

1.2 Safeguarding children and child protection

Policy statement

Begbroke Playgroup staff and committee have a full and active part to play in protecting our children from harm, and that the child's welfare is our paramount concern.

Our setting should provide a safe, caring, positive and stimulating environment that promotes the social, physical and moral development of the individual child free from discrimination or bullying where children can learn and develop happily.

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The aims of this policy are:

- To support the child's development in ways that will foster security, confidence and resilience.
- To provide an environment in which children and young people feel safe, secure, valued and respected, feel confident and know how to approach adults if they are in difficulties.
- To raise the awareness with all staff of the need to safeguard children and of their responsibilities in identifying and reporting possible cases of abuse.
- To provide a systematic means of monitoring children known or thought to be at risk of harm, and ensure we contribute to assessments of need and support plans for those children where appropriate.
- To acknowledge the need for effective and appropriate communication between all members of staff in relation to safeguarding children and young people.
- To adhere to the structured procedure within the setting which will be followed by all members of the staff in cases of suspected abuse.
- To develop effective working relationships with all other agencies, involved in safeguarding children.
- To ensure that all adults within our setting who have access to children have been checked as to their suitability. This includes following correct staff recruitment and selection procedures

Procedures

Our setting procedures for safeguarding children will be in line with Oxfordshire Local Authority (the LA) and Oxfordshire Safeguarding Children Board Child Protection Procedures, and "Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018" plus other legal requirements which may be required.

We will ensure that:

The management committee and all staff understand and fulfil, its safeguarding responsibilities.

We have Designated Members of staff who have undertaken appropriate training for the role, as recommended by the LA, within the past two years. Our Designated staff will update their training with LA/OSCB approved training every two years. Our Designated staff members are: **Zuleikha Jewitt and Caroline Waugh**

- The Designated Lead's safeguarding knowledge and skills are refreshed at least annually.
- There is an appropriately trained Designated Lead member of staff who is available at all times the setting is open for staff to discuss concerns.
- All adults, (including volunteers) new to our setting will be made aware of this policy and the procedures for child protection, the name and contact details of the Designated Person and have these explained, as part of their induction into the setting.
- All members of staff are required to receive face to face OSCB approved training at least every three years to develop their understanding of the signs and indicators of abuse, how to respond to an individual who discloses abuse and the procedure to be followed in appropriately sharing a concern of possible abuse or a disclosure of abuse.
- All staff receive information on safeguarding and child protection at least annually.
- Visitors to the setting will be recorded in the visitor book and attention be drawn to the policy on mobile phones. Visitors will not be left unsupervised with the children at any time.
- The name of any member of staff considered not suitable to work with children will be notified to the DBS (Disclosure and Barring service), with the advice of ACAS/LAWCALL and LADO.
- Our procedures will be annually reviewed and updated.
- All staff understand that safeguarding is their responsibility.

• Responsibilities

Staff in Begbroke Playgroup will follow the Oxfordshire Safeguarding Children Board Procedures/Local Authority guidance in all cases of abuse, or suspected abuse (these can be found at www.OSCB.org.uk).

We will therefore:

- Understand that our responsibility to safeguard children requires that we all appropriately share any concerns that we may have about children.
- Ensure that we refer a child if there are concerns about a child's welfare, possible abuse or neglect to the locality and community support service (LCSS) in the first instance. Written referral using the Oxfordshire Mash Referral Form will be submitted/e-mailed to Social Care as soon as possible within 24 hours if advised by the LCSS.
- Ensure that detailed and accurate written records of concerns about a child are kept even if there is no need to make an immediate referral.
- Ensure that all such records are kept confidentially and securely
- Ensure that the Designated staff member, or another appropriate member of staff, attends case conferences, family support meetings, core groups, or other multi-agency planning meetings, contributes to the Framework for Assessments process, and provides a report which has been shared with the parents.
- Establish and maintain links with relevant agencies and co-operate as required with enquiries of a child protection nature.
- Ensure that all setting staff are aware of the Child Protection policy and procedures, and understand their responsibilities in being alert to, and acting appropriately in cases of abuse, or suspected abuse, and know how to recognise and refer any concerns.
- Keep ourselves up to date with knowledge to enable us to fulfil our role, including attending relevant training, at least every two years, provided by the Oxfordshire Safeguarding Children Board. Frequent training should include training on child sexual exploitation and radicalisation, as well as generalist and specialist safeguarding training. <http://www.oscb.org.uk/training/>
- Ensure that all staff and volunteers understand that there is a procedure to be followed in dealing with child protection allegations made against staff. This procedure must be followed on all occasions. All staff must be made aware of this process and how it differs from other concerns about children.
- Ensure that we have staff on all interview panels who are Safer Recruitment trained.
- Ensure that all staff/volunteers are selected and recruited only after having gone through appropriate checks
- Staff receive regular supervision, which includes discussion of any safeguarding issues, and their performance and learning needs are reviewed regularly.
- In addition to induction and supervision, staff are provided with clear expectations in relation to their behaviour outlined in the employee handbook.
- Ensure all staff receive appropriate training on safeguarding at induction and that our induction training relating to Safeguarding is updated regularly.
- All staff understand the thresholds of significant harm and understand how to access services for families, including for those families who are below the threshold for significant harm, according to arrangements published by the LSCB or safeguarding partners in areas where the safeguarding partners have replaced the LSCB.
- All staff understand their responsibilities under the General Data Protection Regulation and the Data Protection Act 2018, and understand relevant safeguarding legislation, statutory requirements and local safeguarding partner requirements and ensure that any information they may share about parents and their children with other agencies is shared appropriately and lawfully.
- All staff and volunteers are informed that they are expected to disclose any convictions, cautions, court orders or reprimands and warnings which may affect their suitability to work with children (whether received before or during their employment with us). They will sign a Staff

Suitability and Disqualification Form located in the Safeguarding folder. This will be updated annually and checked at each supervision.

- From 31 August 2018, staff and volunteers in childcare settings that are not based on domestic premises are not required to notify their line manager if anyone in their household (including family members, lodgers, partners etc.) has any relevant convictions, cautions, court orders, reprimands or warnings or has been barred from, or had registration refused or cancelled in relation to any childcare provision or have had orders made in relation to care of their children. For childminders and childcare provided from domestic settings they will be required to notify if anyone in their household has any relevant convictions, court orders or reprimands or had registration refused or cancelled in relation to childcare provision or have had certain Orders made in relation to the care of their children in accordance with the Childcare Disqualification and Childcare Regulations 2018, and Disqualification under the Childcare Act guidance effective from 31 August 2018.

Our setting will have regard to our obligations to prevent our children from being drawn into extremism or terrorism. We recognise that this is our statutory duty under the counter terrorism and security act 2015.

Supporting Children

- We recognise that a child who is abused, who witnesses violence or who lives in a violent environment may feel helpless and humiliated, may blame him/herself, and find it difficult to develop and maintain a sense of self-worth.

- We accept that research shows that the behaviour of a child in these circumstances may range from that which is perceived to be normal to aggressive or withdrawn.

Our setting will support all children and young people by:

- Encouraging the development of self-esteem and resilience in every aspect of life.

- Promoting a caring, safe and positive environment.

- Being aware of the additional barriers that exist when recognising the signs of abuse and neglect of children who have special educational needs and/or disabilities.

- Meeting the needs of children who have special educational needs and/or disabilities.

- Liaising and working together with all other support services and those agencies involved in the safeguarding of children.

- Notifying Social Care as soon as there is a significant concern.

- Notifying Social Care when a child/young person attending the centre is privately fostered.

- Providing continuing support to a pupil (about whom there have been concerns) who leaves the setting by ensuring that such concerns and medical records are forwarded under confidential cover to the Designated Person at the pupil's new setting immediately.

- We understand how to identify children who may be in need of early help, how to access services for them

- We understand that we should refer a child who meets the s17 Children Act 1989 child in need definition to local authority children's social work services
- We understand that we should refer any child who may be at risk of significant harm to local authority children's social work services.
- We are aware that children's vulnerability is potentially increased when they are privately fostered and when we know that a child is being cared for under a private fostering arrangement, we inform our local authority children's social care team.
- We are prepared to take action if we have concerns about the welfare of a child who fails to arrive at a session when expected. The designated person will take immediate action to contact the child's parent to seek an explanation for the child's absence and be assured that the child is safe and well. If no contact is made with the child's parents and the designated person has reason to believe that the child is at risk of significant harm, the relevant professionals are contacted immediately and LSCB procedures are followed. If the child has current involvement with social care the social worker is notified on the day of the unexplained absence.

Support to families

- We believe in building trusting and supportive relationships with families, staff and volunteers.
- We make clear to parents our role and responsibilities in relation to child protection, such as for the reporting of concerns, information sharing, monitoring of the child, and liaising at all times with the local children's social care team.
- We will continue to welcome the child and the family whilst investigations are being made in relation to any alleged abuse.
- We follow the Child Protection Plan as set by the child's social worker in relation to the setting's designated role and tasks in supporting that child and their family, subsequent to any investigation.
- We will engage with any child in need plan or early help plan as agreed.
- Confidential records kept on a child are shared with the child's parents or those who have parental responsibility for the child in accordance with the Confidentiality and Client Access to Records procedure, and only if appropriate under the guidance of the Local Safeguarding Children Board.

Confidentiality

- We recognise that all matters relating to child protection are confidential.
- The Designated Person will disclose personal information about a child or young person to other members of staff on a need to know basis only.
- However, all staff must be aware that they have a professional responsibility to share information with other agencies in order to safeguard children.
- All staff must be aware that they cannot promise a child to keep secrets which might compromise the child's safety or well-being or that of another.
- We will always undertake to share our intention to refer a child to Social Care with their parents /carers unless to do so could put the child at greater risk of harm or impede a criminal

investigation. If in doubt, we will consult with the Safeguarding Team or Social Care on this point.

- We will take no names consultations with our Locality Support Worker Teams to discuss concerns we may have, but we understand that if they then ask for a name we will disclose those details and it will become a referral.

Supporting Staff

- We recognise that staff working in the setting who have become involved with a child who has suffered harm or, appears to be likely to suffer harm may find the situation stressful and upsetting.
- We will support such staff by providing an opportunity to talk through their anxieties with the Designated Person and to seek further support. This could be provided by another trusted colleague or a representative of a professional body, as appropriate.
- In consultation with all staff, we have adopted a code of conduct for staff at our setting. This forms part of staff induction and is in the staff handbook. We understand that staff should have access to advice on the boundaries of appropriate behaviour.
- We recognise that our Designated Person(s) should have access to support and appropriate workshops, courses or meetings as organised by the LA.
- We take account of the need to protect young people aged 16-19 as defined by the Children Act 1989. This may include students or school children on work placement, young employees or young parents. Where abuse or neglect is suspected we follow the procedure for reporting any other child protection concerns. The views of the young person will always be taken into account in an age appropriate way, but the setting may override the young person's refusal to consent to share information if it feels that it is necessary to prevent a crime from being committed or intervene where one may have been, or to prevent harm to a child or adult. Sharing confidential information without consent is done only where not sharing it could be worse than the outcome of having shared it.

Allegations against staff

- All staff should take care not to place themselves in a vulnerable position with a child. It is always advisable for interviews or work with individual children or parents to be conducted in view of other adults.
- We ensure that all parents know how to complain about the behaviour or actions of staff or volunteers within the setting, or anyone living or working on the premises occupied by the setting, which may include an allegation of abuse.
- We ensure that all staff volunteers and anyone else working in the setting knows how to raise concerns that they may have about the conduct or behaviour of other people including staff/colleagues.
- We differentiate between allegations, and concerns about the quality of care or practice and complaints and have a separate process for responding to complaints.

- We respond to any inappropriate behaviour displayed by members of staff, volunteer or any other person working on the premises, which includes:
 - inappropriate sexual comments;
 - excessive one-to-one attention beyond the requirements of their usual role and responsibilities,
 - or inappropriate sharing of images
- We will recognise and respond to allegations that a person who works with children has:
 - behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child
 - possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child
 - behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates they may pose a risk of harm to children
- We respond to any concerns raised by staff and volunteers who know how to escalate their concerns if they are not satisfied with our response
- We respond to any disclosure by children or staff that abuse by a member of staff or volunteer within the setting, or working on the premises occupied by the setting, may have taken, or is taking place, by first recording the details of any such alleged incident.
- We refer any such complaint immediately to a senior manager within the organisation and the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) as necessary to investigate and/or offer advice:
 - **LADO Team contact 01865 810603**
 - **Email : lado.safeguardingchildren@oxfordshire.gov.uk**
- We also report any such alleged incident to Ofsted, as well as what measures we have taken. We are aware that it is an offence not to do this.
- We co-operate entirely with any investigation carried out by children's social care in conjunction with the police.
- Where the management team and children's social care agree it is appropriate in the circumstances, the member of staff or volunteer will be suspended for the duration of the investigation. This is not an indication of admission that the alleged incident has taken place, but is to protect the staff, as well as children and families, throughout the process. Where it is appropriate and practical and agreed with LADO, we will seek to offer an alternative to suspension for the duration of the investigation, if an alternative is available that will safeguard children and not place the affected staff or volunteer at risk.

Disciplinary action

- Where a member of staff or volunteer has been dismissed due to engaging in activities that caused concern for the safeguarding of children or vulnerable adults, we will notify the Disclosure and Barring Service of relevant information, so that individuals who pose a threat to children and vulnerable groups can be identified and barred from working with these groups.
- Suspension of the member of staff against whom an allegation has been made needs careful consideration, and we will consult with LADO.

Whistleblowing

We recognise that children cannot be expected to raise concerns in an environment where staff fail to do so.

All staff should be aware of their duty to raise concerns about the attitude or actions of colleagues and appropriate advice will be sought from the LADO or Safeguarding Team where necessary.

All staff know that they can contact the NSPCC whistleblowing helpline if they feel that our organisation and the local authority have not taken appropriate action to safeguard a child and this has not been addressed satisfactorily through organisational escalation and professional challenge procedures

Use of Mobile Phones and cameras

Staff and children will not carry or use personal mobile phones and cameras within the settings working hours. Visitors will not use mobile phones or their own cameras when on the premises. For further guidance see the separate mobile phone and camera policy.

Use of the Internet

Our Acceptable Use of the Internet policy, set out in a separate document, reflects the consideration we give to keeping children safe when they are using the internet.

Appropriate filters and monitoring systems are in place to protect Children from harmful online material.

Physical Intervention/Positive Handling

Our policy on physical intervention/positive handling by staff is set out separately, as part of our Behaviour Policy. Such events should be recorded and signed by a witness.

We recommend that staff who are likely to need to use physical intervention should be appropriately trained.

We understand that physical intervention of a nature which is both unreasonable and disproportionate to the circumstances and or causes injury or distress to a child, may be considered under child protection or disciplinary procedures.

Anti-Bullying

Our policy on the prevention and management of bullying is set out in a separate policy and acknowledges that to allow or condone bullying may lead to consideration under child protection procedures. Bullying is a safeguarding matter that if left unresolved can become a child protection matter. Our setting will take seriously any bullying concerns, and both investigate and take action to protect pupils where appropriate.

Peer on Peer Abuse

Children can be vulnerable to abuse by their peers. Such abuse should be taken as seriously as abuse by adults and should be subject to the same child protection procedures.

Health & Safety

Our Health & Safety policy, set out in a separate document, reflects the consideration we give to the protection of our children both physically within the setting environment and, for example, in relation to internet use, and when away from the setting when undertaking trips and visits.

Role of the Committee

The Committee of Begbroke Playgroup undertake the regular review of safeguarding related policies and procedures that operate in our setting.

The Committee have a crucial role in monitoring and challenging staff on the effectiveness of safeguarding arrangements

All staff have a responsibility for action in cases of suspected child abuse. This document outlines the procedures which should be followed if any member of staff suspects a child is being abused, or if a disclosure is made.

Immediate action is required where there is concern about possible abuse, written records must be made at each stage of the process.

All staff are asked to be alert to possible physical or emotional problems being experienced by children and young people.

If a child asks to speak to you about a problem, do not promise confidentiality but explain that it may be necessary to consult a colleague.

Categories of Abuse

The table below outlines the four main categories of abuse as defined by the Department of Health 'Working Together to Safeguard Children' document 2010. (Full definitions can be found in this document) Staff should be aware that the possible indicators are not definitive and that some children may present these behaviours for reasons other than abuse.

Type of Abuse	Possible indicators
<p>Neglect The persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairments 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide food, clothing and shelter; protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger; ensure adequate supervision; ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. 	<p>Obvious signs of lack of care including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Problems with personal hygiene; Constant hunger; Inadequate clothing; Emaciation; Lateness or non-attendance at the setting; Poor relationship with peers; Untreated medical problems; Compulsive stealing and scavenging; Rocking, hair twisting, thumb sucking; Running away; Low self-esteem.
<p>Physical Abuse 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.</p>	<p>Physical signs that do not tally with the given account of occurrence conflicting or unrealistic explanations of cause repeated injuries delay in reporting or seeking medical advice.</p>

<p>Sexual Abuse Forcing or enticing a child 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, penetrative or non-penetrative acts and also includes involving children in watching pornographic material or watching sexual acts.</p>	<p>Sudden changes in behaviour Displays of affection which are sexual and age inappropriate Tendency to cling or need constant reassurance Tendency to cry easily Regression to younger behaviour - e.g. thumb sucking, acting like a baby Unexplained gifts or money Depression and withdrawal Wetting/soiling day or night Fear of undressing for PE</p>
<p>Emotional Abuse 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 children that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person.</p>	<p>Rejection Isolation child being blamed for actions of adults child being used as carer for younger siblings affection and basic emotional care giving/warmth, persistently absent or withheld.</p>

Domestic Abuse affects.....

Domestic abuse comprises a pattern of controlling and coercive behaviour which the government defines in the following way:

"Controlling behaviour is: a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour."

"Coercive behaviour is: an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim."

Because abuse is driven by a need to control, any change may escalate the abuse. It is important, when intervening to protect a child, to consider how to best to undertake this safely.

Indicators that a child is experiencing or witnessing domestic abuse may fall under any of the above categories. It affects their emotional wellbeing, behaviour, attainment, and long-term life chances: the younger the child the greater the risk.

Child sexual exploitation (CSE)

The sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where young people, (or a third person or persons) receive something, (e.g. food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affections, gifts, money) as a result of them performing and/or others performing on them, sexual activities. Child sexual exploitation can occur through the use of technology without the child's immediate

recognition; for example being persuaded to post sexual images on the internet/mobile phones without immediate payment or gain. In all cases those exploiting the child/young person have power over them by virtue of their age, gender, intellect, physical strength and/or economic or other resources. Violence, coercion and intimidations are common, involvement in exploitative relationships being characterised in the main by the child's or young person's limited availability of choice, resulting from their social/economic and/or emotional vulnerability. (DCSF 2009)

Key facts about CSE

- Sexual exploitation often starts around the age of 10 years old. Girls are usually targeted from age 10 and boys from age 8.
- It affects both girls and boys and can happen in all communities.
- Any person can be targeted but there are some particularly vulnerable groups: Looked After Children, Children Leaving Care and Children with Disabilities.
- Victims of CSE may also be trafficked (locally, nationally and internationally).
- Over 70% of adults involved in prostitution were sexually exploited as children or teenagers.
- Sexual violence or abuse against children represents a major public health and social welfare problem within UK society, affecting 16% of children under 16. That is approximately 2 million children.

Good practice - Individuals

- Recognise the symptoms and distinguish them from other forms of abuse
- Treat the child/young person as a victim of abuse
- Understand the perspective / behaviour of the child/young person and be patient with them
- Help the child/young person to recognise that they are being exploited
- Collate as much information as possible

Share information with other agencies and seek advice / refer to Social Care

Good practice - Organisations

- Ensure robust safeguarding policies and procedures are in place which cover CSE
- Promote and engage in effective multi-agency working to prevent abuse
- Work to help victims move out of exploitation
- Cooperate to enable successful investigations and prosecutions of perpetrators

Forced marriages (FM)

FM is now a specific offence under s121 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 that came into force on 16 June 2014.

A FM is a marriage conducted without the valid consent of one or both parties, and where duress is a factor. Forced marriage is when someone faces physical pressure to marry (e.g. threats, physical violence or sexual violence) or emotional and psychological pressure (e.g. if someone is made to feel like they're bringing shame on their family). This is very different to an arranged marriage where both parties give consent.

FM is illegal in England and Wales. This includes:

- Taking someone overseas to force them to marry (whether or not the forced marriage takes place)

- Marrying someone who lacks the mental capacity to consent to the marriage (whether they're pressured to or not)

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

FGM is child abuse and a form of violence against women and girls, and therefore should be dealt with as part of existing child safeguarding/protection structures, policies and procedures.

FGM is illegal in the UK. In England, Wales and Northern Ireland, the practice is illegal under the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003.

Other than in the excepted circumstances, it is an offence for **any person (regardless of their nationality or residence status)** to:

- Perform FGM in England, Wales or Northern Ireland (section 1 of the Act);
- Assist a girl to carry out FGM on herself in England, Wales or Northern Ireland (section 2 of the Act); and
- Assist (from England, Wales or Northern Ireland) a non-UK person to carry out FGM outside the UK on a **UK national or permanent UK resident** (section 3 of the Act).

Practitioners understand the mandatory duty to report to police any case where an act of female genital mutilation appears to have been carried out or is about to be committed on a girl under the age of 18.

Modern Slavery

Modern slavery can take many forms including trafficking of people, forced labour, servitude and slavery.

Victims can include adults and children from all walks of life and backgrounds. A quarter of all victims are children.

The Modern Slavery Act 2015 places a duty on specified public authorities to report details of suspected cases of modern slavery to the National Crime Agency.

Indicators of Modern Slavery can include:

- Lack of access to legal documents (e.g. passports)
- Appearance (malnourished, unkempt, etc.)
- Untreated or unexplained injuries
- Attitude (withdrawn, frightened, unable to speak for themselves)
- Indebtedness or in a situation of dependence.
- Frequent changes of location or restrictions on movement.

If we become concerned that a child may be a victim of modern slavery or human trafficking we will refer to the National Referral Mechanism, as soon as possible and refer and/or seek advice to the local authority children's social work service and/or police.

We will be alert to the threats children may face from outside their families, such as that posed by organised crime groups such as county lines and child sexual exploitation, online use and from within peer groups and the wider community.

Breast Ironing

Breast ironing also known as breast flattening, is the pounding and massaging of a pubescent girl's breasts using hard or heated objects, to try to make them stop developing or disappear. It is typically carried out by the girl's mother with the belief that she is protecting the girl from sexual

harassment and rape, or to prevent early pregnancy that would tarnish the family name, or to allow the girl to pursue education rather than be forced into early marriage.

The practice has been documented primarily in Cameroon, but is also practised in Guinea-Bissau, Chad, Togo, Benin and Guinea.

OSCB is currently verifying what the prevalence may be in Oxfordshire. **Breast ironing is physical abuse.** Professionals who are aware that a child has been affected by or is at risk of breast ironing must act in the best interests of protecting the child/young person and follow OSCB safeguarding procedures.

Further guidance available in the safeguarding folder.

Prevent

The Counter Terrorism & Security Act 2015

The Act places a Prevent duty on settings to have "due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism".

Settings subject to the Prevent Duty will be expected to demonstrate activity in the following areas

- Assessing the risk of children being drawn into terrorism
- Demonstrate that they are protecting children and young people from being drawn into terrorism by having robust safeguarding policies.
- Ensure that their safeguarding arrangements take into account the policies and procedures of the Local Safeguarding Children Board.
- Make sure that staff have training that gives them the knowledge and confidence to identify children at risk of being drawn into terrorism, and to challenge extremist ideas which can be used to legitimise terrorism
- Expected to ensure children are safe from terrorist and extremist material when accessing the internet in the setting

Dealing with Disclosures

Receive

Always stop and listen straight away to someone who wants to tell you about incidents or suspicions of abuse. Listen quietly and actively, giving your undivided attention. Allow silences when needed. Do not show shock or disbelief but take what is said seriously.

Reassure

Stay calm, no judgements, empathise. **Never make a promise that you can keep what a child has said a secret.** Give reassurance that only those who need to know will be told. Reassure the young person that they were right to tell you.

React

React to the child only as far as is necessary for you to establish whether or not you need to refer this matter, but don't interrogate for full details.

Don't ask leading questions - keep the open questions e.g. 'is there anything else you want to say?'

Do not criticise the perpetrator; the child may have affection for him/her.

Explain what you will do next - make a referral.

Record

If possible, make brief notes about what they are actually telling you at the time. Keep these notes, however rough they are. If you are unable to make notes at the time write down what was said as soon as you can.

Try to record what was actually said by the child rather than your interpretation of what they are telling you.

Record the date, time, place and any noticeable nonverbal behaviour.

Report

If there are serious concerns and immediate advice is needed the registered /lead practitioner for safeguarding will contact the MASH (Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub).

Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub: **0345 050 7666**

Emergency Duty Team (outside office hours): **0800 833 408**

The registered/lead practitioner will contact the MASH (Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub) immediately.

No name Consultations

If you would like to make a no names consultation OSCB advise you contact the **Locality and Community Support Service (LCSS)** on:

- North Tel: 0345 2412703
- Central Tel: 0345 2412705
- South Tel: 0345 2412608

Never attempt to carry out an investigation of suspected abuse by interviewing the young person or any others involved. This is a highly skilled role and any attempts by yourself could affect possible criminal proceedings.

Record keeping, the Designated person and staff can play a vital role in helping children in need or at risk by effective monitoring and record keeping. Any incident or behavioural change in a child or young person that gives cause for concern should be recorded on an incident sheet, copies of which are securely kept on the Safeguarding Children's File. It is important that records are kept factual and reflect the words used by the child or young person. Records must be signed and dated with timings if appropriate.

Information to be recorded:

- Child's name and date of birth
- Child in normal context
- The incident with dates and times
- A verbatim record of what the child or young person has said

- If recording bruising/injuries indicate position, colour, size, shape and time on body map.
- Action taken.

Please also refer to your recording guidelines policy.

What support is available to you?

There will be regular staff training on Safeguarding.

All staff should receive an induction which includes an explanation of the procedures to be followed when concerned about a child but also guidance on appropriate staff behaviour around children and whistleblowing.

Any staff affected by issues arising from concerns for children's welfare or safety can seek support from their Designated person for Child protection.

The Designated person for child protection can put staff and parents in touch with outside agencies for professional support if they wish so. They will share the Local Authority Safeguarding leaflet which has guidelines to follow.

Monitoring and Review

All visitors in a professional capacity will have access to a copy of this policy and will have the opportunity to consider and discuss the contents. The policy will also be available to parents. The policy will be reviewed annually.

All staff remain alert to any signs that during the current COVID-19 outbreak a child in their care is suffering from or likely to be suffering from harm. This include signs of neglect that may be caused by extraordinary circumstances due to measures to curb the spread of the virus.

All staff should have access to this policy and sign to the effect that they have read and understood its content.

Legal framework

Primary legislation

- ☞ Children Act (1989 s47)
- ☞ Protection of Children Act (1999)
- ☞ Data Protection Act (1998)
- ☞ The Children Act (Every Child Matters) (2004)
- ☞ Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act (2006)

Secondary legislation

- ☞ Sexual Offences Act (2003)
- ☞ Criminal Justice and Court Services Act (2000)
- ☞ Equalities Act (2010)
- ☞ Data Protection Act (1998) Non Statutory Guidance

Further guidance

- ☞ Working Together to Safeguard Children (2013)
- ☞ What to do if you're Worried a Child is Being Abused (HMG 2006)
- ☞ Framework for the Assessment of Children in Need and their Families (DoH 2000)
- ☞ The Common Assessment Framework for Children and Young People: A Guide for Practitioners (CWDC 2010)
- ☞ Statutory guidance on making arrangements to safeguard and promote the welfare of children under section 11 of the Children Act 2004 (HMG 2007)
- ☞ Information Sharing: Guidance for Practitioners and Managers (HMG 2008) (HMG 2006)
- ☞ Disclosure and Barring Service: www.gov.uk/disclosure-barring-service-check

This policy was adopted by		
On		date
Date to be reviewed		date
Signed on behalf Begbroke Playgroup		
Review signature		date
Review signature		date