school. Creating a culture where concerns can be raised openly and professionally helps to safeguard children and promote effective safeguarding practice.

A low-level concern should be reported, recorded, and considered appropriately to help identify potential safeguarding risks and maintain a culture of openness and accountability.

Staff should:

- Report any low-level concern as soon as possible to the Headteacher (or nominated safeguarding lead).
- If the concern relates to the Headteacher, report it to the Chair of Governors.
- Record the concern promptly, providing a clear and factual account of what was observed, heard, or disclosed.
- Avoid making assumptions, conducting investigations, or discussing the matter unnecessarily with colleagues.
- Continue to report concerns even if they appear minor, isolated, or have already been addressed informally.
- Maintain confidentiality and share information only with those who need to know.
- Seek advice from the DSL or Headteacher if they are unsure whether a concern meets the low-level concerns threshold.

All low-level concerns will be reviewed and managed proportionately. Consideration will be given to whether the behaviour is a one-off incident, part of a pattern of behaviour, or whether it meets the threshold for escalation under the school's Allegations Against Staff procedures or referral to the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO).

This approach enables the school to identify concerning patterns of behaviour at an early stage, provide support where appropriate, and ensure that children remain safe.

Pathway for reporting Concerns and Allegations

Concern/Allegation about	Report to
Member of staff / volunteer (including volunteers, supply staff and contractors)	**Headteacher** If the allegation is against supply staff or contractor, leadership, management will pass on report to the adult's employer at their agency/company.
Headteacher	**Chair of Governors / Vice Chair of Governors** Your school website or Child Protection policy will have details of your Chair/Vice Chair of Governors.
Chair of Governors / Vice Chair of Governors / ~~Or~~ ~~Manager who is the sole proprietor~~	**Local Authority Designated Officer LADO** *(for staff only)* LADO.Referral@hertfordshire.gov.uk and/or Report to the police on 101 or if urgent 999
If you are worried that the concerns raised have not been taken seriously or escalated.	**Chair of Governors** **Police** 101 **Children Services** 0300 123 4043 **NSPCC Whistleblowing Helpline** 0800 028 0285 **NSPCC Whistleblowing Email** help@nspcc.org.uk
Concerns/Allegations relating to an incident that happened when an individual or organisation has hired school premises for running activities for children e.g. community groups, sports and faith associations, or service providers that run extra-curricular activities)	**Headteacher** As with any safeguarding allegation, DSL will follow their schools safeguarding policies and procedures, including informing the LADO. Out-of-school settings: safeguarding guidance for providers - GOV.UK

The role of our school Case Manager for Low-Level Concerns

They will be the most senior manager in our setting: the Headteacher. If the concerns involve the Headteacher, the case manager will be the Chair of Governors.

When a Low-Level Concern is raised (including third-party reports), our case manager will follow our schools' internal due processes for managing safe staffing, our response may include the following:

- Prioritise the safety and wellbeing of any alleged victim and all other pupils
- Share details only with those who need to know to maintain confidentiality
- Conduct further inquiries with relevant parties, children, staff, parents, or witnesses
- If there are reasonable grounds, launch a formal internal investigation following the school's internal processes
- Consult Human Resources on possible breaches of the Staff Code of Conduct Policy, Teachers' Standards, or TA regulations to assess disciplinary thresholds
- Inform the subject of the concerns and outline available support during the inquiry
- Determine when to allow the subject to present their account
- Review all evidence and decide on an outcome
- If no risk of harm is found, consider additional training or monitoring for the staff member
- If new information raises serious risk or meets the harm threshold, refer the matter to the LADO
- Record our findings the rationale for any decisions and action we take.

St Andrew's fosters a safeguarding culture where every staff member is professionally curious. We:

- Clarify expected staff behaviour and help them distinguish it from concerning conduct
- Encourage prompt reporting of Low-Level Concerns
- Address unprofessional behaviour early and support corrective measures
- Handle concerns sensitively and in proportion to their nature
- Use reported concerns to identify and address any weaknesses in our safeguarding systems

Record keeping for Concerns and Allegations

It is vital that all stakeholders understand how to raise concerns about professionals and volunteers working with children and have confidence that concerns will be managed appropriately.

At St Andrew's recording low-level concerns supports a culture of safeguarding, openness, and professional accountability. Low-level concerns are reviewed objectively and fairly and do not automatically imply wrongdoing. Recording concerns helps to identify patterns of behaviour, supports appropriate interventions, and contributes to the ongoing safety and welfare of children and young people.

To ensure safe working practice:

- All staff and volunteers must record and report low-level concerns to the Headteacher as soon as possible.
- Records are kept confidentially, stored securely, and managed in accordance with the Data Protection Act 2018 and UK GDPR.
- Concerns are considered in context and reviewed proportionately, taking account of the individual's circumstances and any previous concerns.
- Where a pattern of concerning behaviour emerges, the Case Manager will determine whether further action is required, including support, guidance, disciplinary procedures, or referral to the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) if the harm threshold is met.
- Trends, themes, and learning from low-level concerns will be used to inform safeguarding practice, staff training, supervision, and policy development.
- Records of concerns are retained by until the individual reaches normal retirement age or for ten years from the date of the concern, whichever is longer.

By maintaining accurate records and responding appropriately to concerns, seeks to protect children, promote professional standards, support staff development, and ensure that any safeguarding risks are identified and addressed at the earliest opportunity.

Managing Allegations (concerns that MEET threshold for LADO)
Where a concern or allegation meets the harm threshold, will respond in accordance with statutory guidance, including HSCP Section 5.1.5 Managing Allegations Against Adults Who Work With Children and Young People)

All staff, volunteers, governors, contractors, and any adults working on behalf of have a responsibility to immediately report concerns about the behaviour or conduct of an adult towards a child. This includes concerns relating to individuals delivering out-of-school activities or using school facilities.

St Andrew's takes all allegations seriously and will ensure that concerns are managed fairly, consistently, quickly, and in a way that provides effective protection for children whilst supporting those involved.

The procedures outlined in this section apply where it is alleged that a person working or volunteering in the school, including supply staff, contractors, and volunteers, has:

- 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 they 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.

These criteria may also apply to behaviour that has occurred outside the workplace where it suggests that an individual may pose a risk to children or is unsuitable to work with children and young people.

Any allegation meeting the harm threshold will be reported to the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) without delay, and all subsequent actions will be taken in accordance with advice received and relevant safeguarding procedures. The welfare of the child or children involved will remain the paramount consideration throughout the process.

Examples of threshold criteria

Behaved in a way that has, or may have harmed a child/young person	*Possibly committed a criminal offence against/related to a child/young person*	*Behaved toward a child/young person in a way that indicates he or she would pose a risk of harm*	*Behaved or may have behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children/young people*
Harm Threshold	**Criminal Threshold**	**Suitability Threshold**	**Transferable Risk Threshold**
Examples: Sexual abuse, including grooming, both directly and online Physical abuse Emotional abuse Neglect Exploitation Any form of abuse and neglect that has caused a child significant harm (as defined in the Children Act 1989)	Examples: Adult has been arrested / reported for downloading indecent images of a child Any sexual act that meets a criminal threshold	Examples: Adult has been the subject of criminal procedures Caused harm or possible harm to a child or adult at risk Failed to understand or comply with the need for clear personal and professional boundaries in the workplace Conduct concerns or breach of policies that are more serious than Low-Level Concerns e.g. persistent, concerning behaviour	Examples: Concerns about the adult's 'reckless' behaviour and conduct in their personal and private life that could bring the school into disrepute Criminal misuse of substances, alcohol, drugs Criminal acts of dishonesty or violence against another person Sexual violence and harassment towards another adult or child Internet crime

The role of our school Case Manager for managing allegations against an adult / s.

Headteacher/Chair of Governors will undertake initial inquiries to gather key information. They will assess whether the allegation meets the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) threshold criteria as above, if met they will make a referral to LADO in line with Hertfordshire's Safeguarding Children Partnership procedures 5.1.5 HSCP procedures. This will be made within one working day.

When allegation threshold is met our case manager will:

- Clarify facts of the concerns/allegation (not investigate) before contacting the LADO.
- Take part in Strategy Meetings to liaise with other partner agencies.
- Undertake internal planned inquiries/fact finding.
- Take part to review the progress of the case in which there is a Police officer investigation.
- Operate a thorough disciplinary process when appropriate.
- Ensure a properly managed conclusion and outcome to process.

If the allegation does not meet the harm threshold for LADO, our Headteacher/Chair of Governors will follow the school's Low Level Concerns procedures / policy.

All staff and volunteers should feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice and potential failures in the school's safeguarding procedures and arrangements.

Role of the Local Authority Designated Officer:

The LADO does not have a public facing role, they do not liaise directly with children and their families or directly investigate allegations. Their role comprises:

- **Case management** – they oversee the process and ensure it is working, not to investigate.
- **Consultation** – they provide advice and guidance to employers and voluntary organisations.
- **Monitoring** – they ensure progress of cases to ensure that they are dealt with as quickly as possible consistent with a thorough and fair process.
- **Liaison** – they share information with the Police, Children's Services, and other partner agencies (managers of the subject of allegation).

Concern about the Quality of Care/Practice: If a stakeholder is concerned about a matter that is not of a child protection nature, but general queries about the perceived quality and standard of certain practice in our school and it is considered that something is not good enough or/suitable for its purpose.

Please speak to Headteacher/DSL or our Chair of Governors.

Complaints: if a stakeholder is unsatisfied with any aspects of how we implement and comply with safeguarding policies and procedures, to keep children and young people safe in our school.

Please refer to our Complaints Procedures which will advise as part of the stages, to share any initial queries and concerns with our schools Headteacher/DSL or our Chair of Governors. Your feedback is important to us, and we would like to ensure to have an opportunity to reassure our stakeholders that any expression of dissatisfaction however made, about actions taken or a lack of action' is a priority to understand so that we can find a solution and support a complainant.

Our Complaints Procedures can be found on our school website at: https://standrews236.herts.sch.uk/parents/policies/

After-school clubs, community activities and tuition: safeguarding guidance for providers

St Andrew's have a legal duty of care to ensure we maintain a safe environment for children. If we receive an allegation or concern relating to an incident that has happened when an outside individual or organisation are using our school premises, we will ensure that we follow our school's safeguarding and child protection procedures, which includes reporting allegations to the LADO, Children's Social Care and Police if a crime has been committed.

It is the role of St Andrew's Governing Body to ensure any organisation that hires the school premises is compliant with the guidance set out in After-school clubs, community activities and tuition: safeguarding guidance for providers – GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) In particular we have embedded within our lease agreement with external organisations the standards and expectations for them to provide evidence and assurance of their safeguarding and child protection procedures.

Whistleblowing

At St Andrew's we strive to create a culture of openness, trust, and transparency to encourage all staff to confidentially share any concerns they have about poor or unsafe practice, concerns or allegations against staff or the school's safeguarding practice and arrangements so they can be addressed appropriately.

Examples where Whistleblowing may apply:

- Pupil's or staff member's health and safety are being put in danger.
- Failure to comply with a legal obligation or statutory requirement.
- Attempts to cover up the above, or any other wrongdoing that is in the public/school interest

Do not delay! Your concerns should be taken seriously and investigated, and your confidentiality respected.

You should report your concern to the Headteacher/other member of staff on the Senior Leadership Team, and if concerns are about the Headteacher, report to the Chair of the Governing Body.

If, for any reason, there are difficulties with following the above procedure, you can whistle-blow directly to Children's Social Care on 0300 123 4043 and/or the Police on 999, or to the NSPCC Whistleblowing Helpline 0800 028 0285 or email help@nspcc.org.uk

15. Safer Recruitment and Safer Working Practice.

At St Andrew's we are committed to ensuring that safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is embedded throughout the recruitment and selection process. The school will maintain a culture of vigilance and follow the requirements set out in Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSIE) 2026 and all relevant safeguarding legislation.

The school will ensure that:

- Appropriate safeguarding and child protection checks are undertaken on all staff, governors, agency workers, contractors and volunteers before they commence work.
- At least one member of every recruitment panel has completed appropriate safer recruitment training.
- Applicants are required to explain any gaps in employment history and provide satisfactory references.
- Online searches are carried out as part of the shortlisting process to identify any incidents or issues that may be relevant to an applicant's suitability to work with children.
- All required pre-employment checks are completed and recorded on the Single Central Record (SCR).
- Any concerns arising during the recruitment process are explored and risk assessed before an appointment is confirmed.

Volunteer Roles and Safeguarding Arrangements

At St Andrew's we greatly value the time, commitment and support that our volunteers provide to our pupils and wider school community. Volunteers make a significant contribution to children's learning, wellbeing and development, and we are committed to ensuring that all volunteers feel welcomed, supported and respected.

From **1 September 2026** Crime and Policing Act 2026 legislation means that some volunteer roles that were previously able to operate under supervision arrangements may now fall within the definition of **regulated activity**. As a result, the school is required to review all current and planned volunteer roles to determine whether additional safeguarding checks are needed. This review will include, but is not limited to:

- Reading and classroom volunteers;
- Volunteers supporting educational visits and enrichment activities;
- Sports coaches and extracurricular club volunteers;
- Volunteer mentors;
- Parents and carers who regularly support school activities; and
- Other volunteers who work regularly with children.
- Classroom helpers;
- Individuals provide regular supervision or care of pupils.

Where additional checks are required, (an Enhanced DBS check with Children's Barred List information) the school will provide clear information and support throughout the process. We are grateful for the valuable contribution our volunteers make and remain committed to ensuring that volunteering within our school continues to be a positive and rewarding experience for all involved.

We recognise that upcoming changes to safeguarding legislation may have implications for some volunteer roles. We want to reassure our volunteers that we will work openly and sensitively with individuals throughout this process, respecting their privacy, dignity and personal decisions. School leaders are available to discuss any questions, concerns or support needs that may arise.

Ongoing Vigilance

We understand the importance of ensuring that Safer recruitment does not end at appointing a person into a post and in line with best safer working practice we maintain ongoing vigilance regarding the suitability of new positions alongside all staff and volunteers. At St Andrew's we are following local HSCP procedures where we would respond appropriately to any safeguarding concerns, either if this is an allegation against an adult or a low-level concern (as set out in part 13)

Principles of Safer Working Practice

At St Andrew's The school recognises that effective safeguarding is everyone's responsibility and that safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children underpins all aspects of school life. The school is committed to maintaining a strong safeguarding culture in which the welfare and best interests of the child are paramount in all decisions and actions.

The school will promote a whole-school safeguarding approach in which:

- Children are at the centre of all safeguarding practice and decision-making.
- All staff share responsibility for safeguarding and recognise that safeguarding is not solely the role of the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL).
- Safeguarding is embedded throughout the school's policies, procedures, curriculum, culture and daily practice.
- All staff receive appropriate safeguarding training, induction and ongoing support to enable them to identify concerns and respond effectively.
- Children are encouraged to share their views, wishes and feelings and know that they will be listened to and taken seriously.

- Staff maintain an attitude of "it could happen here" when considering safeguarding concerns and indicators of abuse, neglect or exploitation.
- Staff exercise professional curiosity, share concerns promptly and work collaboratively with safeguarding partners to secure the best outcomes for children.
- Safeguarding arrangements create an open, transparent and respectful culture where concerns about children or adults working with children can be raised without fear of reprisal.

Safer Working Practice

The school expects all adults working with children to maintain appropriate professional boundaries and to always act as positive role models.

All staff, trainee teachers, governors, volunteers, agency staff, contractors and visitors working with children are expected to comply with:

- Their relevant Code of Conduct and other annual declarations.
- The school's safeguarding and child protection procedures.
- Relevant professional standards.
- The Guidance for Safer Working Practice for Adults who Work with Children and Young People published by the Safer Recruitment Consortium.

Creating and Maintaining a Safe Culture for children and staff

At St Andrew's we are committed to creating a safeguarding culture where:

- Children feel safe, valued and respected.
- Staff understand their safeguarding responsibilities.
- Concerns are identified and acted upon early.
- Poor practice, low-level concerns and allegations are addressed promptly and proportionately.
- There is a clear commitment to equality, inclusion, diversity and the protection of vulnerable children.
- Safeguarding arrangements are regularly reviewed to ensure they remain effective and reflect local and national guidance.

16. Safeguarding Records and Records keeping

St Andrew's will hold records confidentially, safely, securely and in line with our records retention schedule.

All safeguarding concerns, discussions, decisions made and the reasons for those decisions, must be recorded in writing. If you are in any doubt about whether to record something, discuss it with the DSL.

Records will include:

- a clear and comprehensive summary of the concern
- details of how the concern was followed up and resolved
- a note of any action taken, decisions reached (including rationale), and the outcome.

Concerns and referrals will be kept in a separate child protection file for each child (either paper recorded or electronically).

Any non-confidential records will be readily accessible and available. Confidential information and records will be held securely and only available to those who have a right or professional need to know/access them.

Safeguarding records relating to an individual child will be retained for the student until they reach their 25th birthday or 31st birthday if there is an EHCP in place (Information Records Management Society 2022). eBook: Ultimate Guide to Electronic Records Management | Laserfiche

Safeguarding records which contain information about allegations of sexual abuse were being retained for the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse (IICSA). This has now concluded, and the Home Office sent a letter to schools advising that files no longer needed to be kept indefinitely. However, the recommendations from the inquiry have stated:

Recommendation 17: Access to records The UK government should direct the Information Commissioner's Office to introduce a code of practice on keeping and accessing records which relate to child sexual abuse. The code should require records about child sexual abuse and allegations of child sexual abuse to be kept for 75 years, with appropriate review periods.

The school will follow the Recommendation 17.

Receiving in and transferring pupil records to other education provision

If a child for whom the school has, or has had, safeguarding concerns moves to another school, the DSL will ensure that their safeguarding information file is forwarded as soon as possible, securely, and separately from the main pupil file.

To allow the new school/college to have support in place when the child arrives, this should be within:

- **5 days** for an in-year transfer, or
- **the first 5 days** of the start of a new term.

In addition, if the concerns are significant or complex, and/or social services are involved, the DSL will speak to the DSL of the receiving school and provide information to enable them to have time to make any necessary preparations to ensure the wellbeing and safety of the child.

Retention, archiving and destruction of records

For records that are not transferred to another school, for example the child leaves the country or is going to be home educated, we have:

- a clear retention policy
- secure and appropriate system to archive with restricted access
- we have a written assurance from our providers of our electronic recording systems that all records are maintained securely which includes any archived records.

Storage, retention, and destruction of our child protection files is also made clear in our data management policy.

17. Safeguarding Quality Assurance, Monitoring and Governance

At St Andrew's safeguarding is central to our vision, values and culture. We are committed to maintaining effective safeguarding arrangements and continually improving our practice to ensure that children, young people and staff feel safe, supported and able to thrive.

The Governing Body recognises its statutory responsibility for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and is committed to ensuring that safeguarding arrangements are effective, child-centred and compliant with current legislation and statutory guidance.

Governance Responsibilities

The Governing Body will:

- Ensure appropriate safeguarding and child protection policies, procedures and training are in place and implemented effectively.
- Monitor compliance with statutory safeguarding responsibilities, including those set out in *Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSIE)*.
- Appoint an appropriately trained safeguarding governor to provide strategic oversight, support and challenge.
- Receive regular safeguarding reports from the Headteacher and Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL), whilst maintaining appropriate confidentiality.
- Seek assurance that safeguarding concerns are identified, reported and responded to appropriately and in a timely manner.
- Ensure that online safety, filtering and monitoring arrangements are regularly reviewed and remain effective.
- Ensure sufficient resources, staffing and training are available to enable safeguarding responsibilities to be discharged effectively.

Monitoring and Quality Assurance

The effectiveness of safeguarding arrangements will be monitored through a programme of ongoing review, quality assurance and scrutiny. This will include:

- Regular safeguarding audits and self-evaluation activities.
- Review of safeguarding records, referral processes and decision-making.
- Monitoring of safeguarding training compliance and workforce development.
- Analysis of safeguarding, attendance, behaviour, exclusion and wellbeing data to identify emerging risks, trends and areas for development.
- Review of safeguarding incidents and learning from outcomes.
- Monitoring compliance with safer recruitment procedures.
- Evaluation of filtering, monitoring and wider online safety arrangements.
- Feedback from pupils, staff, parents/carers and other stakeholders, where appropriate.
- Safeguarding visits, reports and challenge from governors.

Audit activity enables leaders and governors to evaluate the effectiveness of safeguarding practice, identify strengths and areas for development, and provide assurance that statutory duties are being met. Where areas for improvement are identified, action plans will be implemented, monitored and reviewed to secure continuous improvement.

The school may also seek external review, support, challenge or scrutiny from safeguarding professionals, advisers or partner agencies to further strengthen safeguarding practice.

Policy Review

This policy will be reviewed annually by the DSL team and approved by the Governing Body.

The policy will also be reviewed and updated as required in response to:

- Changes in legislation, statutory guidance or local safeguarding arrangements.
- Findings from safeguarding audits or reviews.
- Emerging safeguarding risks or themes.
- Learning arising from safeguarding incidents, allegations or practice reviews.

The Headteacher and Designated Safeguarding Lead are responsible for ensuring that staff are informed of any changes to safeguarding procedures and practice throughout the academic year.

This policy should be read alongside the school's associated safeguarding policies and procedures. A full list of related policies can be found in **Appendix 1**.

The Designated Safeguarding Lead and Headteacher are responsible for ensuring that staff are informed of any updates to safeguarding procedures and practice throughout the academic year.

Linked Policies

This policy should be read alongside the schools:

- Staff Code of Conduct
- Behaviour for Learning Policy
- Online Safety Policy
- Attendance and Punctuality Policy
- Whistleblowing Policy
- Safer Recruitment Procedures

- Anti-Bullying Policy
- Relationships, Sex and Health Education (RSHE) Policy
- SEND Policy
- Equality Information and Objectives
- Managing Allegations Procedures
- Data Protection and Information Sharing Policies

A full and comprehensive list of these Associated School Safeguarding Policies and Procedures can be found in **Appendix 1.**

Appendix 1. School Safeguarding Policies and Procedures

The following policies, procedures and guidance are aligned to KCSiE are apply to maintained schools, academies, federations and trusts. These should be read alongside this schools Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy it is the responsibility of leadership and management to make these accessible to staff and stakeholders. These form part of the St Andrew's wider safeguarding framework and support the school's commitment to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and therefore it is best practice that all staff familiarise them self.

Staff Behaviour / Code of Conduct **Children's Behaviour Policy** Anti-Bullying Policy Preventing bullying - GOV.UK **Complaints Policy** **Whistleblowing Policy** Whistleblowing for employees: What is a whistleblower - GOV.UK **Health and Safety Policy** **Attendance Policy** Working together to improve school attendance - GOV.UK **Children Missing Education Procedures** **Online Safety, Acceptable Use, Filtering and Monitoring Policy** Online Safety, Acceptable Use, Filtering and Monitoring Policy - Search **Mobile Phone and Smart Devices Policy** Mobile phones in schools - GOV.UK **Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Policy** Equality Act 2010: guidance - GOV.UK **Relationships, Sex and Health Education (RSHE) Policy** Relationships and sex education (RSE) and health education - GOV.UK **First Aid and Supporting Pupils with Medical Conditions Policy** Supporting pupils with medical conditions at school - GOV.UK **Curriculum Policy** **SEND Policy** SEND code of practice: 0 to 25 years - GOV.UK **Mental Health and Wellbeing Policy**	**Privacy Notices and Data Protection Policy** Data protection: The UK's data protection legislation - GOV.UK **Safer Recruitment Policy** Part three Keeping children safe in education - GOV.UK **Managing Allegations Against Staff and Low-Level Concerns Policy** Part four Keeping children safe in education - GOV.UK Managing Allegations Against People who work with... **Staff Disciplinary and Grievance Procedures** Acas | Making working life better for everyone in Britain **Prevent Duty and Radicalisation Policy** Prevent duty guidance: England and Wales (2023) - GOV.UK **Visitors, Volunteers and Site Security Policy** **Educational Visits and Off-Site Visits Policy** **Physical Intervention / Positive Handling Policy** Use of reasonable force in schools - GOV.UK **Intimate Care Policy** Early years foundation stage (EYFS) statutory framework - GOV.UK Intimate care of children | NSPCC Learning **Photography, Video and Images Policy** Data protection in schools - Taking and using photos and videos, and using CCTV in schools - Guidance - GOV.UK **Email, social media and Home-School** **Communications Policy** **Guidance for safer working practice for those working with children and young people in education settings** Professional and Personnel Relationships

Promoting and supporting mental health and wellbeing in schools and colleges - GOV.UK **Designated Teacher for Looked After and Previously Looked After Children Policy** Designated teacher for looked-after and previously looked-after children - GOV.UK **Alternative Provision Policy** Alternative provision - GOV.UK **Substance Misuse / Drugs Education Policy** Drugs: advice for schools - GOV.UK **Remote Education Policy** Providing remote education: guidance for schools - GOV.UK	**Gifts and Hospitality Policy** **Teachers' Standards** Teachers' standards - GOV.UK **Teaching Assistant Deployment and Standards Guidance** New Education Endowment Foundation (EEF) Resources | Can-Do | Bracknell Forest **Information Sharing Guidance** Information sharing advice for safeguarding practitioners - GOV.UK

Appendix 2. Safeguarding Training and Development

To book training with Child Protection School Liaison Service contact:

Child protection training - Hertfordshire Grid for Learning or email CPS Loadmin cpsloadmin@hertfordshire.gov.uk

Training Standard	Staff group / s	Type of training
Group 1: Essential Awareness	All staff including supply teachers, trainee teachers' volunteers, contractors, and FSW, SENCo, pastural staff, DSL / DDSL- Designated teacher for CLA, Mental health lead who come into contact with children, young people and/or parents/carers who may become aware of possible abuse or neglect.	• Safeguarding Children Induction Mandatory • Safeguarding Children Training - Every 3 years (if you have EYF provision every 2 years) • Safeguarding Children Annual update training- Annually • Safeguarding Spotlight Quiz - half termly
Group 2: Informed	All staff including supply teachers, trainee teachers' volunteers, contractors, and FSW, SENCo, pastural staff, DSL / DDSL- Designated teacher for CLA, Mental health lead – staff who are likely to come into contact with CYP and their families who are experiencing any level of need and have a duty to recognise CYP who would benefit from support under the following thresholds: Universal (personalised support), Additional (targeted), Intensive (multi agency / family support framework) and Specialist (high level intervention / statutory support)	• Safeguarding and Child Protection Training Every 3 years (if you have EYF provision eery 2 years) • Safeguarding Children Training - Annual update • Safeguarding Spotlight Quiz - half termly • Safe working Practice Training – Recommended every 4 years • Prevent training – every 4 years
Group 3: Skilled and specialist	All staff, DSL / DDSL- Designated teacher for CLA, SENCO metal health lead and pastural staff, who work with children, young people and/or their parents/carers and who could potentially contribute to assessing, planning, supporting and reviewing the needs of CYP and their families where there are safeguarding concerns. Specialist and senior staff with prevention and risk management roles	• Designated safeguarding Lead (and deputies DSL) 2 Day training - When appointed to DSL post • Designated safeguarding Lead (and deputies DSL) half day refresher training – Every 2 years • Designated Safeguarding Lead (including deputies) Annual Updates- Annually • Prevent 'train the trainer' - every 4 years • Safeguarding Spotlight Quiz - half termly
Group 4: Specialist and skilled	Those in a specialist or senior safeguarding professional/lead role, DSLs, SENCO, designated teacher for CLA = service/practice leads in schools. Staff who have a specific remit to provide specialist safeguarding	▪ Designated safeguarding Lead (and deputies DSL) half day refresher training Every 2 years ▪ Designated Safeguarding Lead (including deputies) Annual Updates- Annually ▪ Safeguarding Spotlight Quiz - half termly ▪ Managing concerns and allegations against adults working with children- Every 4 years

	and risk management interventions for CYP with complex needs and who are at risk or have suffered significant harm of abuse and neglect. Ensure multi-agency and multi-disciplinary working to identify and respond to the needs of CYP and their families	▪ Hertfordshire Safeguarding Partnership Multi Agencies Training. Highly recommended by KCSiE ▪ Prevent- every 4 years
Group 5: Strategic Specialist Leadership	Staff who have strategic management, decision-making and service planning responsibilities for staff requiring group 3 & 4, with additional responsibility for a safeguarding function. Senior Managers /Leadership teams, Headteachers Schools Human Resources Providers	• Induction for Headteacher and other relevant management - new to post / Hertfordshire • Designated safeguarding Lead (and deputies DSL) 2 Day training - When appointed to DSL post ▪ Designated safeguarding Lead (and deputies DSL) half day refresher training- every 2 years • DSL and DDSL Safeguarding Annual update • Safeguarding Spotlight Quiz – half termly • Prevent 'train the trainer', every 4 years • Managing concerns and allegations against adults working with children every 4 years
Group 6: Board/Governance leads	governors / chair of governors / Vice chair and link governor for safeguarding. The management of safeguarding GB have a strategic leadership responsibility for their school's safeguarding arrangements and must ensure that they comply with their duties ensure there are appropriate policies and procedures in place for appropriate action to be taken in a timely manner to safeguard and promote children's welfare.	• Managing concerns and allegation against staff. Every 4 years • Safeguarding Children Induction Mandatory • Safeguarding Children Training - Every 3 years (if you have EYF provision every 2 years) • HSCP Multi agency safeguarding Children Training • Safer Recruitment every 4 years • Safeguarding Children Training for Governors and Trustees – every 4 years Provided for by Herts for Learning Education. gov.courses@hfleducation.org

Appendix 3. Operation Encompass Safeguarding Statement

St Andrew's is part of Operation Encompass. Operation Encompass is a national Police and education early intervention safeguarding partnership which supports children and young people who experience Domestic Violence and Abuse, and which is in place in every Police force in England and Wales.

Children were recognised as victims of domestic abuse in their own right in the 2021 Domestic Abuse Act.

Operation Encompass means that the Police will share information with our school about **all** Police-attended Domestic Abuse incidents which involve any of our children PRIOR to the start of the next school day.

Once a Key Adult (DSL) and their deputy/ies (DDSLs) have attended either an Operation Encompass briefing or completed the online Operation Encompass Key Adult training they will cascade the principles of Operation Encompass to all other school staff and Governors. All school's staff and Governors can undertake the online training.

Our DSL undertook training in 2019.

Our parents are aware that we are an Operation Encompass school,

The Operation Encompass information is stored in-line with all other confidential safeguarding and child protection information.

As a staff we have discussed how we can support our children who are experiencing Domestic Violence and Abuse on a day-to-day basis and particularly following the Operation Encompass notification. We have used the Operation Encompass Handbooks to inform our thinking.

We are aware that we must do nothing that puts the child/ren or the non-abusing adult at risk.

The Safeguarding Governor will report on Operation Encompass in the termly report to Governors. All information is anonymised for these reports.

We have used the Operation Encompass Key Adult Responsibilities checklist to ensure that all appropriate actions have been taken by the school.

When Headteacher, DSL or DDSLs leave the school and other staff are appointed, they will ensure that all Operation Encompass log-in details are shared with the new Headteacher/Key Adults and that the new member of staff will undertake the Operation Encompass online training.

Appendix 4 Table of changes and updates of KCSiE

Please note: The Child Protection Schools Liaison Service have factored in KCSiE 2026 updates to this Hertfordshire Model Child Protection Policy 2026 where relevant in the main body of the document.

PART ONE KCSIE 2025	Updates made to KCSiE 2026
Early Help and Family Help- Staff should understand their local early help process and the section 17 and section 47 referral arrangements.	Paragraph 13: All staff should be aware of the process for **community-based Family Help assessments** and be able to distinguish between **community-based early help** and **targeted early help delivered through Family Help**. Distinguishes between: universal services and community-based Early Help; targeted early help delivered through Family Help; • section 17 children-in-need services; • section 47 child-protection enquiries; • section 20 accommodation; and • section 31 care and supervision orders. Staff should understand the local criteria, levels of need and processes for each.
Scope of local safeguarding procedures- Focused principally on early help and section 17 and 47 assessments.	Staff must be able to recognise, report and respond to abuse, neglect and exploitation. They should understand that disabled children and children in the youth secure estate (Those detained in settings such as secure children's homes, secure training centres, or young offender institutions) these children may be at increased risk of harm and require additional safeguarding awareness and support.
Children who may require additional support- Included SEND, mental health needs, young carers, suspensions, exploitation and family difficulties.	Paragraph 17: Expanded examples of issues staff should remain alert to. Support before statutory intervention. Any child may benefit from support before statutory intervention, including from universal services and community-based Early Help, or the targeted early help level of Family Help. All school and college staff should be particularly alert to the potential need for additional support for a child who: The full list is in main body of policy section 9.
Modern slavery- Referred to modern slavery principally in the early help and exploitation material.	Emphasised modern slavery within indicators of abuse, neglect and exploitation and links CCE and CSE cases to modern-slavery referral expectations. Paragraph 18: Added “modern slavery.” E, g All staff should be aware of the indicators of abuse, neglect, exploitation and modern slavery (see below), understanding that children can be at risk of harm inside and outside of the school/college, inside and outside of home, and online.
Extra-familial harm- Referred to teenage relationship abuse and criminal exploitation in general terms.	Paragraph 20: Added “including physical, sexual, and emotional abuse, stalking” and “financial exploitation.”
Child-to-parent or carer abuse- Did not emphasis this within the core definition of abuse.	Indicators of abuse and neglect Paragraph 24: Added additional sentence about children may also cause harm to other family members, often referred to as child to parent or care giver abuse.
Emotional abuse- Described persistent emotional maltreatment but gave limited examples of verbal abuse.	Emotional abuse: Paragraph 26: Clarified that emotional abuse may include verbal abuse (e.g., criticism, belittling, name-calling).

Sexual abuse definition- Gave the existing general examples of penetrative and non-penetrative abuse.	Sexual abuse: Provides clearer and more legally aligned examples, including penetration with an object, and updates the definitions used elsewhere for assault by penetration and sexual assault.
Safeguarding Issues – Signposted to Anne B for Further information on Safeguarding Issues and specific forms of abuse and how these place children at greater risk.	Paragraph 29: Safeguarding issues (Annex A) Clarified that safeguarding issues often overlap so all staff should have an awareness of this as it can put children at risk of harm (including but not limited to those listed below). See the list of behaviours and Annex A and indicators as these can be signs that children are at risk:
Child-on-child abuse as a dual safeguarding issue- Concentrated primarily on identifying and supporting victims.	Paragraph 30 Says child-on-child abuse is a safeguarding issue for both the victim and the alleged perpetrator.
Preventability of child-on-child abuse- Emphasised recognition, challenge and response.	Paragraph 30 Child-on-child abuse (including harassment and violence) Expanded child-on-child abuse content to emphasise that: it is preventable and it may involve serious physical harm or threats involving weapons- timely, evidence-based support may prevent children progressing to abuse or violence.
Weapons and serious physical harm- Listed physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking and biting.	Emphasises serious physical assault, serious harm and threats involving weapons.
Risk around the school day- Did not specifically direct schools to consider periods of heightened risk.	Says schools should be alert to periods when children may be at greatest risk, such as immediately after school.
CCE and CSE- Described exploitation through an imbalance of power, coercion or exchange.	Paragraph 36. Expanded Child Criminal Exploitation and Child Sexual Exploitation content: “This can be committed or facilitated by an organised network or gang, and victims may identify as part of this group.”, “This may constitute modern slavery…” and a reference to Modern Slavery statutory guidance, including referral expectations. Added a new footnote defining county lines and linking to Home Office guidance.
Victim criminalisation- Recognised that exploited children may appear to consent or commit offences.	Strengthens this by stating that exploited children should be treated as victims and may be criminalised for actions undertaken under coercion.
Organised sexual exploitation- Said CSE could affect any child and may occur within apparent relationships.	Paragraph 42: Added “This can be committed by an individual or an organised network…” and “Most sexual abuse is committed by individuals known to the victim and provides a definition of an organised network.” Added clarification that victims may be criminalised for actions taken under coercion. Added a footnote defining “organised network” (from the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse).
Mental health- Said mental health problems could indicate abuse, neglect or exploitation and that safeguarding concerns should be referred to the DSL.I **Suicidal ideation, Self-harm and eating disorders** were not explicitly identified in the 2025 guidance.	Chapter 45 onwards says mental health problems may themselves develop into safeguarding concerns and specifically addresses: • self-harm; • eating disorders; • suicidal ideation and suicide risk; • observable warning signs; • evidence-based and appropriate interventions; • calling 999 or arranging immediate A&E attendance where a child is in danger; and • using NHS 111’s mental health option for urgent but non-emergency help.
Mental health places a stronger emphasis on the school's role in providing and	Paragraph 58**:** provides additional guidance on **managing support for a child internally**, emphasising that schools

coordinating support within the setting, rather than focusing primarily on referral pathways and external services.	should consider what pastoral, wellbeing or safeguarding support can be provided within the setting, as well as referrals to external services.
Serious violence- Primarily listed possible indicators such as absence, declining performance, injuries and unexplained possessions.	Chapter 49 onwards Requires a more structured response, including: reporting weapon concerns or stated intentions to the DSL; • assessing risk to the individual and others; • considering safety and support plans; • considering action to de-escalate peer conflict; • recognising heightened risks linked to exclusion, alternative provision and offending; and • providing early, evidence-based intervention.
Informing parents about internal support- Said support could be managed through the setting's pastoral processes.	Adds that the DSL should consider informing parents or carers to support the child's wellbeing, provided doing so would not expose the child to additional risk.
Lead practitioners- Said school staff might support or lead an early help assessment. The principle already existed in national safeguarding guidance, but **KCSiE 2026 makes this clearer and more explicit**, reflecting the wider **Working Together to Safeguard Children** approach and the move towards **Family Help** arrangements	Paragraph 62: Community-based Early Help assessment Updated header and clarified when non-social-worker practitioners may lead assessments, the wording explains that, where appropriate, other practitioners or professionals may lead an assessment or support plan as part of early help or multi-agency arrangements. The key point is that the lead practitioner should be the person best placed to coordinate support for the child and family And where appropriate may continue working with a family through targeted early help and, where locally agreed, into section 17 support.
Child in Need Local assessment protocols- Referred generally to local thresholds and statutory assessments. Focused on assessments and support through multi-agency working but was less explicit about when a non-social-worker practitioner could lead the process	Paragraph 62 has been updated to clarify that assessments and **early help and assessment processes**, the lead professional does **not always need to be a social worker** may be led by an appropriate non-social-worker practitioner, reflecting the Family Help approach and strengthening multi-agency working. during. This aligns with the wider **Working Together to Safeguard Children 2026** approach and Family Help arrangements. Expressly expects local authorities and partners to develop and publish protocols identifying who may lead assessments and how cases will be managed following referral.
Concerns about adults- Referred to staff, supply staff, volunteers and contractors.	Paragraphs 75-77 have been updated to include explicit references to **trainee teachers** within safeguarding procedures. This clarifies that trainee teachers are subject to the same safeguarding and allegations management processes as other adults working with children and Added requirement to consider referral to the LADO.
PART TWO KCSIE 2025	**Updates made to KCSiE 2026**
Data Protection- KCSIE 2025 referred to: • UK GDPR • Data Protection Act 2018 • Information sharing principles • The fact that data protection law should not be a barrier to sharing information for safeguarding purposes. References UK GDPR and Data Protection Act 2018. Existing information-sharing principles.	It is not a new duty but reflects the **Data (Use and Access) Act 2025 (DUAA)**, which began taking effect from January 2026 and amends aspects of existing UK data protection legislation. The guidance also recommends that schools, governors and trustees make use of the latest **DfE Data Protection Guidance for Schools** to understand their responsibilities.

No reference to Data (Use and Access) Act 2025 (DUAA)	
Sport- Contained no dedicated section on single-sex sport.	Paragraphs 95-98: Added new section on "Sport". Introduces a new section stating that where physical strength, stamina or physique creates a safety or competitive disadvantage, schools and relevant colleges may separate sport by biological sex. Where separation is required for safety, the guidance says there should be no exceptions.
Regulations and safeguarding requirements relating to school premises- • Safeguarding responsibilities relating to school premises were referred to in various parts of the guidance. • There was less explicit guidance about safeguarding expectations when school premises were used by external organisations or third parties.	Paragraphs 105-116: Added new section on "Regulations and safeguarding requirements, it reinforces that schools must consider safeguarding arrangements, reporting processes and compliance requirements for third-party activities taking place on site. This is largely **new guidance rather than a clarification**, and schools should review: • lettings arrangements, • wraparound care providers, • breakfast/after-school clubs, • community users of premises, • safeguarding escalation routes for external providers.
Toilets - Did not contain detailed KCSIE instructions on access to toilets by biological sex.	States that schools must not allow children to use toilets designated for the opposite biological sex. Where necessary, alternative self-contained facilities should be considered without compromising anyone's safety, privacy, comfort or dignity.
Changing rooms and showers- Did not contain an equivalent detailed section.	Says schools must not allow a child aged 11 or over to undress in front of a child of the opposite biological sex and must not provide access to changing or shower facilities designated for the opposite sex. Alternative private arrangements may be considered.
Recording individual arrangements- Did not specify a recording and review expectation for toilet or changing arrangements.	Says arrangements should be clearly recorded, communicated appropriately and reviewed regularly.
DSL cover- Required the DSL or deputy to be available during term time and appropriate cover for out-of-hours activities.	Paragraph 127: Added expectations for robust DSL cover arrangements (e.g., confidential shared mailbox). Adds a specific expectation for robust cover during illness, leave or other absence, potentially through a confidential shared mailbox or equivalent monitored system.
Information-sharing principles- Emphasised early information sharing and that data protection should not prevent safeguarding.	Paragraphs 138-150: Added more detailed information about sharing information. Gives a more structured test, asking settings to consider: • relevance to the present safeguarding risk; • what the recipient genuinely needs to know; • whether the information is clearly presented and contextualised; and • whether sharing is focused and proportionate.
Information Sharing Duty - Did not refer to the proposed new statutory Information Sharing Duty.	Paragraphs 138-150: Expanded guidance on information sharing, including risk assessment. Anticipates the duty and says it is intended to give practitioners greater confidence to share safeguarding information. It notes that separate statutory guidance will follow.

Risk to other pupils on transfer- Said relevant safeguarding information should be transferred promptly and information might be shared in advance.	Expressly says that where information indicates a risk to the child or others, including previous knife or weapon concerns, the receiving school should assess the risk and put a safety and support plan in place.
Preventative education- Referred to sexism, homophobia, sexual violence and harassment.	Paragraph 158: Added "racism" and "derogatory behaviour or other forms of physical violence and conflict." Adds racism, misogyny and misandry, derogatory behaviour, physical violence and conflict, deepfakes and misogynistic online influencers.
PSHE Association - KCSIE 2025 already expected schools to provide: • A broad and balanced curriculum. • Relationships, Sex and Health Education (RSHE). • Teaching that helps pupils stay safe, including online safety and safeguarding issues. However, it did not specifically signpost PSHE Association quality-assured resources in the same way.	Paragraph 160 includes an additional reference directing schools towards **PSHE Association approved resources** as a source of high-quality, evidence-based teaching materials for safeguarding, PSHE and RSHE education.
Online risk- The four categories were generally described as: • Content: Exposure to harmful material online. • Contact: Harmful interactions with others online. • Conduct: A child's own online behaviour. • Commerce: Risks related to online gambling, scams, advertising and financial exploitation.	Paragraph 163: Updated definitions of online risk categories is a clarification and expansion of online safety risks, rather than a complete rewrite. It expanded on the four categories to reflect emerging digital risks, particularly: • Misinformation • Disinformation • Conspiracy theories • AI-generated content • Deepfakes • Image-based abuse and nudification apps
Generative AI - Contained limited references to AI related safeguarding risk.	Paragraphs 165-166: Added guidance and resources on safe and effective use of Generative AI in education. Includes: • harmful interaction with generative AI applications; • AI-generated explicit images; • guidance on safe and lawful use of generative AI; and staff resources covering safeguarding, ethics, data protection and intellectual property.
Mobile phones- Did not state within KCSIE that schools should ordinarily be phone-free.	Paragraph 168: Added new section on "Mobile phone policy". Says all schools should be mobile-phone-free by default, with any different arrangement being exceptional, and pupils should ordinarily have no access throughout the school day.
Filtering and monitoring reviews- Required regular review of filtering and monitoring arrangements.	Paragraph 171: Updated wording "…ensure that a review of their effectiveness is carried out at least once every academic year. Reviews should be carried out by the SLT member responsible for filtering and monitoring, with the support of the school's DSL and IT support. They should include checks that filtering is working appropriately on all internet-connected devices in all relevant locations, and a record should be kept of these CHECKS Specifies that effectiveness must be reviewed at least once every academic year by the responsible SLT member,

	supported by the DSL and IT support. Checks should cover all internet-connected devices in relevant locations and records of the checks should be retained.
Cybersecurity and information security- Referred to cybersecurity within online safety.	Paragraphs 176-178: Redrafted to improve clarity on information security. It frames protection of personal information and cyber-resilience as part of the setting's wider safeguarding responsibilities and directs settings to the departmental cybersecurity standards.
	Paragraphs 186-189: Added references to "trainee teachers".
Child protection policy content- Required policies to address the recognised forms of child-on-child abuse.	Paragraph 191: Updated the list of factors that a school's child protection policy should include. Adds or strengthens references to: • serious assault and weapons; • harmful sexual behaviour; • misogyny and misandry; • AI-generated nudes and semi-nudes; and • support for alleged perpetrators as well as victims. Paragraph 191: Added reference to "misandry".
Boarding and residential accommodation- Contained general references to residential standards.	Paragraphs 197-202: Added new section on "Boarding and residential accommodation". States that children must not share overnight accommodation with children of the opposite biological sex, including dormitories, tents and shared rooms. Suitable separate arrangements should be considered where required.
Reasonable force- Said reasonable force meant using no more force than necessary.	Paragraphs 203-205: Updated section on reasonable force to reflect new restrictive intervention guidance. Adds that it should be used for the least amount of time and aligns the section with the new restrictive intervention guidance. It also says blanket "no contact" policies may prevent staff from adequately supporting and protecting pupils.
Alternative provision checks- Required commissioning schools to obtain confirmation of appropriate safeguarding checks.	Paragraphs 208-213: Updated content relating to alternative provision. Additionally expects providers to notify schools of changes that may place a child at risk, including staff changes, so the school can assure itself that new checks have been completed.
Alternative provision due diligence- Required schools to remain responsible for safeguarding pupils in alternative provision.	Says schools must conduct their own due diligence even where a local authority has an approved-provider register.
Alternative provision locations and review- Said schools should know where pupils were and review placements.	Says records should include all provider addresses, subcontracted provision and satellite sites; placements should be reviewed at least half-termly; and safeguarding concerns should trigger immediate review and, where necessary, termination.
Children requiring mental health support- Contained a shorter section on identifying concerns and accessing support.	Paragraphs 224-232: Updated section on "Children requiring mental health support". Identifies four education roles: • promoting wellbeing; • early identification; • targeted support; and • liaison and referral. It also addresses parental involvement, whole school mental health leadership, Mental Health Support Teams and local support hubs.

Virtual School Heads- Described the VSH's strategic role for children with social workers.	Paragraph 242: Highlighted the role of Virtual School Heads in improving attendance. says VSHs should work with local authorities to set and report ambitious attendance targets.
Young carers- Listed young carers among children who may require early help.	Paragraph 246: Added new section on "Young carers" and their specific needs. Adds a dedicated section requiring schools and colleges to recognise the impact on attendance, attainment, behaviour and wellbeing and to identify and connect young carers with appropriate services.
SEND safeguarding barriers- Identified assumptions about behaviour, bullying, communication barriers and cognitive understanding.	Paragraphs 247-249: Added further additional barriers that children with SEND may face. Expands this to include isolation, dependency on adults, intimate-care needs, difficulty recognising that conduct is abusive and further online and offline vulnerabilities.
Medical conditions- Grouped medical conditions with SEND and additional vulnerabilities.	Paragraph 250: Added new section on safeguarding children with medical conditions. Adds a specific threshold section explaining that a medical-management incident is not automatically a safeguarding referral, but may become one where it indicates neglect, abuse or exploitation, such as repeatedly sending a child without essential medication.
Gender-questioning children- Provided a short cautionary section, recommending parental involvement, consideration of wider vulnerabilities and clinical advice.	Paragraphs 252-282: Updated content on children who are LGB or gender-questioning. Introduces a detailed decision-making framework, including: schools should not initiate social transition; changes should not be made informally by individual staff; requests and decisions should be documented; parents should normally be involved as a priority; the DSL should be involved where parental contact may create risk; • social transition is described as an active intervention requiring a careful approach; • primary schools should exercise caution; • decisions must consider the welfare of the child and other children; • biological sex must be accurately recorded and relevant staff informed; • earlier decisions should be reviewed where appropriate; and • children "living in stealth" or wishing to detransition require specific safeguarding consideration.
PART THREE KCSIE 2025	**Updates made to KCSiE 2026**
Supervision exemption removed- Said supervised volunteers undertaking teaching, training, instruction, care or supervision might fall outside regulated activity.	Paragraph 315: Regulated activity section rewritten for clarity and to include volunteers, it removes the 'supervision exemption' from regulated activity. This change has been made by the *Crime and Policing Act 2026* and comes into effect from 1st September 2026. Paragraph 370 Removed "DBS check types" section to avoid duplication. The criteria now are: • A volunteer undertaking these activities frequently, on more than 3 days in a 30-day period (volunteering hours in different roles are considered to be one amount so 2 roles of 1.5 days each in a month is regulated activity)

	• overnight (only needs to happen once) Schools will need to ask volunteers if they have activities in other agencies which may be accumulative to 3 days + in a 30-day period. They will automatically be in regulated activity themselves and subject to a barred list check which can prevent them working from children if relevant even though they have a clear basic or enhanced DBS.
Checks for volunteers in regulated activity- Permitted risk-assessed supervised volunteer arrangements without barred-list information in some circumstances.	Paragraph 325: Added new bullet on DBS checks for volunteers in regulated activity Updated references from TRA Employer Access Service to DfE's Check a teacher's record. Says volunteers meeting the regulated-activity conditions should have an enhanced DBS check with children's barred list information.
Existing volunteers- Did not require existing supervised volunteers to be retrospectively checked solely because of supervision arrangements.	Paragraph 326: Added "or within 30 calendar days of the issue date on the certificate." Says settings must check the barred-list status of existing volunteers who become regulated activity from 1 September 2026 because of the legislative change.
Volunteers working across settings- Did not provide a specific multi-setting process.	Says settings should coordinate where a volunteer meets the frequency condition through work across multiple establishments and agrees which organisation will obtain the check.
Volunteers outside regulated activity- Required a risk assessment when determining whether a DBS check was appropriate.	Retains this but provides clearer options, including an enhanced check without barred-list information for infrequent specified activities and a basic check for other roles with access to children.
Separate barred-list checks- Referred to newly appointed staff.	Now includes newly appointed volunteers engaging in regulated activity.
DBS Update Service- Said an individual could join when applying for a new DBS check.	Adds that the individual may join within 30 calendar days of the certificate's issue date.
Self-employed workers- Placed emphasis on the school or college obtaining the appropriate check.	Clarifies that the setting may obtain the check or verify an eligible check obtained by the self-employed person, while ensuring that it is at the required level.
Visitors- Distinguished professional visitors and other visitors in relatively general terms.	Paragraph 375: Clarified categories of visitors to schools. Gives clearer categories, including professionals, guest speakers, performers, contractors, relatives and people attending school events.
Work experience- Arrangements reflected the supervised-activity exemption.	Paragraphs 403-407: Work experience supervision section rewritten for clarity and in response to the Crime and Policing Act 2026 change to the definition of regulated activity. Aligns work-experience supervision with the revised regulated-activity definition and the frequency or overnight conditions.
Homestay- Placed homestay arrangements in Annex D.	Paragraphs 408-410: Moved former Annex D (homestay) into main body. Moves them into Part three, making them part of the main safer-recruitment sequence. The principal expectations about enhanced DBS and barred-list checks for UK host adults remain.
Existing staff and volunteers- New-check provisions referred principally to existing staff.	Paragraphs 381-387: Volunteer Section rewritten to remove the 'supervision exemption' from regulated activity. This change has been made by the Crime and Policing Act 2026.

	Expressly includes volunteers, including where they move from a non-regulated role into regulated activity.
DBS referral duty- Described the legal duty to refer individuals removed from regulated activity.	Paragraphs 424-428: Duty to refer section rewritten to include referrals about volunteers. Makes explicit that the duty applies equally to paid staff and volunteers and may arise where a volunteer ceases volunteering before removal.
Timing of DBS referrals- Said referrals should be made when the statutory criteria were met.	Says they should be made as soon as possible and may be required following suspension, redeployment outside regulated activity, dismissal, resignation or cessation of volunteering.
Teacher misconduct referrals- Required employers to consider referral to the Teaching Regulation Agency.	Paragraph 429: Added reference to schools' duties under the PSED. Additionally reminds employers to have regard to their Public Sector Equality Duty when doing so.
PART FOUR KCSiE 2025	**Updates made to KCSiE 2026**
Trainee teachers- The title and most provisions referred to staff, supply teachers, volunteers and contractors.	Reference to "Trainee teachers" added throughout. Expressly includes trainee teachers throughout Part four.
Shared responsibility with third-party organisations- Made clear that schools remained responsible for properly handling allegations about supply teachers.	Paragraphs 452-456: Updated supply teachers, trainee teachers and all contracted staff section to make it clearer that schools and colleges share safeguarding responsibilities with third party organisations. Applies this principle more broadly to supply teachers, trainee teachers and all contracted staff, stating that the school and third-party organisation share safeguarding responsibilities.
Division of responsibilities- Largely focused on supply agencies.	Says the school or college remains responsible for gathering facts and managing the safeguarding process, while the agency, business or training provider will generally lead any employment or disciplinary process.
Teacher-training providers- Did not set out a specific parallel process for concerns about trainee teachers.	Paragraphs 452-456: New content setting expectations for handling concerns about trainee teachers. Expects teacher-training providers to follow the same procedural principles as supply agencies.
PART FIVE KCSIE 2025	**Updates made to KCSiE 2026**
Harmful sexual behaviour continuum- Dealt with sexual violence, sexual harassment and harmful sexual behaviour, but with less emphasis on their relationship.	Part five substantially rewritten to highlight the progressive continuum from harmful sexual behaviour through to sexual violence. Substantially restructures Part five around a progressive continuum from developmentally expected behaviour through inappropriate, problematic and abusive behaviour to sexual violence.
Misogyny and escalation- Required settings to challenge sexual harassment and abusive behaviour.	Expressly says early identification and challenge of misogyny may prevent escalation into more serious harmful sexual behaviour, harassment and violence.
Nudes and semi-nudes- Recognised that consensual sharing between older children might require a different and proportionate response.	Paragraph 527: Updated to clarify that all incidents involving the sharing of nude or semi-nude images require a safeguarding response, whether they are consensual or non-consensual. Makes clear that every incident involving nudes or semi-nudes requires a safeguarding response, whether consensual or nonconsensual. The response should remain proportionate to age, development, coercion, exploitation and vulnerability. Paragraph 532: Added link to NSPCC resource providing advice on stages of typical sexual development and behaviour for different age groups.

Developmental assessment of HSB- Referred to age and developmental stage when assessing harmful behaviour.	Provides clearer guidance on developmental expectations, age differences, puberty, power imbalances and the possibility that a younger child may harm an older child.
Support for children displaying HSB- Acknowledged that alleged perpetrators may themselves have vulnerabilities.	Paragraph 533: Added link to resource for advice on responding to children who display sexualized behaviour. More strongly states that children displaying HSB may have experienced abuse or trauma and should receive appropriate support.
Sexual assault and consent- Contained definitions of rape, assault by penetration, sexual assault and consent.	Paragraph 540: Added further information on consent Clarifies that a single non-consensual kiss or touching of a person's bottom, breasts or genitalia can constitute sexual assault and provides more explicit examples of freedom, capacity and withdrawal of consent.
Preparedness before incidents- Required appropriate policies and local-agency working.	Places greater emphasis on pre-planning, staff training, knowing local specialist services and agreeing local response arrangements before an incident occurs.
Community-based Early Help- Used the general early help framework.	Paragraph 575-581: Updated header and expanded description of universal services and community-based early help. Describes universal and community-based Early Help as a distinct level of support delivered through education, health, family hubs, youth services, housing and voluntary or community organisations.
Family Help referrals- Principally offered the options of managing internally, early help or referral to children's social care.	Paragraphs 582-592: Added new section on "Referrals to Family Help". Includes a dedicated Family Help section, distinguishing targeted early help from section 17 services and explaining that practitioners may continue leading work as the level of intervention changes.
Parental notification on referral - Said parents would generally be informed unless doing so placed the child at risk.	No substantive change as parents is normally informed of referrals, unless this would place a child at risk of harm or compromise safeguarding actions. KCSIE 2026 reinforces child-centred decision making and partnership working when determining parental notification.
No delay while statutory enquiries begin- Said schools should not wait for a social-care investigation before safeguarding children.	Reinforces this across HSB, harassment and violence and requires immediate consideration of the victim, alleged perpetrator, other directly involved children and the wider school population.
ANNEX A KCSiE 2025	**Updates made to KCSiE 2026**
Cybercrime- Brief overview of cybercrime risks	Additional detail about cybercrime risks affecting children and young people, including greater awareness of the types of activities that may constitute criminal offences. The guidance places cybercrime more firmly within the safeguarding agenda rather than treating it solely as an IT or security issue. Cybercrime section expanded with detail on **Computer Misuse Act 1990**, CMA offences and national risks.
Domestic abuse - General focus on domestic abuse impacts.	key message for schools is that domestic abuse remains a significant safeguarding concern in KCSIE 2026, but it is now framed within a broader and strengthened focus on violence, VAWG, misogyny, serious violence and family-based harm, with all staff expected to read the full safeguarding guidance rather than relying on Annex A.
Operation Encompass Focused on impact of domestic abuse on children	Operation Encompass content updated, schools continuing to be encouraged to participate in local arrangements that support children affected by domestic abuse,

	Broader context including VAWG, misogyny, family harm and violence.
Online safety the focus was primarily on: • Online risks and harms. • Filtering and monitoring. • Harmful content. • Online relationships. • Cyberbullying and exploitation. • Working with parents on online safety generally. No reference to governments screen time.	Online safety (parental support) now includes link to screentime guidance. • The intention is to help schools: • Signpost parents to reliable advice about managing screen use. • Support healthy digital habits. • Understand that online safety includes wellbeing, not just exposure to harmful content. • Encourage conversations about device use at home as part of safeguarding education.
Temporary accommodation There was no specific reference to a temporary accommodation notification duty. Schools would usually only become aware of housing issues through parents, attendance concerns, social care involvement, Early Help processes or other agency referrals.	The **"Temporary Accommodation Notification Duty"** is a **new addition referenced in KCSIE 2026** and reflects wider government action to improve support for children experiencing homelessness or housing instability.
Channel Referred to as the support programme under Prevent. Supportive safeguarding intervention, but less explicit explanation.	Additional info added to paragraph on Channel to include clarification that • Being referred to Channel does not mean a child has committed a criminal offence or is a terrorist risk. • Channel is a safeguarding intervention designed to provide support at an early stage.
Sharing information with police involvement was implied through Prevent arrangements. referred to Prevent and Channel processes and multi-agency working.	Information can and should be shared with the police where appropriate safeguarding concerns exist, even where a child has not committed a criminal offence. The emphasis is on protecting children who may be vulnerable to radicalisation through timely information sharing and multi-agency working.
Serious violence Included as a safeguarding risk Included as a safeguarding risk. Existing expectations through safeguarding and behaviour policies.	Serious violence content updated, greater emphasis on serious violence as a safeguarding issue Serious violence is more explicitly referenced within safeguarding and child-on-child abuse sections, reinforcing that violence between children should be viewed as a safeguarding concern, not simply a behaviour issue.
ANNEX B ROLE DSL KCSIE 2025	**Updates made to KCSiE 2026**
Role and responsibilities of DSL was set out in Annex C.	**This is now Annex B** Most of Annex B remains the same, with updates focused on alignment with *Working Together to Safeguard Children 2025,* Family Help arrangements, and wider safeguarding developments. Greater emphasis on Family Help and multi-agency working and understanding of local referral pathways, thresholds, and intervention processes. NB Change in terminology and approach: in Hertfordshire and nationally Early Help has been evolved into Family Help, with a stronger focus on coordinated family support, multi-agency working, and integrated safeguarding pathways. The principle of providing support at the earliest opportunity remains unchanged. see Early Help section in the main body of CP policy)
Availability- stated the DSL (or a deputy) should always be available to discuss safeguarding concerns."	Added expectations around DSL cover arrangements, does not fundamentally change the requirement for a DSL or deputy to be available, but it places greater emphasis on

	planned cover arrangements rather than simply relying on the DSL's presence, in summary this needs to be **a system rather than a person:** DSL to make it clear • who is covering when the DSL is absent; • that the cover person is appropriately trained; • how staff can contact safeguarding leadership immediately; • arrangements for trips, off-site activities, before/after-school provision and holiday periods A robust arrangement might include: • DSL on site most days • Two or more trained Deputy DSLs • A rota showing who has lead responsibility when the DSL is absent • Procedures for contacting the DSL remotely if working off-site • Cover for educational visits • Cover for sickness, annual leave and training days • Clear staff guidance on who to contact first, second and third if a safeguarding concern arises These arrangements support KCSIE's expectation that safeguarding concerns can be discussed immediately and that action is never delayed.
Information sharing- KCSiE 2025 Information sharing expectations already in place. It focussed on lawful information sharing and record keeping and there was no specific reference to newer safeguarding reforms.	Added further information on information sharing responsibilities, greater emphasis on timely, lawful safeguarding information sharing and effective management of child protection records and sharing child protection files to support safeguarding decisions Better aligned with Working Together 2023 and Family Help arrangements e.g. multi-agency working, and use of updated data protection guidance.
CCE/CSE- guidance focused on: • Exploitation through coercion, manipulation or deception. • County lines and gang involvement. • Recognising indicators of exploitation. • Understanding that exploitation can occur online and offline.	Updates on CCE/CSE indicators and Operation Encompass duties. It explicitly strengthens the message that a child cannot consent to being exploited, trafficked or abused, even when they appear willing or do not recognise themselves as victims. There is greater recognition that CCE and CSE may be perpetrated by organised criminal networks and groups, not just individual offenders. The strongest change is the clearer connection between: • CCE • CSE • Human trafficking • Modern Slavery DSLs are now reminded to consider whether a child may require a National Referral Mechanism (NRM) referral where exploitation is suspected.
Operation Encompass - was referenced as good safeguarding practice, allowing schools to receive information from police about domestic abuse incidents affecting children.	Following legal changes, Operation Encompass guidance has been updated to clarify DSL responsibilities. DSLs should ensure that domestic abuse notifications received from police are responded to appropriately, recorded effectively, and used to inform safeguarding support for affected children.
Regulated activity- Some volunteers who were **supervised** by a member of staff could fall under the **"supervision exemption"** and therefore might not be carrying out regulated	The Crime and Policing Act 2026 removes this exemption. This means that any person volunteering in a school or college in a role that involves teaching, training, instructing

activity. As a result, they were not always eligible for a barred list check.	or supervising children on more than 3 days in a month or overnight is now in regulated activity.
Annex C – Regulated activity (children) – Supervision of activity which is regulated activity when unsupervised (previously Annex E in KCSIE 2025) KCSiE 2025	**Updates made to KCSiE 2026**
• Under KCSIE 2025, a volunteer carrying out activities such as: • teaching • training • instructing • caring for • supervising children • **could be excluded from regulated activity** if they were being supervised by a person who was themselves engaged in regulated activity. This was known as the **"supervision exemption."**	Removed, Crime and Policing Bill Act 2026 made changes to regulated activity to remove the 'supervision exemption'. This means that any person volunteering in a school or college in a role that involves teaching, training, instructing or supervising children on more than 3 days in a month or overnight is now in regulated activity.