

Safeguarding Policy: Don't think: "What if I'm wrong", Think "What if I'm right"

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Referrals: Manchester Contact Centre: 0161 234 3330

mcsreply@manchester.gov.uk

Local authority Designated Officer (LADO) **Majella O'Hagan (mon/tues) AND Jackie Shaw (weds-fri)**
0161 234 1214

If unsure as to whether to make a referral contact: Carol Longsden or any of the quality assurance team:
qualityassurance@manchester.gov.uk or Early Help: Early Help Assessment
email; eha@manchester.gov.uk or MCC Social Care for Guidance & Advice Line: 0161 234 5001

South: 0161 234 1977 email: earlyhelpsouth@manchester.gov.uk

Ofsted 0300 123 1231

OFSTED CONCERNS LINE ; 0300 123 4666 EMAIL ; enquiries@ofsted.gov.uk

Manchester Safeguarding Children Board **0161 234 3330**

Non-emergency police **101**

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

Whistleblowing support: NSPCC 0800 028 0285, help@nspcc.org.uk

Ofsted notification for serious accidents, death, arrests, food poisoning (2 or more)

Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility when caring for children. This applies to directors, employees, parents, volunteers and visitors. As such many of our policies are relevant to Child Protection and underpin our approach to keeping our children safe and well. Policies and procedures that are relevant include:

Safer Recruitment Policy

Code of Conduct

DBS checks & continued Safeguarding training and certification.

First Aid Certification

Children's applications to enable full details of needs and important links with services
Staff training, supervision and induction.

Regular staff meetings with safeguarding a fixed agenda item.

Mobile Phone, camera and e-safety policy

Behavioural Policy: awareness that a change in behaviour can be an indicator of abuse

SEND Policy

Building maintenance, Fire safety maintenance and Evacuation procedures

Social Media and use of technology Policies

Food Hygiene and Cleaning rotas

Toothbrushing and Handwashing policies

Prevent Policy – updates from September 2023

Record keeping

Whistleblowing Policy

Parental Partnership and Communication is key to the welfare of the children in our care. We pride ourselves on knowing our children and building trusting relationships with our parents. These relationships are warm and caring but always to remain professional in nature. Employees should not make friendships with parents and communicate with them outside the setting in an informal way.

The Law

In order to keep up to date with any legal changes and best practice we are connected to NSPCC and Department of Education email updates as well as the excellent Quality Assurance Team at Manchester City Council. We get Nursery Times newsletters and are part of the EY Alliance.

Keeping Children safe in Education (2023)

Working together to Safeguard Children(2018)

What to do if you're worried a child is being abused" (2015)

Prevent duty Guidance 2023.

Children's Act 1989, 2004: 5 "Ps": protect, prevent, provide, partnership and parent responsibility.

Types of abuse: Emotional, Physical and Sexual.

Abuse and neglect are forms of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by harming them 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 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 ?

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
- Aggressive behaviour
- Unexplained injuries to a child or conflicting reports from parents or staff
- Repeated injuries
- Unaddressed illnesses or injuries
- Significant changes to behaviour patterns.

Recording suspicions of abuse and disclosures

Record Keeping

All safeguarding concerns, discussions, decisions made and the reasons for those decisions, must be recorded in writing. Confidential information and records will be held securely in the safeguarding file and only available to those who have a right or professional need to see them.

When children move to another setting we will pass all safeguarding records to the DSL at the new setting.

Staff should make an objective record of any observation or disclosure, supported by the manager or 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
- Exact words spoken by the child
- Exact position and type of any injuries or marks seen
- Exact observation of any incident including any other witnesses

- Name of the person to whom 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 and by the Manager or DLS, 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 may be thought necessary that through discussion with all concerned the matter needs to be raised with the local authority children's social care team and Ofsted, and/or a Common Assessment Framework (CAF) needs to be initiated. Staff involved 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 or member of staff.

Physical abuse

Action needs to be taken if staff have reason to believe that there has been a physical injury to a child, including deliberate poisoning, where there is definite knowledge or reasonable suspicion that the injury was inflicted or knowingly not prevented. These symptoms may include bruising or injuries in an area that is not usual for a child, e.g. fleshy parts of the arms and legs, back, wrists, ankles and face.

Many children will have cuts and grazes from normal childhood injuries. These should also be logged and discussed at team meetings.

Children and babies may be abused physically through shaking or throwing. Other injuries may include burns or scalds. These are not usual childhood injuries and should always be logged and discussed at team meetings.

Female genital mutilation

This type of physical abuse is practised as a cultural ritual by certain ethnic groups and there is now more awareness of its prevalence in some communities in England including its effect on the child and any other siblings involved. Symptoms may include bleeding, painful areas, acute urinary retention, urinary infection, wound infection, septicaemia, incontinence, vaginal and pelvic infections with depression and post-traumatic stress disorder as well as physiological concerns. If you have concerns about a child relating to this area, you should contact children's social care team in the same way as other types of physical abuse.

Fabricated illness

This is also a type of physical abuse. This is where a child is presented with an illness that is fabricated by the adult carer. The carer may seek out unnecessary medical treatment or investigation. The signs may include a carer exaggerating a real illness or symptoms, complete fabrication of symptoms or inducing physical illness, e.g. through poisoning, starvation, inappropriate diet. This may also be presented through false allegations of abuse or encouraging the child to appear disabled or ill to obtain unnecessary treatment or specialist support.

Procedure:

- All signs of marks/injuries to a child, when they come into nursery or occur during time at the nursery, will be recorded as soon as noticed by a staff member
- The incident will be discussed with the parent at the earliest opportunity, if appropriate
- Such discussions will be recorded and the parent will have access to such records
- If there are queries regarding the injury, the local authority children's social care team will be notified in line with procedures set out by the Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB).

Sexual abuse

Action needs to be taken if the staff member has witnessed an occasion(s) where a child indicated sexual activity through words, play, drawing, had an excessive preoccupation with sexual matters or had an inappropriate knowledge of adult sexual behaviour or language. 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. The child may become worried when their clothes are removed, e.g. for nappy changes.

The physical symptoms may include genital trauma, discharge and bruises between the legs or signs of a sexually transmitted disease (STD). Emotional symptoms could include a distinct change in a child's behaviour. They may be withdrawn or overly extroverted and outgoing. They may withdraw away from a particular adult and become distressed if they reach out for them,

but they may also be particularly clingy to a potential abuser so all symptoms and signs should be looked at together and assessed as a whole.

If a child starts to talk openly to an adult about abuse they may be experiencing the procedure below will be followed.

Procedure:

- The adult should reassure the child and listen without interrupting if the child wishes to talk
- The observed instances will be detailed in a confidential report
- The observed instances will be reported to the manager or DSL
- The matter will be referred to the local authority children's social care team.

Emotional abuse

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.

This may include extremes of discipline where a child is shouted at or put down on a consistent basis, lack of emotional attachment by a parent, or it may include parents or carers placing inappropriate age or developmental expectations upon them. Emotional abuse may also be imposed through the child witnessing domestic abuse and alcohol and drug misuse by adults caring for them.

The child is likely to show extremes of emotion with this type of abuse. This may include shying away from an adult who is abusing them, becoming withdrawn, aggressive or clingy in order to receive their love and attention. This type of abuse is harder to identify as the child is not likely to show any physical signs.

Procedure:

- The concern should be discussed with the manager and DSL
- The concern will be discussed with the parent
- Such discussions will be recorded and the parent will have access to such records
- An Assessment Framework form may need to be completed
- If there are queries regarding the circumstances the matter will be referred to the local authority children's social care team.

Neglect

Action should be taken if the staff member has reason to believe that there has been persistent or severe neglect of a child (for example, by exposure to any kind of danger, including cold, starvation or failure to seek medical treatment, when required, on behalf of the child), which results in serious impairment of the child's health or development, including failure to thrive.

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.

Procedure:

- The concern will be discussed with the parent
- Such discussions will be recorded and the parent will have access to such records
- An assessment form may need to be completed
- If there are queries regarding the circumstances the local authority children's social care team will be notified.

Monitoring attendance of children

Although it is not compulsory for children to attend the early years setting, under our safeguarding responsibilities we are required to monitor children's attendance and patterns of absence. If a child is not going to attend a session, we ask parents/carers to share the length and reason for the absence. This information will enable us to monitor illnesses that may occur across the setting.

The management of the setting is required to monitor all absences in order to safeguard children, and demonstrate this during inspections, so please help our team by letting us know of any planned or unplanned absences as soon as possible.

Staffing and volunteering

Our policy is to provide a secure and safe environment for all children. We only allow an adult who is employed by the nursery to care for children and who has an enhanced clearance from the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) to be left alone with children. We do not allow volunteers to be alone with children or any other adult who may be present in the nursery regardless of whether or not they have a DBS clearance.

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 LADO (local authority designated officer) and Ofsted to enable them to report any safeguarding concerns, independently, if they feel it necessary to do so.

The Designated Safeguarding Leads (DSL) responsibilities:

- We provide adequate and appropriate staffing resources to meet the needs of all children
- Applicants for posts within the nursery are clearly informed 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
- We give staff members, volunteers and students regular opportunities to declare changes that may affect their suitability to care for the children.
- Suitability to work information is stated within every member of staff's contract
- We request DBS checks pending employment and we use the DBS update service to re-check staff's criminal history and suitability to work with children
- We abide 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
- We receive at least two written references before a new member of staff commences employment with us
- Volunteers do not work unsupervised
- We abide by the requirements of the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 and the Childcare Act 2006 in respect of any person who is disqualified from providing childcare, is dismissed from our employment, or resigns in circumstances that would otherwise have led to dismissal for reasons of child protection concern
- All visitors have to sign in. No unauthorised person eg maintenance workers has unsupervised access to the children
- All visitors/contractors will be supervised whilst on the premises, especially when in the areas the children use
- All staff have access to and comply with the whistleblowing policy which will enable them to share any concerns that may arise about their colleagues in an appropriate manner
- All staff will receive regular supervision meetings with their manager where opportunities will be made available to discuss any issues relating to individual children, child protection training and any needs for further support
- 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.

Informing parents

Parents are normally the first point of contact. If a suspicion of abuse is recorded, parents are informed at the same time as the report is made, except where the guidance of the LSCB/ local authority children's social care team/police does not allow this. This will usually be the case where the parent or family member is the likely abuser or where a child may be endangered by this disclosure. In these cases the investigating officers will inform parents.

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 LSCB.

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.

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.

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 in line with guidance of the LSCB 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.

Procedure if there is an allegation involving employees, students or volunteers of the nursery or any other person working on the nursery premises

The allegation should be reported to the manager. If this person is the subject of the allegation then this should be reported to the DSL/director/owner.

The Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO), Ofsted and the LSCB will then be informed immediately in order for this to be investigated by the appropriate bodies promptly:

- The LADO will be informed immediately for advice and guidance
- A full investigation will be carried out by the appropriate professionals (LADO, Ofsted, LSCB) to determine how this will be handled
- The nursery will follow all instructions from the LADO, Ofsted, LSCB 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 LADO support and advice
- The nursery reserves the right to suspend any member of staff during an investigation
- All enquiries/external investigations/interviews will be documented and kept in a locked file for access by the relevant authorities
- Unfounded allegations will result in all rights being reinstated
- 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, and will result in the termination of employment. Ofsted will be notified immediately of this decision. The nursery will also notify the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) to ensure their records are updated
- All records will be kept until the person reaches normal retirement age or for 21 years and 3 months years 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
- Counselling will be available for any member of the nursery who is affected by an allegation, their colleagues in the nursery and the parents.

Extremism – the Prevent Duty

Under the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 we have a duty to 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).

This may be a cause for concern relating to a change in behaviour of a child or family member, comments causing concern made to a member of the team (or other persons in the setting) or actions that lead staff to be worried about the safety of a child in their care.

e-Safety

Within the nursery we do this by:

- Our setting does not use internet devices with children under any circumstances.

- Ensuring we have appropriate antivirus and anti-spyware software on all devices and updating them regularly
- Using approved devices to record/photograph in the setting
- Ensuring content blockers and filters are on our tablet or any mobile devices used on the premises
- Integrating e-safety into nursery daily practice by discussing computer usage 'rules' deciding together what is safe and what is not safe to do online
- We encourage staff and families to complete a free online e-safety briefing which can be found at <http://moodle.ndna.org.uk/>

Our nursery 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 the manager, DSL, director or registered person at the earliest opportunity.

Particular situations to be aware of:

1. Private fostering: if our setting becomes aware that private fostering arrangement has been created where there is no social care involved there is a duty to inform the Local Authority
2. Adultification: to be raised as a concern when a child appears street wise, or wearing adult clothing or behaving in a way beyond their years.

Peer on Peer abuse

Hazing: these are rituals that are created as challenges for children to become part of a gang. These can be violent, degrading, sexual and therefore abusive. Although this is unlikely to be a child attending the nursery we may become aware that this is occurring to a sibling and would have a duty to raise a concern.