

Safeguarding Children and Child Protection Policy

Introduction

EYFS: 3.4-3.18, 3.19, 3.21, 3.22

The actions we take as professionals and as a society, to promote the welfare of children and protect them from harm, are referred to as 'safeguarding'.

Safeguarding can be defined as:

- Protecting children from maltreatment
- Preventing impairment of children's health or development
- Ensuring that children are growing 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', DfE 2018)

Child Protection is part of safeguarding and promoting welfare. It refers to activity that is undertaken to protect specific children who are suffering, or are likely to suffer, significant harm.

This policy has been developed in line with the following legislation and guidance:

- The Children Act 1989
- The Education Act 2002)
- The Sexual Offences Act 2003)
- The FGM Act 2003
- The Children Act (2004)
- The Childcare Act (2006)
- Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act (2006)
- The Childcare (Disqualification) Regulations (2009)
- Children and Social Work Act (2017)
- Inspecting registered early years providers (Ofsted 2018)
- Early Years Foundation Stage (2017) (EYFS)
- Inspecting safeguarding in early years education and skills setting (Ofsted 2019)

At **The World Outside Ltd**, we work with children, parents, external agencies and the community to ensure the welfare and safety of children and to give them the very best start in life. Children have the right to be treated with respect, be helped to thrive and to be safe from any abuse in whatever form.

We support the children within our care, protect them from maltreatment and have robust procedures in place to prevent the impairment of children's health and development. In our setting we strive to protect children from the risk of radicalisation, and we promote acceptance and tolerance of other beliefs and cultures (please refer to our inclusion and equality policy for further information). Safeguarding is a much wider subject than the elements covered within this single policy, therefore this document should be used in conjunction with the nursery's other policies and procedures. Safeguarding children is everybody's responsibility. At **The World Outside Ltd** all staff, students, volunteers, supply staff and visitors are made aware of and adhere to, the policy.

This policy works alongside these other specific policies to cover all aspects of child protection:

- Online safety
- Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery
- Prevent Duty and Radicalisation
- Domestic Violence, Honour Based Abuse (HBA) and Forced Marriage
- Looked After Children
- Monitoring staff behaviour
- Medication Policy
- Sleep Policy
- Infection Control Policy
- Absence Management Procedure - Child
- Social networking
- Mobile phone and electronic device use
- Safe recruitment of staff
- Staff Code of conduct
- Health and Safety Policy
- Complaints Policy and Procedure
- Behaviour Policy
- Disciplinary
- Grievance
- Promoting positive behaviour

Legal framework and definition of safeguarding

- Children Act 1989 and 2004
- Childcare Act 2006 (amended 2018)
- Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006
- Children and Social Work Act 2017
- The Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) 2017
- Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018
- Keeping Children Safe in Education 2020

The World Outside Ltd

- Data Protection Act 2018
- What to do if you're worried a child is being abused 2015
- Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015.
- Inspecting Safeguarding in Early years, Education and Skills settings 2019
- Prevent Duty 2015

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children, in relation to this policy is defined as:

- Protecting children from maltreatment
- Preventing the impairment of children's health or development
- Ensuring that children are growing up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care
- Taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes.

(Definition taken from the HM Government document 'Working together to safeguard children 2018').

Policy intention

To safeguard children and promote their welfare we will:

- Create an environment to encourage children to develop a positive self-image
- Provide positive role models and develop a safe culture where staff are confident to raise concerns about professional conduct
- Ensure all staff are able to identify the signs and indicators of abuse, including the softer signs of abuse, and know what action to take
- Encourage children to develop a sense of independence and autonomy in a way that is appropriate to their age and stage of development
- Provide a safe and secure environment for all children
- Promote tolerance and acceptance of different beliefs, cultures and communities
- Help children to understand how they can influence and participate in decision-making and how to promote British values through play, discussion and role modelling
- Always listen to children
- Provide an environment where practitioners are confident to identify where children and families may need intervention and seek the help they need
- Share information with other agencies as appropriate.
- To teach children how to keep themselves and others safe for example by introducing the 'Pants Rule' and establishing setting rules.

The nursery is aware that abuse does occur in our society, and we are vigilant in identifying signs of abuse and reporting concerns. Our practitioners have a duty to protect and promote the welfare of children. Staff working on the frontline with children and families are often the first people to identify a concern, observe changes in a child's behaviour or receive information relating to indicators of abuse. They may well be the first people in whom children confide information that may suggest abuse or to spot changes in a child's behaviour which may indicate abuse.

Our prime responsibility is the welfare and well-being of each child in our care. As such we believe we have a duty to the children, parents and staff to act quickly and responsibly in any

instance that may come to our attention. This includes sharing information with any relevant agencies such as local authority services for Children's Social Care, family support, health professionals including health visitors or the police. All staff will work with other agencies in the best interest of the child, including as part of a multi-agency team, where needed.

The nursery aims to:

- Keep the child at the centre of all we do, providing sensitive interactions that develops builds children's well-being, confidence and resilience. We will support children to develop an awareness of how to keep themselves safe, healthy and develop positive relationships.
- Ensure staff are trained right from induction to understand the child protection and safeguarding policy and procedures, are alert to identify possible signs of abuse (including the signs known as softer signs of abuse), understand what is meant by child protection and are aware of the different ways in which children can be harmed, including by other children (peer on peer) through bullying or discriminatory behaviour
- Be aware of the increased vulnerability of children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND), isolated families and vulnerabilities in families; including the impact of toxic trio on children and Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE's).
- Ensure that all staff feel confident and supported to act in the best interest of the child; maintaining professional curiosity around welfare of children and share information, and seek the help that the child may need at the earliest opportunity.
- Ensure that all staff are familiar and updated regularly with child protection training and procedures and kept informed of changes to local/national procedures, including thorough annual safeguarding newsletters and updates
- Make any child protection referrals in a timely way, sharing relevant information as necessary in line with procedures set out by the **Worcestershire County Council**
- Ensure that information is shared only with those people who need to know in order to protect the child and act in their best interest
- Keep the setting safe online using appropriate filters, checks and safeguards, monitoring access at all times and maintaining safeguards around the use of technology by staff, parents and visitors in the setting.
- Ensure that children are never placed at risk while in the charge of nursery staff
- Identify changes in staff behaviour and act on these as per the Staff Behaviour Policy
- Take any appropriate action relating to allegations of serious harm or abuse against any person working with children or living or working on the nursery premises including reporting such allegations to Ofsted and other relevant authorities including the local authority.
- Ensure parents are fully aware of child protection policies and procedures when they register with the nursery and are kept informed of all updates when they occur
- Regularly review and update this policy with staff and parents where appropriate and make sure it complies with any legal requirements and any guidance or procedures issued by the **Worcestershire County Council**
- West Midlands Child Protection and Safeguarding Procedures Manual <https://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/>
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Contact telephone numbers

Local authority children’s social care team/ Children First Team **01905 844048**

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| Designated safeguarding lead | Kelly Webb |
| Deputy designated safeguarding lead | Claire Gilbert |
| Registered provider | The World Outside Kindergarten |
| Setting manager | Kelly Webb |
| Family Front Door (Children’s Social Care in Worcestershire) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 01905 822666 Weekdays 9.00 to 5.00pm (4.30 Fridays) • 01905 768020 (evenings and weekends) |
| Police | Call 999 in an emergency, e.g. when a crime is in progress, when there is danger to life or when violence is being used or threatened. For less urgent issues call local police on 101 . |
| Ofsted | 0300 123 1231 |
| Worcestershire Children First Early Years Team | 01905 844048 |
| Community social workers | Contact via the Family Front Door on 01905 846057 |
| Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) | 01905 846221 (or via the FFD) |
| Local Authority Out of Hours Team | out of office hours (5.00pm to 8.30am weekdays and all day weekends and bank holidays) contact the Emergency Duty team on 01905 768020 |
| NSPCC | 0808 800 5000 |

The Family Front Door

The Family Front Door is the referral point for all referrals where members of the community and professionals refer children and young people living in Worcestershire where they are worried about their safety and welfare.

Telephone: 01905 822666

Local Authority referral team

This team receives referrals from professionals, members of the community, family members, children and young people directly. Please contact the Family Front Door directly telephone 01905 822666

Local Safeguarding Children Partnership

Worcestershire Safeguarding Team Children's Safeguarding Team on 01905 845930

Local authority Designated Officer (LADO)

[https://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/info/20559/refer to childrens social care/1659/are you worried about an adult who works with children](https://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/info/20559/refer-to-childrens-social-care/1659/are-you-worried-about-an-adult-who-works-with-children)

[LADO leaflet - a guide for professionals and volunteers who work with children](#)

Who can I contact if I have a concern?

For advice and information about allegations against staff and volunteers; the LADO Team can be contacted on Telephone: 01905 846221

Initial contact to be made via the above Duty Number. The Duty LADO can help you with any concerns you have.

All statutory partner agencies are required to report all allegations to the LADO within one working day. Referrals should be sent to: LADO@worcschildrenfirst.org.uk

Ofsted **0300 123 1231**

Emergency police **999**

Non-emergency police **101**

Government helpline for extremism concerns **020 7340 7264**

Child exploitation and Online protection command (CEOP)

<https://www.ceop.police.uk/safety-centre/>

Types of abuse and particular procedures followed

Abuse and neglect are forms of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm, or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused within a family, institution or community setting by those known to them or more rarely, a stranger. This could be an adult or adults, another child or children.

What to do if you're worried a child is being abused (advice for practitioners) 2015 and Working Together to Safeguard Children (2018)

The signs and indicators listed below may not necessarily indicate that a child has been abused, but will help us to recognise that something may be wrong, especially if a child shows a number of these symptoms or any of them to a marked degree.

Indicators of child abuse

- Failure to thrive and meet developmental milestones
- Fearful or withdrawn tendencies
- Unexplained injuries to a child or conflicting reports from parents or staff
- Repeated injuries
- Unaddressed illnesses or injuries
- Significant changes to behaviour patterns.

Softer signs of abuse as defined by National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) include:

Emotional states:

- Fearful
- Withdrawn
- Low self-esteem.

Behaviour:

- Aggressive
- Oppositional habitual body rocking.

Interpersonal behaviours:

- Indiscriminate contact or affection seeking
- Over-friendliness to strangers including healthcare professionals
- Excessive clinginess, persistently resorting to gaining attention
- Demonstrating excessively 'good' behaviour to prevent parental or carer disapproval
- Failing to seek or accept appropriate comfort or affection from an appropriate person when significantly distressed
- Coercive controlling behaviour towards parents or carers
- Lack of ability to understand and recognise emotions
- Very young children showing excessive comforting behaviours when witnessing parental or carer distress.

Peer-on-peer abuse

Children can abuse other children. This is generally referred to as peer on peer abuse and can take many forms. This can include (but is not limited to) bullying (including cyberbullying); sexual violence and sexual harassment; physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm; sexting and initiating/hazing type violence and rituals. In such circumstances we would consider the potential needs of the perpetrator as well as the victim.

We are aware that peer-on-peer abuse does take place, so we include children in our policies when we talk about potential abusers. This may take the form of bullying, physically hurting another child, emotional abuse or sexual abuse. We will report this in the same way we do for adults abusing children, and will take advice from the appropriate bodies on this area; to support for both the victim and the perpetrator, as they could also be a victim of abuse. We know that children who develop harmful sexual behaviour have often experienced abuse and neglect themselves.

Poor mental Health

Poor parental mental health can be a significant risk factor for children, and we would consider this in our assessment of children's needs. We also acknowledge that children's own mental health is an important factor in their health and development in both the short and long term, and we therefore work to promote good mental health and consider signs and indicators of poor mental health in children, as part of our safeguarding responsibilities.

Physical abuse

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

All children can suffer injuries during their early years as they explore and develop. If an explanation of how a child received their injury doesn't match the injury itself or if a child's injuries are a regular occurrence or there is a pattern to their injuries then you must report your concerns.

Fabricated illness

Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child. The parent or carer may seek out unnecessary medical treatment or investigation; they may exaggerate a real illness and symptoms or deliberately induce an illness through poisoning with medication or other substances or they may interfere with medical treatments. Fabricated illness is a form of physical abuse and any concerns will be reported, in line with our safeguarding procedures.

Female genital mutilation (FGM)

FGM can also be known as Female Genital Cutting. FGM is a procedure where the female genital organs are injured or changed and there is no medical reason for this. It is frequently a very traumatic and violent act for the victim and can cause harm in many ways. The practice can cause severe pain and there may be immediate and/or long-term health consequences, including mental health problems, difficulties in childbirth, causing danger to the child and mother; and/or death (definition taken from the Multi-agency Statutory Guidance on Female Genital Mutilation)

The procedure may be carried out shortly after birth and during childhood as well as adolescence, just before marriage or during a woman's first pregnancy and varies widely according to the community.

FGM is child abuse and is illegal in the UK. It can be extremely dangerous and can cause:

- Severe pain
- Shock
- Bleeding
- Infection such as tetanus, HIV and hepatitis B and C
- Organ damage
- Blood loss and infections
- Death in some cases

If you have concerns about a child or family, you should contact children's social care team in the same way as other types of physical abuse. We have a mandatory duty to report to police any case where an act of female genital mutilation appears to have been carried out on a girl under the age of 18.

Breast ironing/flattening

Breast ironing also known as "breast flattening" is the process where young girls' breasts are ironed, massaged and/or pounded down through the use of hard or heated objects in order for the breasts to disappear, or delay the development of the breasts entirely. It is believed that by carrying out this act, young girls will be protected from harassment, rape, abduction and early forced marriage.

Breast Ironing/Flattening is a form of physical abuse and can cause serious health issues such as:

- Abscesses
- Cysts
- Itching
- Tissue damage
- Infection
- Discharge of milk
- Dissymmetry of the breasts
- Severe fever.

Sexual abuse

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, rubbing and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse. Sexual abuse can take place online and technology can be used to facilitate offline abuse. Adult males do not solely perpetrate sexual abuse; women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children.

Action must be taken if a staff member witnesses an occasion(s) where a child indicates sexual activity through words, play, drawing, has an excessive preoccupation with sexual matters; or has an inappropriate knowledge of adult sexual behaviour, or language, for their developmental age. This may include acting out sexual activity on dolls/toys or in the role-play area with their peers; drawing pictures that are inappropriate for a child, talking about sexual activities or using sexual language or words.

If a child is being sexually abused you may see both emotional and physical symptoms.

Emotional signs:

- Being overly affectionate or knowledgeable in a sexual way inappropriate to the child's age
- Personality changes such as becoming insecure or clingy
- Regressing to younger behavior patterns such as thumb sucking or bringing out discarded cuddly toys
- Sudden loss of appetite or compulsive eating
- Being isolated or withdrawn
- Inability to concentrate
- Lack of trust or fear of someone they know well, such as not wanting to be alone with a carer
- Becoming worried about clothing being removed
- Suddenly drawing sexually explicit pictures or acting out actions inappropriate for their age
- Using sexually explicit language

Physical Signs:

- Bruises
- Bleeding, discharge, pains or soreness in their genital or anal area
- Sexually transmitted infections
- Pregnancy

Child sexual exploitation (CSE)

Keeping Children Safe in Education (2020) describes CSE as: CSE occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. CSE does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology. CSE can affect any child or young person (male or female) under the age of 18 years, including 16 and 17 year olds who can legally consent to have sex. It can include both contact (penetrative and non-penetrative acts) and non-contact sexual activity and may occur without the child or young person's immediate knowledge (e.g. through others copying videos or images they have created and posted on social media).

Signs and indicators may include:

- Physical injuries such as bruising or bleeding
- Having money or gifts they are unable to explain
- Sudden changes in their appearance
- Becoming involved in drugs or alcohol, particularly if you suspect they are being supplied by older men or women
- Becoming emotionally volatile (mood swings are common in all young people, but more severe changes could indicate that something is wrong)
- Using sexual language that you wouldn't expect them to know
- Engaging less with their usual friends
- Appearing controlled by their phone
- Switching to a new screen when you come near the computer
- Nightmares or sleeping problems
- Running away, staying out overnight, missing school
- Changes in eating habits
- Talk of a new, older friend, boyfriend or girlfriend
- Losing contact with family and friends or becoming secretive
- Contracting sexually transmitted diseases.

Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)

CCE is where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child into any criminal activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial or other advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator and/or (c) through violence or the threat of violence. The victim may have been criminally exploited even if the activity appears consensual. CCE does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.

CCE can include children being forced to work in cannabis factories, being coerced into moving drugs or money across the country forced to shoplift or pickpocket, or to threaten other young people. Some of the following can be indicators of CCE:

- Children who appear with unexplained gifts or new possessions;

- Children who associate with other young people involved in exploitation;
- Children who suffer from changes in emotional well-being;
- Children who misuse drugs and alcohol;
- Children who go missing for periods of time or regularly come home late; and
- Children who regularly miss school or education or do not take part in education.

Emotional abuse

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

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 cyber bullying), 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, though it may occur alone.

Signs and indicators may include:

- Physical, mental and emotional development lags
- Sudden speech disorders
- Overreaction to mistakes
- Extreme fear of any new situation
- Neurotic behaviour (rocking, hair twisting, self-mutilation)
- Extremes of passivity or aggression
- Appear unconfident or lack self-assurance.

Action should be taken if the staff member has reason to believe that there is a severe, adverse effect on the behaviour and emotional development of a child, caused by persistent or severe ill treatment or rejection. Children may also experience emotional abuse through witnessing domestic abuse and alcohol and drug misuse by adults caring for them.

Neglect

Working Together to Safeguard Children defines Neglect as 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:

- a. Provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment)
- b. Protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger
- c. Ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate caregivers)
- d. Ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment.

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

Signs may include a child persistently arriving at nursery unwashed or unkempt, wearing clothes that are too small (especially shoes that may restrict the child's growth or hurt them), arriving at nursery in the same nappy they went home in or a child having an illness or identified special educational need or disability that is not being addressed by the parent. A child may also be persistently hungry if a parent is withholding food or not providing enough for a child's needs.

Neglect may also be shown through emotional signs, e.g. a child may not be receiving the attention they need at home and may crave love and support at nursery. In addition, neglect may occur through pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse.

Action should be taken if the staff member has reason to believe that there has been any type of neglect of a child.

County Lines

The National Crime Agency (NCA) describe county lines as a term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs from big cities into smaller towns, using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of 'deal line.' Customers will live in a different area to where the dealers and networks are based, so drug runners are needed to transport the drugs and collect payment.

Offenders will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons to ensure compliance of victims. Children can be targeted and recruited into county lines in a number of locations including schools, further and higher educational institutions, pupil referral units, special educational needs schools, children's homes and care homes.

Signs and indicators to be aware of include:

- Changes in the way young people you might know dress
- Unexplained, sometimes unaffordable new things (e.g. clothes, jewellery, cars etc.)
- Missing from home or schools and/or significant decline in performance
- New friends or relationships with those who don't share any mutual friendships with the victim or anyone else
- May be carrying a weapon
- Receiving more texts or calls than usual
- Sudden influx of cash, clothes or mobile phones
- Unexplained injuries
- Significant changes in emotional well-being
- Young people seen in different cars/taxis driven by unknown adults
- Young people seeming unfamiliar with your community or where they are
- Truancy, exclusion, disengagement from school
- An increase in anti-social behaviour in the community
- Unexplained injuries
- Gang association or isolation from peers or social networks.

Cuckooing

Cuckooing is a form of county lines crime in which drug dealers take over the home of a vulnerable person in order to criminally exploit them as a base for drug dealing, often in multi-occupancy or social housing properties. Signs that this is happening in a family property may be an increase in people entering or leaving the property, an increase in cars or bikes outside the home; windows covered or curtains closed for long periods, family not being seen for extended periods; signs of drug use or an increase in anti-social behaviour at the home.

If we recognise any of these signs, we will report our concerns as per our reporting process.

Contextual safeguarding-

As young people grow and develop they may be vulnerable to abuse or exploitation from outside their family. These extra-familial threats might arise at school and other educational establishments, from within peer groups, or more widely from within the wider community and/or online.

As part of our safeguarding procedures we will work in partnership with parents/carers and other agencies to work together to safeguard children and provide the support around contextual safeguarding concerns.

Domestic Abuse / Forced Marriages

Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse, between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender or sexuality. Exposure to domestic abuse can have a serious, long-lasting effect on children and young people. We look at these areas as a child protection concern. Please refer to the separate policy for further details on this.

Homelessness

Being homeless or being at risk of becoming homeless presents a real risk to a child's welfare. Indicators that a family may be at risk of homelessness include household debt, rent arrears, domestic abuse and anti-social behaviour

So called 'honour- based' Violence'

Encompasses incidents or crimes which have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or the community, including **female genital mutilation (FGM)**, **forced marriage**, and practices such as **breast ironing**. All forms of HBV are abuse (regardless of the motivation) and will be handled and escalated as such.

Extremism – the Prevent Duty

Children are vulnerable to extremist ideology and radicalisation. Similar to protecting children from other forms of harms and abuse, protecting children from this risk is a part of a setting's safeguarding approach. As with other safeguarding risks, staff are alert to changes in children's behaviour which could indicate that they may be in need of help or protection. All staff complete training on Prevent and British values

Under the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 we have a duty to safeguard at risk or vulnerable children under the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 to have "due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and refer any concerns of

extremism to the police (In Prevent priority areas the local authority will have a Prevent lead who can also provide support).

Children can be exposed to different views and receive information from various sources. Some of these views may be considered radical or extreme. Radicalisation is the way a person comes to support or be involved in extremism and terrorism. It's a gradual process so young people who are affected may not realise what's happening.

Radicalisation is a form of harm. The process may involve:

- Being groomed online or in person
- Exploitation, including sexual exploitation
- Psychological manipulation
- Exposure to violent material and other inappropriate information
- The risk of physical harm or death through extremist acts

We have a Prevent Duty and Radicalisation policy in place. Please refer to this for specific details.

Online Safety

Children are often more adept at using technology than the adults around them, but do not necessarily understand the risks posed by those who they 'meet' online. In many cases too parents are not fully aware of the risks and we therefore endeavour to inform and empower parents and carers.

We take the safety of our children very seriously and this includes their online safety. Please refer to the Online Safety policy for further details.

Human Trafficking and Slavery

Please refer to our Human Trafficking and Slavery policy for detail on how we keep children safe in this area.

Adult sexual exploitation

As part of our safeguarding procedures we will also ensure that staff and students are safeguarded from sexual exploitation.

Up skirting

Up skirting involves taking a picture of someone's genitals or buttocks under their clothing without them knowing, either for sexual gratification or in order to humiliate, or distress, the individual. This is a criminal offence and any such action would be reported following our reporting procedures.

Child abuse linked to faith or belief (CALFB)

Child abuse linked to faith or belief (CALFB) can happen in families when there is a concept of belief in:

- Witchcraft and spirit possession, demons or the devil acting through children or leading them astray (traditionally seen in some Christian beliefs)
- The evil eye or djinns (traditionally known in some Islamic faith contexts) and dakini (in the Hindu context)
- Ritual or multi murders where the killing of children is believed to bring supernatural benefits, or the use of their body parts is believed to produce potent magical remedies
- Use of belief in magic or witchcraft to create fear in children to make them more compliant when they are being trafficked for domestic slavery or sexual exploitation.

This is not an exhaustive list and there will be other examples where children have been harmed when adults think that their actions have brought bad fortune.

Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment between children

Sexual violence and sexual harassment can occur between two children of **any** age and sex. It can also occur through a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single child or group of children. It can occur online and offline (both physical and verbal) and are never acceptable.

Special Educational Needs and Disabilities

Children with SEND are far more likely to be abused or neglected, possibly because of the challenges faced by parents and carers, or because they are particularly vulnerable if they have delayed cognitive and language development, and possibly because signs and symptoms of abuse and neglect can sometimes be attributed to their condition. We acknowledge and understand that unwanted behaviour in particular can be an indicator of trauma as a result of abuse and neglect and would therefore consider all needs holistically in order to determine the right kind of support for the child and family.

Reporting Procedures

All staff have a responsibility to report safeguarding concerns and suspicions of abuse. These concerns will be discussed with the designated safeguarding lead (DSL) as soon as possible. They may also want to have a discussion with their SENCo and/or a colleague from another agency to get a better understanding of the child and their family, and this will be with the family's consent

- Staff will report their concerns to the DSL (in the absence of the DSL they will be reported to the Deputy DSL)
- Any signs of marks/injuries to a child or information a child has given will be recorded and stored securely.
- For children who arrive at nursery with an existing injury, a form will be completed along with the parent's/ carers explanation as to how the injury happened. Staff will have professional curiosity around any explanations given, any concerns around existing injuries will be reported.

- If appropriate, any concerns/or incidents will be discussed with the parent/carer and discussions will be recorded. Parents will have access to these records on request in line with GDPR and data protection guidelines.
- If there are queries/concerns regarding the injury/information given, then the following procedures will take place:

The designated safeguarding lead will:

- Contact the Local Authority children's social care team to report concerns and seek advice immediately, or as soon as it is practical to do so . If it is believed a child is in immediate danger we will contact the police. If the safeguarding concern relates to an allegation against an adult working or volunteering with children then the DSL will follow the reporting allegations procedure (see below).
- Record the information and action taken relating to the concern raised
- Speak to the parents (unless advised not to do so by LA children's social care team)
- The designated safeguarding lead will follow up with the Local Authority children's social care team if they have not contacted the setting within the timeframe set out in Working Together to Safeguarding Children (2018). We will never assume that action has been taken.

Keeping children safe is our highest priority and if, for whatever reason, staff do not feel able to report concerns to the DSL or deputy DSL they should call the Local Authority children's social care team, the Police or the NSPCC and report their concerns anonymously.

These contact numbers are displayed within the safeguarding policy

Confidentiality

All suspicions, enquiries and external investigations are kept confidential and shared only with those who need to know. Any information is shared in line with guidance from the local authority. All staff, students and volunteers are bound by confidentiality and any information will not be discussed out of work, or this will become a disciplinary matter.

The Nursery has due regard to the data protection principles as in the Data Protection Act 2018 and General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR)¹. These do not prohibit the collection and sharing of personal information, even without consent if this would put the child at further risk. We will follow the principles around data collection and information sharing, and ensure any information is recorded and shared in an appropriate way.

Support to families

The nursery takes every step in its power to build up trusting and supportive relations among families, staff, students and volunteers within the nursery.

1

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/721581/information_sharing_advice_practitioners_safeguarding_services.pdf

The nursery continues to welcome the child and the family whilst enquiries are being made in relation to abuse in the home situation. Parents and families will be treated with respect in a non-judgmental manner whilst any external investigations are carried out in the best interest of the child.

Record Keeping

Confidential records kept on a child are shared with the child's parents or those who have parental responsibility for the child, only if appropriate and in line with guidance of the local authority with the proviso that the care and safety of the child is paramount. We will do all in our power to support and work with the child's family.

The Nursery keeps appropriate records to support the early identification of children and families that would benefit from support. Factual records are maintained in a chronological order with parental discussions. Records are reviewed regularly by the DSL to look holistically at identifying children's needs.

Allegations against adults working or volunteering with children

If an allegation is made against a member of staff, student or volunteer or any other person who lives or works on the nursery premises regardless of whether the allegation relates to the nursery premises or elsewhere, we will follow the procedure below.

An allegation against a member of staff/student/volunteer/supply staff or any other person may relate to a person who 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 he or she may pose a risk of harm to children; or
- behaved or may have behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children.

The allegation should be reported to Manager or the senior manager on duty. If this person is the subject of the allegation, then this should be reported to the Sandra Hill the registered provider and Owner of The World Outside Kindergarten

At The World Outside we will follow our own local safeguarding partnership website information about how to report an allegation and we would also inform Ofsted immediately in order for this to be investigated by the appropriate bodies promptly:

- If as an individual you feel this will not be taken seriously or are worried about the allegation getting back to the person in question then it is your duty to inform the local authority children's social care team yourself directly
- The local authority children's social care team will be informed immediately for advice and guidance
- A full investigation will be carried out by the appropriate professionals (local authority children's social care team , Ofsted) to determine how this will be handled

- The nursery will follow all instructions from the local authority children's social care team and Ofsted and ask all staff members to do the same and co-operate where required
- Support will be provided to all those involved in an allegation throughout the external investigation in line with local authority children's social care team support and advice
- The nursery reserves the right to suspend any member of staff during an investigation, Legal advice will be sought to ensure compliance with the law.
- All enquiries/external investigations/interviews will be documented and kept in a locked file for access by the relevant authorities
- Founded allegations will be passed on to the relevant organisations including the local authority children's social care team and where an offence is believed to have been committed, the police will also be informed.
- Founded allegations will be dealt with as gross misconduct in accordance with our disciplinary procedures and may result in the termination of employment, Ofsted will be notified immediately of this decision along with notifying the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) to ensure their records are updated.
- All safeguarding records will be kept until the person reaches normal retirement age or for 21 years and 3 months if that is longer. This will ensure accurate information is available for references and future DBS checks and avoids any unnecessary reinvestigation
- The nursery retains the right to dismiss any member of staff in connection with founded allegations following an inquiry
- Unfounded allegations will result in all rights being reinstated
- A return to work plan will be put in place for any member of staff returning to work after an allegation has been deemed unfounded. Individual support will be offered to meet the needs of the individual staff member and the nature of the incident; this may include more frequent supervisions, coaching and mentoring and external support.

Monitoring children's attendance

As part of our requirements under the statutory framework and guidance documents we are required to monitor children's attendance patterns to ensure they are consistent and no cause for concern.

Parents should please inform the nursery prior to their children taking holidays or days off, and all incidents of sickness absence should be reported to the nursery the same day so the nursery management are able to account for a child's absence.

This should not stop parents taking precious time with their children, by keeping us informed parents can help us to meet our statutory requirements and let us know that children are safe.

If a child has not arrived at nursery within one hour of their normal start time the parents will be called to ensure the child is safe and healthy. If the parents are not contactable then the emergency contacts numbers listed will be used to ensure all parties are safe. Staff will work their way down the emergency contact list until contact is established and we are made aware that all is well with the child and family. It is a parent's responsibility to keep their emergency contact details updated.

Where a child is part of a child protection plan, or during a referral process, any absences will immediately be reported to the local authority children's social care team to ensure the child remains safe and well.

Looked after children

As part of our safeguarding practice we will ensure our staff are aware of how to keep looked after children safe. In order to do this we ask that we are informed of:

- The legal status of the child (e.g. whether the child is being looked after under voluntary arrangements with consent of parents or on an interim or full care order)
- Contact arrangements for the biological parents (or those with parental responsibility)
- The child's care arrangements and the levels of authority delegated to the carer by the authority looking after him/her
- The details of the child's social worker and any other support agencies involved
- Any child protection plan or care plan in place for the child in question.

Please refer to the Looked After Children policy for further details.

Staffing and volunteering

Our policy is to provide a secure and safe environment for all children. We follow safer recruitment practices including obtaining references and all staff employed to work with children will have enhanced criminal record checks from the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) before being able to carry out intimate care routines or be left unsupervised with children.

We will obtain enhanced criminal records checks (DBS) for volunteers in the setting. Volunteers and visitors will never have unsupervised access to children.

All staff will attend child protection training and receive initial basic child protection training during their induction period. This will include the procedures for spotting signs and behaviours of abuse and abusers/potential abusers, recording and reporting concerns and creating a safe and secure environment for the children in the nursery. During induction staff will be given contact details for the local authority children's social care team's, the local safeguarding children partnership and Ofsted to enable them to report any safeguarding concerns, independently, if they feel it necessary to do so.

Ongoing suitability of staff is monitored through:

- regular supervisions
- peer observations
- annual declaration of staff suitability
- safeguarding competencies
- regular review of DBS using the online update service

Designated Safeguarding Lead

We have named persons within the nursery who take lead responsibility for safeguarding and co-ordinate child protection and welfare issues, known as the Designated Safeguarding Leads (DSL), there is always at least one designated person on duty during the opening hours of the

setting. The designated persons will receive comprehensive training at least every two years and update their knowledge on an ongoing basis, but at least once a year.

The nursery DSL's liaise with the local authority children's social care team, undertakes specific training, including a child protection training course, and receives regular updates to developments within this field. They in turn support the ongoing development and knowledge of the staff team with regular safeguarding updates.

The Designated Safeguarding Leads (DSL) at the nursery are: Sandra Hill, the owner and the manager and deputy manager are deputy designated leads.

The role of the Designated Safeguarding Lead:

Purpose of post

- To support a high standard of physical, emotional, social and intellectual care for all children in the nursery and protect all children from harm and neglect.
- To give support to other team members throughout the nursery in regard to child protection
- To support nursery management with all aspects of safeguarding.

Responsible to: Nursery Manager and Owners

Duties and responsibilities

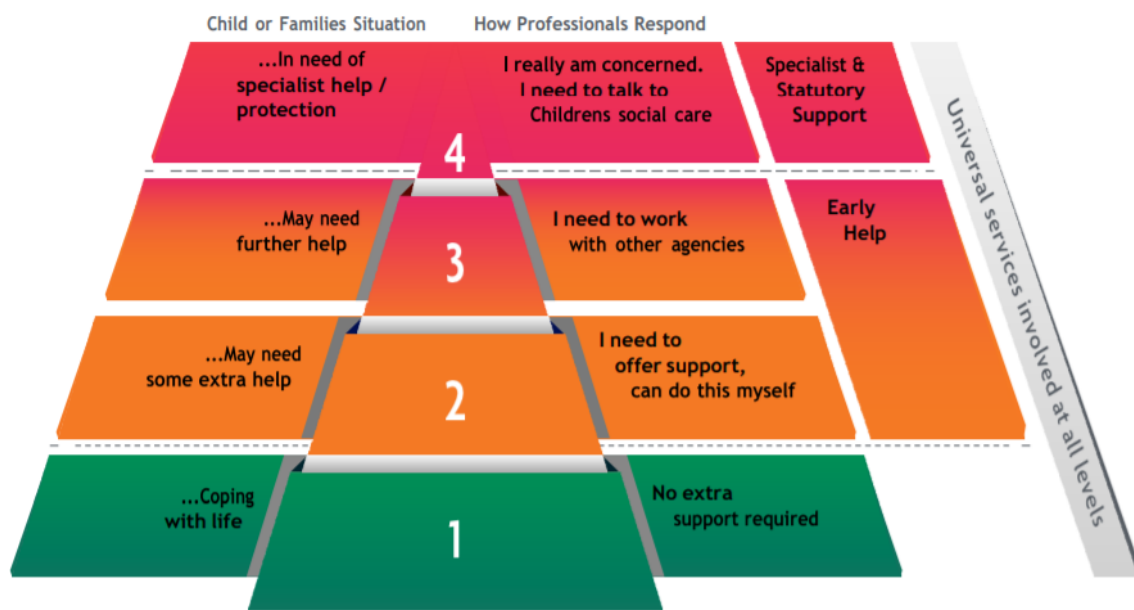
- Take the lead on responding to information from the staff team relating to child protection concerns
- Provide advice, support and guidance on an on-going basis to staff, students and volunteers.
- To identify children who may need early help or who are at risk of abuse
- To help staff to ensure the right support is provided to families
- To liaise with the local authority and other agencies with regard to child protection concerns
- Ensure the setting is meeting the requirements of the EYFS Safeguarding requirements
- To ensure policies are in line with the local safeguarding procedures and details
- Disseminate updates to legislation to ensure all staff are kept up to date with safeguarding practices
- To manage and monitor accidents, incidents and existing injuries; ensuring accurate and appropriate records are kept
- Attend meetings with the child's key person
- Attend case conferences and external safeguarding meetings, as requested, by external agencies.

Managing referrals

- To refer cases of suspected abuse to Children's Social Care without delay
- To support staff who make referrals to Children's Social Care
- To refer cases where a person is dismissed or left due to risk/harm to a child to the Disclosure and Barring Service as required

- To refer cases where a crime may have been committed to the Police as required.
- To use the Worcestershire Safeguarding children partnership/ local authority guidance on Levels of Need threshold when making referrals. (Please see the diagram below)

Figure 1: Levels of Need



https://www.safeguardingworcestershire.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Levels_of_need_guidance_September_2021.pdf

Work with others

- Liaise with the manager and owners to inform them of issues, especially ongoing enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 and police investigations.
- As required, liaise with the 'case manager' and the designated officer(s) at the local authority for child protection concerns, in cases which concern a staff member.
- Liaise with staff on matters of safety and safeguarding (including online and digital safety), and when deciding whether to make a referral by liaising with relevant agencies.
- Act as a source of support, advice and expertise for all staff.

Training

- Undergo training to ensure the knowledge and skills required to carry out the role are in place. This training should be updated at least every two years.

- Undertake Prevent Duty awareness training.
- Refresh knowledge and skills at regular intervals, as required, and at least annually, to ensure the nursery is up-to-date with any developments
- Understand the assessment process for providing early help and statutory intervention, including local criteria for action and local authority children's social care referral arrangements.
- Have a working knowledge of how local authorities conduct a child protection case conference and a child protection review conference; be able to attend and contribute to these effectively when required to do so Page 7 Job Description Job Description V0.1 - 14th May 2020
- Ensure each member of staff has access to, and understands, the child protection policy and procedures, especially new and part time staff
- Be alert to the specific needs of children in need and those with special educational needs
- Be able to keep detailed, accurate, secure written records of concerns and referrals
- Understand and support the nursery with regards to the requirements of the Prevent Duty, and be able to provide advice and support to staff on protecting children from the risk of radicalisation.
- Be able to understand the unique risks associated with online safety and be confident that you have the relevant knowledge and up to date capability required to keep children safe whilst they are online at nursery
- Be able to recognise the additional risks that children with SEN and disabilities (SEND) face online, for example, from online bullying, grooming and radicalisation and be confident to support SEND children to stay safe online.
- Obtain access to resources and attend any relevant or refresher training courses.
- Encourage a culture of listening to children and taking account of their wishes and feelings among all staff.

Raise Awareness

- Ensure the nursery's child protection policies are known, understood and used appropriately.
- Ensure the nursery's child protection policy is reviewed annually (as a minimum) and the procedures and implementation are updated and reviewed regularly, and work with staff and management regarding this.
- Ensure the child protection policy is available and parents are aware of the fact that referrals about suspected abuse or neglect may be made, and the role of the nursery in this.
- To advise the owners up to date and inform them of their duties under safeguarding legislation.

- Link with the local authority to make sure staff are aware of any training opportunities and the latest local policies on local safeguarding arrangements. Child protection file
 - Keep the child protection up to date and confidential at all times.
 - Ensure their child protection file is transferred to the new setting as soon as possible.

Availability

- Ensure you are available to speak to staff, parents and other professionals when concerns arise.
- Provide a quiet and confidential area to have these discussions.

The Kindergarten safeguards children and staff by;

- Providing adequate and appropriate staffing resources to meet the needs of all children
- Informing applicants for posts within the kindergarten that the positions are exempt from the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974. Candidates are informed of the need to carry out checks before posts can be confirmed. Where applications are rejected because of information that has been disclosed, applicants have the right to know and to challenge incorrect information
- Giving staff members, volunteers and students regular opportunities during supervisions and having an open door policy to declare changes that may affect their suitability to care for the children. This includes information about their health, medication or about changes in their home life such as child protection plans for their own children.
- Requesting Enhanced DBS checks before recruitment and ensuring that they are registered with the online checking service. DBS status will be checked using these DBS update service (with staff consent) to re-check staff's criminal history and suitability to work with children no less than every 6 months
- Abiding by the requirements of the EYFS and any Ofsted guidance in respect to obtaining references and suitability checks for staff, students and volunteers, to ensure that all staff, students and volunteers working in the setting are suitable to do so
- Ensuring we receive at least two written references BEFORE a new member of staff commences employment with us
- Ensuring all students will have enhanced DBS checks completed before their placement starts
- Volunteers, including students, do not carry out any intimate care routines and are never left to work unsupervised with children
- Abiding by the requirements of the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 and the Childcare Act 2006 (amended 2018) in respect of any person who is dismissed from our employment, or resigns in circumstances that would otherwise have led to dismissal for reasons of child protection concern will be reported to the Disclosure and Barring Services (DBS)



- Employees are required to disclose any convictions, cautions, court orders, reprimands and warnings that may affect their suitability to work with children (whether received before or during their employment at the setting).
- The World Outside Kindergarten must not allow people, whose suitability has not been checked, including through a criminal records check, to have unsupervised contact with children being cared for.
- Having procedures for recording the details of visitors to the nursery and take security steps to ensure that no unauthorised person has unsupervised access to the children
- Ensuring all visitors/contractors are supervised whilst on the premises, especially when in the areas the children use
- Staying vigilant to safeguard the whole nursery environment and be aware of potential dangers on the nursery boundaries such as drones or strangers lingering. We will ensure the children remain safe at all times
- Having a Staff Behaviour Policy sits alongside this policy to enable us to monitor changes in behaviours that may cause concern. All staff sign up to this policy too to ensure any changes are reported to management, so we are able to support the individual staff member and ensure the safety and care of the children is not compromised.
- Ensuring that staff are aware not to contact parents/carers and children through social media on their own personal social media accounts and they will report any such incidents to the management team to deal with
- Ensuring that all staff have access to, and comply with, the whistleblowing policy which provides information on how they can share any concerns that may arise about their colleagues in an appropriate manner. We encourage a culture of openness and transparency, and all concerns are taken seriously.
- Ensuring all staff are aware of the signs to look for of inappropriate staff behaviour, this may include inappropriate sexual comments; excessive one-to-one attention beyond the requirements of their usual role and responsibilities; or inappropriate sharing of images. This is not an exhaustive list, any changes in behaviour must be reported and acted upon immediately.
- Ensuring all staff will receive regular supervision meetings where opportunities will be made available to discuss any issues relating to individual children, child protection training, safeguarding concerns and any needs for further support or training
- Having peer on peer and manager observations in the setting to ensure that the care we provide for children is at the highest level and any areas for staff development are quickly identified. Peer observations allow us to share constructive feedback, develop practice and build trust so that staff are able to share any concerns they may have. Concerns are raised with the designated lead and dealt with in an appropriate and timely manner
- Ensuring the deployment of staff within the nursery allows for constant supervision and support. Where children need to spend time away from the rest of the group, the door will be left ajar or other safeguards will be put into action to ensure the safety of the child and the adult.

We also operate a Phones and Other Electronic Devices and Social Media policy which states how we will keep children safe from these devices whilst at nursery. This also links to our Online Safety policy.

Our kindergarten has a clear commitment to protecting children and promoting welfare. Should anyone believe that this policy is not being upheld, it is their duty to report the matter to the attention of either the nursery manager, the owner or the DSL at the earliest opportunity.

Working together with Baxter College

We share our premises with the staff and children at Baxter College. We work very closely with the school to ensure that both our staff and children and their pupils and staff are protected at all times.

- Baxter College ensure that any adult coming on to the main school premises is vetted by the school before being allowed on to the premises
 - Any person coming onto the school premises must wear a lanyard if they are over 16.
 - **Purple Lanyard** - Staff who have an enhanced DBS and ID Card
 - **Yellow Lanyard** - Outside contractors, cleaners and external staff who have an enhanced DBS with ID card
 - **Orange Lanyard** – Visitors who do not have a DBS and must be accompanied at all times
 - **Grey Lanyard** – Baxter sixth form students with ID card
-
- Should any of our staff see a person without a lanyard or a person with an orange lanyard that is unaccompanied they should call the school immediately on 01562 4741524 or radio the site staff on the site radios channel 5 for immediate assistance.
 - The school have provided us with the DBS certificate number and issue date for all site maintenance staff.
Current site staff are:
 - Ian Hydon – site manager
 - Nigel Walford
 - Rob Dalley
 - Likewise, the Kindergarten keep the school updated with DBS certificate information, which they hold on their Single Central register. Jo Hunt is the Gateway holder and can be contacted regarding any concerns regarding staff and access.
 - Baxter staff are not allowed to enter the kindergarten area without prior appointment unless in the case of an emergency, i.e. the fire exit enters the kindergarten.
 - The access from St Johns avenue is to remain locked at all times.
 - The Kindergarten ensures that the access from St John avenue is only accessible by Key fob holders and parents are issued with a parent contract outlining that under no circumstances should they give access to anyone, even if they know them.

Early help services

When a child and/or family would benefit from support but do not meet the threshold for Local Authority Social Care Team, a discussion will take place with the family around early help services.

Early help provides support as soon as a concern/area of need emerges, helping to improve outcomes and prevent escalation onto local authority services. Sometimes concerns about a child may not be of a safeguarding nature and relate more to their individual family circumstances. The nursery will work in partnership with parents/carers to identify any early help services that would benefit your child or your individual circumstances, with your consent, this may include family support, foodbank support, counselling or parenting services.

Procedures for responding to concerns

Any adult working in the setting who is concerned about a child or who identifies that a child or family may need extra help and support, will discuss this with the DSL. They may also want to have a discussion with their SENCo and/or a colleague from another agency to get a better understanding of the child and their family, and this will be with the family's consent.

We also recognise the importance of context, i.e. the family and wider environment in which the child lives.

Emerging concerns

We may find that general concern begins to build up around a child's behaviour, demeanour or presentation. Concerns may include what is seen or heard and may include the way family members relate to the child and/or the setting. Such concerns may not seem to be very significant on their own, but together may indicate a need for family support that should not be ignored. Therefore, concerns are always recorded factually and accurately along with any decisions or action taken in order to support the decision-making process.

Responding to disclosure

A disclosure occurs when a child or young person indicates directly, or through play or drawings for example, that he or she has been or is being abused in some way. Occasionally a disclosure may be very clear and contain specific details about whom, or what was involved, or where and when apparent abuse took place. More commonly disclosure emerges as part of routine activity or conversation.

If a child makes a disclosure we will:

- **Contain our reaction as far as possible** – try not to express shock or disbelief

- **Listen** to the child, accept what they say and communicate to them that we accept it.
- Give full attention to the child or young person
- Take time and slow down: we will respect pauses and will not interrupt the child – let them go at their own pace
- Be compassionate, be understanding and reassure them their feelings are important. Phrases such as ‘you’ve shown such courage today’
- Recognise and respond to their body language
- Show understanding and reflect back
- Make it clear you are interested in what the child is telling you
- Reflect back what they have said to check your understanding – and use their language to show it’s their experience
- Reassure the child that they have done the right thing in telling you. Make sure they know that abuse is never their fault
- **Not** make any promises to the child about not passing on the information – the child needs to know that someone who will be able to help them will be spoken to
- **Record** the information as accurately and quickly as possible, including the timing, setting and those present, as well as what was said.
- **Discuss with the DSL** to determine the most appropriate course of action.
- **Not interrogate the child.** We may ask for clarification but will not ask leading questions. We will use ‘TED’ questions, i.e. ‘**Tell** me what happened’, ‘please **explain** what you mean when you say’ and ‘can you **describe** the person?’ or ‘can you **describe** the place?’

(Information taken from NSPCC)

Any disclosure will be reported to the nursery manager or DSL and will be referred to the local authority children’s social care team immediately, following our reporting procedures.

Sharing concerns with parents and carers

Concerns will generally be shared with the child's parents/carers. This can eliminate misunderstandings and can help us better understand the needs of the child and the family situation. It also ensures that our relationship with parents is built on trust and openness. Parents are fully involved in decision making and we seek consent to share information.

However, in some circumstances we would not share information with parents or seek consent to share others, for example if:

- Sexual abuse is suspected
- It is considered that discussing the issue with parents may put the child at further risk of significant harm

The World Outside Ltd

- A criminal offence may have been committed
- Organised abuse is suspected
- Fabricated illness is suspected
- An explanation is given by parents/carers which is felt to be inconsistent or unacceptable

We use the Worcestershire Safeguarding Childrens Partnership (WSCP) Levels of need guidance to support our understanding of the child's needs and our decision making. In some circumstances we may be able to offer additional support ourselves. Sometimes we might need to work with another agency or possibly more than one. If possible, we will avoid a formal process, but when a child's situation becomes more complex or there appears to be increased risk, it may be necessary to draw up more formal plans with the family in order to coordinate the work.

Level 1 represents children with no identified additional needs. Their needs are met through universal services and possibly housing or voluntary services.

If further support is required practitioners talk to the DSL and to the parents to offer support as appropriate. We would (with the engagement of the family) carry out an Early Help Assessment and seek consent to involve other professionals as appropriate, and/or talk to a community social worker for advice and support.

Level 2 represents children with extra needs that can be met by providing additional support or straightforward working with one or more partners, such as Speech and Language Therapy.

Level 3 represents children with more complex or escalating needs. Possibly those professionals working to support the child and family at level 2 are not clear on the best way forward. The parents are advised that practitioners are seeking further advice (unless to share this information would put the child at risk).

Level 4 represents children who need statutory and/or specialist interventions including both children in need and those in need of protection. A child in need is one who is unlikely to have a reasonable standard of health and development without statutory or specialist service. A child in need of protection is one that is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm.

If a child may be at risk of significant harm, the DSL makes a referral to the Family Front Door without delay. The DSL will do this by telephoning the Family Front Door and then completing a Referral to Children's Social Care. If all lines to the FFD are busy, the DSL will complete a Referral to Children's Social Care and indicate what time the child is likely to be collected from the setting.

- Contact the **Family Front Door on 01905 822666** weekdays 9.00am to 5.00pm (until 4:30pm on a Friday). Out of office hours (5.00pm to 9.00am weekdays and all-day weekends and bank holidays) contact the **Emergency Duty team on 01905 768020**

However, if the child **needs immediate protection, we contact the Police on 999, and if a child is brought to us with serious injuries, we telephone for an ambulance**

Referral forms are printed and saved in the child's safeguarding file.

If we are not in agreement with the Family Front Door about the level of need and appropriate action, we will use the levels of need guidance to support a professional discussion with the decision maker, and if still unsatisfied we would use the WSCP Escalation policy. In the meantime, we would continue to observe the child and support them and their family. If necessary, we would make another referral.

Open cases

If there is new information about a child who already has an allocated social worker, we share this directly with them.

Supporting children

We recognise that children who are abused or witness violence may find it difficult to develop a sense of self-worth. They may feel helplessness, humiliation and some sense of blame. We acknowledge that settings may be the only stable, secure and predictable element in the lives of children who have been abused or who are at risk of harm, and we are aware that research shows that their behaviour may be challenging and defiant or they may be withdrawn.

The setting will endeavour to support all children by:

- Encouraging self-esteem and self-assertiveness, as well as promoting respectful relationships, challenging bullying and humiliating behaviour
- Promoting a positive, supportive and secure environment giving children a sense of being valued
- Consistently applying strategies to which are aimed at supporting vulnerable children, and supporting children in understanding that some behaviour is unacceptable but that they are valued and not to be blamed for any abuse which has occurred
- Liaising with other agencies that support the child such as Children's Social Care and Early Help providers
- Notifying the Family Front Door immediately there is a significant concern and the child could be at risk of significant harm
- Providing continuing support to a child about whom there have been concerns if they leave the setting by ensuring that appropriate information is forwarded under confidential cover to their new setting. A copy of records (which may potentially be required as evidence in the future), will be retained until the child has reached the age of 25 years.

Positive physical intervention

Staff only ever use physical intervention as a last resort when managing unwanted behaviour, and it is the minimal force necessary to prevent injury or damage to property. All such incidents of physical intervention are recorded.

Physical intervention of a nature that causes injury or distress to a child may be considered under management of allegations or disciplinary procedures.

We recognise that touch is appropriate in the context of working with children and all adults in the setting have been given safer working practice guidance to ensure they are clear about their professional boundaries.

Please see The World Outside Promoting Positive Behaviour Management Policy

Record Keeping

Recording Suspicions of Abuse and Disclosures

Staff should make an objective record of any observation or disclosure, supported by the nursery manager or designated safeguarding lead (DSL). This record should include:

- Child's name
- Child's address
- Age of the child and date of birth
- Date and time of the observation or the disclosure, location
- Exact words spoken by the child (word for word) and non-verbal communication
- Exact position and type of any injuries or marks seen
- Exact observation of any incident including any concern was reported, with date and time; and the names of any other person present at the time
- Any discussion held with the parent(s) (where deemed appropriate).

These records should be signed by the person reporting this and the manager, dated and kept in a separate confidential file.

If a child starts to talk to an adult about potential abuse it is important not to promise the child complete confidentiality. This promise cannot be kept. It is vital that the child is allowed to talk openly and disclosure is not forced or words put into the child's mouth. As soon as possible after the disclosure details must be logged accurately. It is not the nursery's role to investigate, it is the role of statutory services to complete this.

Staff involved in a safeguarding case may be asked to supply details of any information/concerns they have with regard to a child. The nursery expects all members of staff to co-operate with the local authority children's social care, police, and Ofsted in any way necessary to ensure the safety of the children.

Staff must not make any comments either publicly or in private about the supposed or actual behaviour of a parent, child or member of staff.

Our records are a factual account of what was seen and heard, containing the child's own words where appropriate and completed as soon as possible, not later than the end of the working day. The child is identified by name and date of birth on each page and we do not use abbreviations. Blank spaces or alterations are scored through with a single line, and the original entry remains legible. They are written in permanent black ink, dated, timed, signed and stored securely.

Records describe the care and condition of the child and may include professional opinion which would be clearly indicated. They also include the comments and views of both the child and the parents/carers.

An individual file chronology We use a chronology for each child in the setting to support early identification of needs and these are held by the keyworker. If concerns are raised the chronology is passed to the DSL

Safety and welfare concerns forms are used to record specific concerns and are completed by the person identifying the concern. The completed record is given to the DSL immediately, for consideration and/or action.

A safety and welfare concerns continuation form are used following the recording of a concern, to record additional information.

An **individual child protection file** is started for a child when:

- There are welfare and or safety concerns
- The child has been referred to the Family Front Door
- There is Children's Services Social Care involvement with the child/family
- We are participating in multi-agency support

If concerns relate to more than one child from the same family attending the setting a separate file for each child is created and cross referenced to the records of other family members. Common records e.g. child protection conference notes are referenced in each file. Other files relating to the child, for example SEN information, are also cross referenced.

An individual child protection file includes:

- Front sheet
- Individual chronology
- All safety and welfare concern forms relating to the child
- Any notes initially recorded
- Records of discussions, telephone calls and meetings (with colleagues, other agencies or services, parents and children/young people)
- Professional consultations
- Letters sent and received
- Referral forms

- Minutes/notes of meetings (copies for each child as appropriate)
- Formal plans linked to the child (e.g. Child Protection Plan)
-

Security, storage, and retention of records

Individual files are stored securely and separately from the child's other information so that they are shared only on a need to know basis. The DSL reviews such records regularly so that increasing concerns can be identified and action taken to ensure that needs are met.

Parents have the right to access information held about their child so records are shared with them if they make this request, however there are some exceptions, namely those described previously in the section on sharing information with parents, for example when sharing the information would place the child at risk of significant harm.

All safeguarding records are retained until the child reaches the age of 25 years.

Transfer of child protection records at transition

Records are transferred at each stage of a child's education, when they move from one establishment to another, either at normal transfer stage such as moving from nursery to school, or as the result of a move such as a transfer to a different area. They are transferred within 5 days and are passed directly and securely to the safeguarding lead in the receiving establishment. They are transferred by hand if possible or signed for if posted.

In order to safeguard children effectively, when a child moves to a new educational establishment, the receiving establishment is immediately made aware of any current child protection concerns, by telephone prior to the transfer of records.

Children in more than one setting

Where children are dual registered (e.g. on roll at a mainstream school, but receiving education in another establishment, such as a short stay school or the MET or attending more than one early years setting), any existing child protection records are shared with the new establishment **prior to the child starting**, to enable the new establishment to risk assess appropriately.

We keep a copy of the transfer form along with a copy of the chronology of events and any records pertaining to the establishment (e.g. completed 'welfare concern' forms).

Children subject to a Child Protection (CP) plan

If a child is the subject of a child protection plan at the time of transfer we speak to the safeguarding lead of the receiving establishment giving details of the child's key social worker from Children's Social Care Services and ensuring the establishment is made aware of the requirements of the child protection plan.

Receiving establishment unknown

If a child, subject of a child protection plan leaves and the name of the child's new education placement is unknown, the DSL will contact the child's Social Worker to discuss how and when records should be transferred. Where the records are of prior child protection/welfare concerns, and there is not an open case or a social worker involved with the family, the DSL will inform the Family Front Door. Child protection files would be retained by us and transferred to the new setting, once known, or destroyed once the child has reached the age of 25.

Building a safer Work force

Recruiting

The provider checks the suitability and obtains an enhanced criminal record records disclosure for anyone working directly with children. We keep a record of the date and the serial number of the DBS certificate.

Applicants are asked to complete an application form and we obtain two employer's references, including the most recent employer. If this is not possible, for example if the applicant is applying for their first position, we will obtain character references and complete a risk assessment.

Staff do not take up a post until all checks are completed satisfactorily.

The registered provider and the manager of the setting have completed safer recruitment training and at least one of them is included on every interview panel.

We keep a record of ID checks, right to work in the UK, qualifications (certificates are checked), references obtained and DBS certificate details.

The same processes are used for volunteers and student DBS certificates obtained by their training provider are checked and the details recorded.

Induction Training and Continued Supervision

All new staff, students and volunteers are given a copy of all policies and procedures and receive induction training which includes:

- an understanding of the settings safeguarding policies and procedure
- behaviour management
- how and when mobile phones and technology can be used in the setting
- how to define and identify possible signs of harm, abuse and neglect
- what to do if concerns arise
- what to do if concerned about the behaviour or conduct of another adult
- who is the designated safeguarding lead in the setting

All staff complete safeguarding training at least every three years. The DSL, deputy DSL, manager and registered provider complete designated safeguarding training and attend regular safeguarding update/forum meetings at least annually.



The World Outside Ltd

Safeguarding is always discussed at staff meetings and all staff are provided with updates at least twice annually.

Supervision meetings take place for all staff at least every other month. The purpose of this is to foster a culture of mutual support and continuous improvement by providing support, coaching and training for staff, and encouraging confidential discussion of sensitive issues. The registered provider conducts supervision meetings with the manager.

Disqualification

Staff are required to disclose any convictions, cautions, court orders or reprimands and warnings which might affect their suitability to work with children, whether these occur prior to, or during, their employment at the setting. They are asked to confirm this at each supervision meeting.

Whistleblowing

If staff have concerns about a colleague, they report them to the manager, provider or DSL either at their supervision meeting or preferably as the issue occurs. If they feel unable to do so they can seek guidance using the public concern at work website .

All information relating to concerns would be handled in confidence, kept in a locked secure location and only made available to those who have a right or professional need to see them. Please see the World Outside Whistle blowing policy.

Allegations against someone working on the premises

A complaint is an allegation of abuse if it indicates that someone:

- Has/may have acted in a way that has harmed a child
- Acted in a way which has put a child at risk
- Possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child
- Behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he/she is unsuitable to work with children

If a complaint (from a parent, child, staff member, member of the public, etc) includes an allegation of abuse, whether made verbally or in writing, the incident would be noted in the record of complaints (with minimal detail to ensure confidentiality) and the registered provider informed. The registered provider will make a record of the allegation.

We will not investigate an allegation of abuse or discuss with the person involved and we will follow the advice of Children's Social Care.

The registered provider will inform Ofsted of any allegations of serious harm or abuse whether the allegations relate to harm or abuse committed on the premises or elsewhere.

- Confirmation of the allegation in writing would be sought from the person making the allegation, but action would not be delayed whilst awaiting written confirmation
- The recipient of the allegation would immediately inform the registered provider.
- The registered person may delegate responsibility for action to the setting manager, but remains accountable for ensuring that the concern is shared immediately with the LADO on 01905 846221
- The manager would telephone the LADO and if this is not possible, the Family Front Door.
- If the allegation is against the DSL or the manager, it will be necessary to report the concern to the person's superior. If this is not possible staff should inform the LADO directly.
- If the allegation is against the registered person, the DSL should inform the LADO immediately and notify Ofsted (or any relevant childminder agency)
- A note would be made of any actions advised by the LADO or by Ofsted and of the date and time they are implemented
- The provider would conduct a risk assessment to determine whether the staff member should be suspended.
- Parents/carers would be informed unless to do so could put the child in further danger

If no further action is recommended, we may still proceed with disciplinary procedures. If there are concerns about the suitability of the member of staff to continue to work with children, we have a statutory duty to refer to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS)

In all cases where an allegation against a member of staff is made, we would review all policies and procedures and address identified training/supervision needs.

Records of allegations would be retained until the alleged perpetrator reaches normal retirement age, or for 10 years if that is longer.

The registered provider completes training on managing allegations.

| This policy was adopted on | Signed on behalf of the nursery | Date for review |
|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| 23 rd May 2023 | <i>Sandra Hill</i> <i>Sandra Hill</i> | May 2024 |