



Monkfrith School

Allegations of Abuse Against Staff Policy

Monkfrith takes its responsibility of care for its pupils seriously. We recognise that any possibility that a member of staff may have hurt a pupil must be investigated thoroughly, but in a way that does not prejudice either the pupil or the member of staff. Any investigation of an allegation of abuse against a member of staff must follow the objective and professional standards and routines described here.

1. Legal framework

This policy has due regard to legislation and statutory guidance, including, but not limited to, the following:

- The Children Act 1989
- The Education Act 2002
- The Data Protection Act 1998
- The Education (Independent School Standards) Regulations 2014
- The Children Act 2004
- DfE (2018) 'Keeping children safe in education'
- DfE (2018) 'Working together to safeguard children'

This policy should be followed in conjunction with the other school policies and procedures.

2. Scope of the policy

This policy covers the process for dealing with allegations that meet the harms threshold, which are allegations where it is alleged that anyone working in the school, including supply teachers, volunteers and contractors, 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.
- Behaved or may have behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children, including transferable risk, i.e. behaviour that may have happened outside of school that might make the individual unsuitable to work with children.

Procedures for managing allegations that do not meet the harms threshold (also known as 'low-level concerns') are not covered in this policy. The school's Low-level Concerns Policy outlines the procedures for dealing with allegations that do not meet the harms threshold.

Low-level concerns will not be viewed as insignificant, but as any concerns that do not meet the harms threshold set out above. A low-level concern is any concern that an adult working in or on behalf of the school may have acted in a way that:

- Is inconsistent with the Staff Code of Conduct, including inappropriate conduct outside of work.
- Does not meet the allegations threshold or is otherwise not considered serious enough to consider a referral to the LA designated officer (LADO).

If the school has any doubt as to whether information which has been shared about a member of staff as a low-level concern meets the harm threshold, the LADO's advice will be consulted.

For the purpose of this policy "**allegation**" refers to allegations that meet the harms threshold.

3. Staff covered by this policy

This policy covers allegations against those working in or on behalf of the school in a paid or unpaid capacity, including members of staff, supply teachers, volunteers and contractors.

In some cases, the school will have to deal with an allegation against an individual not directly employed by them, e.g. supply staff provided by an employment agency, where the school's disciplinary procedures do not fully apply because agencies will have their own procedures.

In these cases, the school will ensure allegations are dealt with properly and will often take the lead on dealing with the allegation as it has access to all of the necessary information. Under no circumstances will the school decide to cease to use a supply teacher due to safeguarding concerns without finding out the facts and liaising with LADO to determine a suitable outcome.

Any supply agencies used by the school will be informed of the school's process for managing allegations. The school will also take account of the agency's policies and their duty to refer to the DBS as personnel suppliers.

If an allegation is made against a governor, the school will follow its local procedures. Where an allegation is substantiated, the school will follow the procedures to consider removing the governor from office.

For the purposes of this policy "**member of staff**" refers to staff, supply staff, volunteers and contractors.

4. Roles and responsibilities

The governing body will be responsible for:

- Ensuring this policy is implemented consistently in the school.
- Ensuring welfare support is put in place for staff subject to allegations.
- Making the final decision of whether a member of staff subject to an allegation should be suspended.

The chair of governors will be responsible for acting as the case manager for allegations relating to the headteacher.

The headteacher will be responsible for acting as the case manager for allegations, unless the allegation relates to them or there would be a conflict of interest if they were the case manager.

The case manager will be responsible for:

- Conducting a basic enquiry as soon as an allegation is reported.
- Leading investigations into allegations.
- Working with the LADO when dealing with allegations.

The DSL will be responsible for:

- Making referrals to children's social care services (CSCS) and/or the police where necessary.
- Looking after the welfare of pupils involved in an allegation and ensuring they are not at risk.

The LADO will provide advice and guidance to the school when considering allegations. Their role is not to investigate the allegation, but to ensure that an appropriate investigation is carried out.

5. Reporting concerns and allegations

Staff must report allegations without delay, in line with the following reporting lines:

- Allegations regarding another member of staff will be reported to the headteacher
- Allegations regarding the headteacher will be reported to the chair of governors

Where there is a conflict of interest in reporting the allegation to the headteacher, staff will report the concern directly to the LADO. Information regarding the identity of the LADO can be found on the LA's website.

Where a pupil makes a disclosure to a member of staff about the behaviour of another member of staff, staff must follow the reporting lines above.

Once an allegation has been made, a case manager will be assigned to lead the investigation. The case manager will be the headteacher or, where the headteacher is the subject of an allegation, the chair of governors.

6. Initial response

CSCS and, as appropriate, the police will be contacted immediately if a child has been harmed, there is an immediate risk of harm to a child, or the situation is an emergency. These reports will be made in line with the school's Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

Before contacting the LADO, the case manager will conduct a basic enquiry in line with local procedures to establish the facts to help them determine whether there is any foundation to the allegation. During this basic enquiry, the case manager will ensure they collect any information that will be required by the LADO and will be careful not to jeopardise any potential future police investigation.

Once the case manager has conducted the basic enquiry, they will contact the LADO. The case manager and LADO will discuss the nature, content and context of the allegation and decide if:

- No further action is needed.
- A strategy discussion should take place.
- There should be involvement from the police and/or CSCS.

Where the case manager is concerned about the welfare of other children in the community or the staff member's family, they will discuss these concerns with the DSL and conduct a risk assessment of the situation. Where necessary, the DSL will make a referral to CSCS.

If the allegation is about physical contact, e.g. restraint, the strategy discussion or initial evaluation with the LADO will take into account that teachers and other staff are entitled to use reasonable force to control or restrain children in certain circumstances, including dealing with disruptive behaviour.

Where the allegation includes behaviour outside of school, an assessment of transferable risk to children with whom the person works will be undertaken where appropriate; advice will be sought from the LADO where there is any doubt.

No further action

Where the initial assessment leads to no further action, the case manager and LADO will:

- Record the decision and justification for it.
- Agree on what information should be put in writing to the individual concerned and by whom.

Strategy discussion

If there is cause to suspect a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm, a strategy discussion involving the police and/or CSCS will be convened. Strategy discussions will take place in line with the '[Working Together to Safeguarding Children](#)' statutory guidance. For allegations regarding physical contact, e.g. restraint, the right to use reasonable force in line with the school's Physical Intervention Policy will be taken into account.

CSCS will convene the meeting to determine the child's welfare and plan rapid future action if there is reasonable cause to suspect the child is suffering or likely to suffer significant harm. A representative of the school may be invited to the meeting.

The discussion will be used to:

- Share available information.
- Agree the conduct and timing of any criminal investigation.
- Decide whether enquires under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 must be undertaken.

Investigation

Where it is clear than an investigation by the police or CSCS is unnecessary, or the strategy discussion or initial assessment decides that this is the case, the LADO will discuss the next steps with the case manager.

Where further enquiries are required to enable a decision about how to proceed, the LADO and case manager will discuss how the investigation will be undertaken and who should conduct the investigation. In most cases, the investigation will be undertaken by a senior member of staff at the school. Where there is a lack of appropriate resources within the school to conduct the investigation, or the nature or complexity of the allegation requires it, the allegation will be conducted by an independent investigator.

The case manager will monitor the progress of the investigation to ensure that it is dealt with thoroughly, fairly and as quickly as possible. The first review will take place no later than four weeks after the initial assessment where possible. Dates of subsequent reviews will be set at the review meeting if the investigation continues.

Informing the member of staff

The decision of when to inform will be considered carefully on a case-by-case basis, considering guidance from the LADO as required and CSCS and the police if involved. The member of staff subject to an allegation should be informed of the allegation and given as much information as possible, unless there are good reasons not to. In cases where the allegation needs to be reported to CSCS and/or the police, the case manager will seek advice from the LADO, CSCS and police as appropriate regarding what information can be shared.

Supply staff

Where an allegation relates to a member of supply staff, the agency will be fully involved and cooperate with any enquiries from the school, LADO, police and/or CSCS. In these cases, the school will usually take the lead as the agency will not have direct access to the required information.

The school will not decide to stop using a member of supply staff due to safeguarding concerns without first finding out the facts and liaising with the LADO to determine a suitable outcome.

The allegations management meeting which is often arranged by the LADO should address issues such as information sharing, to ensure that any previous concerns or allegations known to the agency or agencies are taken into account by the school during the investigation.

7. Confidentiality

The case manager and LADO will discuss what information will be shared and with whom, alongside which actions will be taken to manage any possible breaches of confidentiality or press interest.

Reporting restrictions under the Education Act 2002 will be observed. Information regarding an allegation will only be shared with necessary parties. Every effort will be made to protect the privacy of all parties involved in an allegation. Confidentiality will also be maintained to ensure a fair investigation can be undertaken.

All parties involved in an allegation will be made aware of the requirement to maintain confidentiality and guard against unwanted publicity about any allegations made against teachers whilst investigations are in progress.

In circumstances where the school needs to make parents aware about an allegation, it will ensure parents and others are aware that there are restrictions on publishing information.

Breaches in confidentiality will be taken seriously and may warrant a separate investigation.

The school will not provide the media with any information regarding an allegation.

8. Suspension

Suspension, e.g. remaining under the school's employment but being asked not to attend the school premises, will never be an automatic response when an allegation is reported – all options to avoid suspension will be considered prior to taking that decision.

The case manager will carefully consider whether the circumstances warrant suspension from contact with children at the school, or until the allegation is resolved. Suspension will be considered only in cases where there is cause to suspect a pupil or other pupil at the school is/are at risk of harm, or the case is so serious that it might be grounds for dismissal.

The case manager will seek advice from the school's HR provider and the LADO, as well as the police and CSCS where they have been involved. The following options will be considered by the case manager before suspending a member of staff:

- Redeploying the member of staff within the school so that they do not have direct contact with the pupil or pupils concerned
- Providing an assistant to be present when the individual has contact with pupils
- Redeploying the member of staff to alternative work in the school so the individual does not have unsupervised access to pupils
- Moving the pupil or pupils to classes where they will not come into contact with the member of staff – this decision will only be made if it is in the best interests of the pupil or pupils involved and takes account of their views
- Temporarily redeploying the member of staff to another role in a different location, e.g. to an alternative school, where available

The governing board will make the final decision on whether the member of staff should be suspended. Where a strategy discussion, or initial assessment, concludes that there should be enquiries by CSCS, and/or an investigation by the police, the LADO will seek the views of the police and CSCS regarding whether the member of staff should be suspended from contact with children. Police involvement does not make it mandatory to suspend a member

of staff. The decision to suspend will be made on a case-by-case basis following a risk assessment of whether the person poses a risk of harm to children.

If immediate suspension is considered necessary, the case manager will record the rationale and justification for this decision, alongside the alternatives to suspension that were considered and why they were rejected.

Where suspension is deemed necessary, written confirmation will be given to the member of staff within one working day where possible, which will provide as much detail as appropriate for the reasons for the suspension. The member of staff will be told immediately who their named contact is within the school for the period of their suspension.

Where an allegation relates to a member of supply staff, the governing board will discuss with the supply agency or agencies where the member of staff is working across a number of schools, whether it is appropriate to suspend the individual, or redeploy them to another part of school, whilst an investigation is carried out.

Where the school is made aware that the Secretary of State has made an interim prohibition order, in respect of an individual who works at the school, immediate action will be taken by the school to ensure the individual does not carry out work in contravention of the order, i.e. not carrying out teaching work, pending the findings of the TRA investigation.

9. Supporting those involved

Pupils and parents

The welfare of the pupil(s) involved in an allegation will be paramount. Pupils involved will be fully supported in line with the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

The parents of the pupil(s) involved in an allegation will be told about the allegation as soon as possible if they do not already know about it, unless notifying the parents would put the pupil at further risk. The case manager will work with the LADO to agree who should be informed about the allegation.

Parents will be made aware of the requirement to maintain confidentiality and guard against unwanted publicity about any allegations made against teachers whilst investigations are in progress.

Parents will be kept informed about the progress of the allegation, including the outcome and any action taken.

Staff who report an allegation

The school will ensure that all staff feel equipped and supported to report any allegations or concerns.

Staff subject to an allegation

Any staff member subject to an allegation will be offered welfare support. The school has a duty of care to all staff and will:

- Manage and minimise the stress caused by the allegation.

- Inform the member of staff as soon as possible about the allegation, explaining the likely course of action, guided by the LADO, and the police where necessary.
- Advise the member of staff to contact their trade union representative, or a colleague for support.
- Appoint a named representative to keep the staff member informed about the progress of the case.
- Provide access to counselling or medical advice where appropriate.
- Not prevent social contact with work colleagues and friends, when staff are suspended, unless there is evidence to suggest this may prejudice the gathering of evidence.

Any information regarding an allegation is confidential and will not ordinarily be shared with other staff or with pupils or parents who are not directly involved in the investigation.

10. Outcomes

The following definitions will be used when determining the outcome of an allegation:

- **Substantiated:** There is sufficient evidence to prove the allegation
- **Malicious:** There is sufficient evidence to disprove the allegation and there has been a deliberate act to deceive or cause harm to the person subject of the allegation
- **False:** There is sufficient evidence to disprove the allegation
- **Unsubstantiated:** There is insufficient evidence to either prove or disprove the allegation
- **Unfounded:** There is no evidence or proper basis which supports the allegation being made

The options available to the school will depend on the nature and circumstances of the allegation and the evidence and information available.

11. Referral to DBS

If an allegation is found to be substantiated and the member of staff is dismissed, resigns or otherwise ceases to provide their services to the school, or the school ceases to use the person's services, the school has a legal duty to make a referral to the DBS. For members of teaching staff at the school, the case manager will consider whether to refer the matter to the TRA to consider prohibiting the individual from teaching.

The school will also make a referral to the DBS where it is considered an individual has engaged in conduct that harmed, or is likely to harm, a child, or if they otherwise pose a risk of harm to a child.

12. Criminal investigations

Some allegations may result in a criminal investigation taking place. The police will inform the school and the LADO when:

- A criminal investigation and any subsequent trial is complete.
- It is decided to close an investigation without charge.
- It is decided not to continue to prosecute after the person has been charged.

The case manager and LADO will discuss whether any further action against the member of staff is appropriate, including disciplinary action.

13. Unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious allegations

If an allegation is determined to be unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious, the LADO and the case manager will consider whether the pupil and/or the person who has made the allegation is in need of help or may have been abused by someone else and this is a cry for help. If this is the case, the DSL will decide whether a referral to CSCS needs to be made.

If a report is shown to be deliberately invented or malicious, the school will consider whether any disciplinary action is appropriate against the individual who made it, in line with the Disciplinary Policy and Procedure (for staff reporters) or Behaviour Policy (for pupil reporters).

Following an allegation concluded to be either unfounded, false, malicious or unsubstantiated, the case manager, in liaison with the LADO if they were involved, will consider the facts and determine whether any lessons can be learnt and if improvements can be made to the school's procedures.

14. Returning to work

Where a member of staff has been suspended and it is decided on conclusion of the case that they can return to work, the case manager will decide on the best course of action to facilitate the return to work, seeking advice from the school's HR provider and the LADO where necessary.

The individual's circumstances will be taken into account, and options such as a phased return and the provision of a mentor to provide assistance and support in the short term considered where appropriate.

The case manager will also consider how the staff member's contact with the child who made the allegation can best be managed if they are still attending the school.

The member of staff will be provided with support, including welfare support, during their return to work.

15. Resignations

If the member of staff leaves, resigns or ceases to provide their services during an investigation, the school will not stop the investigation and will ensure its completion.

The staff member subject to the allegation will be given a full opportunity to answer the allegation and make representations about it. The process of recording the allegation and supporting evidence and reaching a judgement on the allegation will continue even if the member of staff does not cooperate. The member of staff concerned will be notified of the conclusion of the allegation and sanctions that may be posed.

Settlement agreements

The school will not use settlement agreements (also known as compromise agreements) where there are allegations that indicate a person is a risk or poses a risk of harm to children or is deemed not suitable to work with children.

In limited circumstances, it may be appropriate to use settlement agreements to end the employment relationship on agreed terms. Where a settlement agreement is used, this will not prevent the school from:

- Fulfilling its legal duty to refer cases to the DBS where the referral criteria are met.
- Providing a fair, accurate and truthful reference that is not misleading to potential employers when requested.

Considering whether to make a referral to the Teaching Regulation Agency (TRA) where the criteria are met.

16. Record Keeping

Any details of allegations that are found to be malicious or false will be removed from the staff member's personnel record, unless they give their consent for the information to be retained.

For all other allegations, the following information will be kept on the staff member's personnel file:

- A clear and comprehensive summary of the allegation
- Details of how the allegation was followed up and resolved
- Details of any action taken, decisions reached and the outcome
- A copy provided to the person concerned, where agreed by CSCS or the police
- A declaration on whether the information will be referred to in any future reference

The school will retain records which contain information about allegations of sexual abuse for the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse (IICSA), for the term of the enquiry. All other records will be retained until the staff member subject to the allegation has reached normal pension age or for a period of 10 years from the date of the allegation, whichever is longer.

17. References

The school will ensure that any information provided confirms whether they are satisfied with the applicant's suitability to work with children, and only provide the facts of any substantiated safeguarding concerns or allegations that meet the harm threshold within any employment references.

18. Non-recent allegations

If a former pupil makes an allegation to the school that they were abused as a child, they will be advised to report the allegation to the police. Non-recent allegations made by a pupil will be reported to the LADO in line with the LA's procedures for dealing with non-recent allegations.

All pupils and staff will be made aware that abuse can be reported no matter how long ago it happened.

This policy is reviewed annually by the headteacher and Governing Body.

The scheduled review date for this policy is January 2024.

Definitions

Significant harm

This is the threshold where compulsory social care intervention must take place– this was introduced by the Children Act 1989. Harm includes not only ill-treatment (including sexual abuse and non-physical forms of ill treatment), but also the impairment of physical or mental health and the impairment of physical, emotional, social or behaviour development.

Abuse

Abuse can be either physical, sexual, emotional harm, or a form of neglect. The definitions of different types of abuse are below:

- **Abuse:** A form of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm, or by failing to act to prevent harm. They may be abused by an adult or adults or another child or children.
- **Physical abuse:** A form of abuse which may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating, or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child.
- **Emotional abuse:** The persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to a child that they are worthless, unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. It may include not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond a child's developmental capability as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including cyberbullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, although it may occur alone.
- **Sexual abuse:** Involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, and rubbing and touching the outside of clothing. They may also

include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse (including via the internet). Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children.

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

Position of trust

Those working with children and young people should understand that they are in positions of power and trust in relation to these groups. There is potential for exploitation and harm to children and young people, and employees have a responsibility to ensure that an unequal balance of power is not used for personal advantage or gratification. Employees should always maintain professional boundaries and avoid behaviour which might be misinterpreted by others.

Information Guide for Employees Facing Allegations

The aim of this information guide is to explain the processes involved, and the support and guidance available, if it is alleged that that you have:

- Harmed a pupil or put a child at risk of harm.
- Committed a criminal act towards a pupil.
- Behaved in a way that raises concern about the risk you may pose to children or young people.

1. Initial action

As soon as possible after the allegation is made, the headteacher should consult the designated officer (DO) to discuss the next action points, taking advice from social care and the police as needed. The police may advise that you are not told about the allegation immediately.

The headteacher's decision in consultation with the DO will be one, or a combination of the following:

- a. The pupil is alleged to have suffered, or is likely to suffer, significant harm - which requires immediate referral to social care.
- b. A criminal offence is alleged – this requires referral to social care and police.
- c. The allegation represents poor or inappropriate behaviour – this should be considered under the school disciplinary and/or capability procedures, including referral, if appropriate, to the school occupational health advisor.
- d. The allegation is clearly and demonstrably without foundation and no further action will be taken.

If the conclusions of the initial discussions are a. or b., a strategy discussion should take place involving police, social care, the headteacher, DO and the school HR provider. You should not be present. The discussion will focus on the needs of the pupil(s) who may be at risk. It will determine what action should be taken regarding further investigation, but it is not part of any disciplinary procedures.

If the initial discussions conclude the situation is as outlined in c., an investigation will be initiated under the school's disciplinary and/or capability procedures.

If the conclusion is as outlined in d. you should be told orally and in writing that the allegation is without foundation, and that no further action will be taken.

1. Types of possible investigation

The types of investigation that may be undertaken are:

- Child protection inquiries by social care.
- Criminal investigation by police.
- Disciplinary/capability investigation.

A disciplinary investigation will usually be held in abeyance until external agency investigations are complete, unless prior agreement is reached. Whilst these investigations should be conducted as speedily as possible, they should also be balanced against the need to be thorough and fair, in line with natural justice. Statements taken in external investigations could be used in subsequent disciplinary proceedings.

2. Suspension

Suspension is a neutral act, and should not be automatic. Where possible, the decision to suspend should be informed by the strategy discussion, and should only occur when the known facts relating to the allegation indicate:

- A pupil may be at risk
- The allegations are so serious that dismissal for gross misconduct is possible
- Suspension is necessary to allow the conduct of the investigation to proceed unimpeded

Alternatives to suspension will be considered, e.g. leave of absence, transfer of duties, additional supervision.

Where suspension is being considered, an interview with you will normally be arranged. You have the right to be accompanied by a trade union representative or a colleague. You are advised to seek the assistance of your union representative. If you are suspended, one of his/her roles will be to promote your interests and raise issues that may be of concern to you.

The interview is not an examination of the evidence, but an opportunity for you to make representations concerning possible suspension.

Other people, including other staff, should only be told about the allegation on a 'need-to-know basis'. Notification may be delayed if the police think this could prejudice an investigation.

Those who will be told of the allegation and likely course of action include you, the pupil concerned, his/her parent, the person making the allegation, your manager, the headteacher, school HR provider, the DO and the investigating agencies as above.

If you are suspended, those persons likely to be on a disciplinary panel, if convened, will be given limited information so any future disciplinary process is not prejudiced. If the matter becomes common knowledge, it may be necessary to issue a brief statement, agreed by the agencies concerned, to parents, pupils and the public.

3. Support

You should expect to be:

- Advised to contact your union representative.
- Given a support contact within the organisation who should keep you up-to-date with the progress of your case.
- Given a team contact, if you are suspended, who will update you about normal organisation activities. Social contact with colleagues should not be precluded unless this would be detrimental to the investigation. The type of information and frequency of contact should be agreed, but colleagues should not comment on or discuss the investigation.
- Offered staff counselling service and/or occupational health support.

This may be a stressful time, so in addition to contacting your union representative, you are advised to see your GP if you think your health may be affected.

4. Monitoring and review of the policy

This policy is reviewed by the school in conjunction with the governing body.