**Safeguarding Policy and Procedure**

This policy was adopted on 31st March 2023

This policy was reviewed in January 2024 – next review due January 2025

# **Key contacts**

**Delete any rows not applicable to your provision**

| **Role** | **Name** | **Contact details** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Designated Safeguarding Lead – Early Years | Early Years Services ManagerDenise Aitken | 01424 423683 ext.2007 |
| Designated Safeguarding Lead – Young People | Young Persons Services ManagerMatt Davey | 01424 855222 ext. 2101 |
| Designated Safeguarding Lead - Adults | Family Services ManagerJane Dye | 01424 423683 ext.2006 |
| Safeguarding Leads Nurseries: | Silverdale Manager – Heli StevensGreenways Manager – Ellen May St Nick’s Manager – Tracy Marsh | 01424 43589501424 43866001424 423683 ext. 2012 |
| Named person for dealing with allegations | Tracey Rose | 01424 377101 |
| Nominated trustee for safeguarding and child protectionChair of trustees | Judy Rogers |  07507860034 |

**Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO and Assistant LADO)**

Consultation via the online portal:

<https://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/childrenandfamilies/professional-sources/lado/referrals/form-lado-referral/>

**Referrals into Early Help and Social Care**

Single Point of Advice (SPOA)

Monday to Thursday: 8.30am to 5pm

Friday: 8.30am to 4.30pm 01323 464222

0-19.SPoA@eastsussex.gov.uk

Emergency Duty Service – after hours, weekends and public holidays

01273 335906 or 01273 335905

Make a referral via the Portal:

<https://earlyhelp.eastsussex.gov.uk/web/portal/pages/home>

Or download a form:

<https://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/childrenandfamilies/professional-resources/spoa/>

**Contact Ofsted**

To report a serious childcare incident:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/report-a-serious-childcare-incident>

**Adult Safeguarding Concerns**

If assessed that the adult is at immediate risk, in an emergency call 999, or contact:

East Sussex Adult Social Care on 0345 60 80 191

8am-8pm 7 days per week including Bank Holidays

Health and Social Care Connect – email through East Sussex County Council website

[Contact Adult Social Care and Health | East Sussex County Council](https://new.eastsussex.gov.uk/social-care/getting-help-from-us/contact-adult-social-care)

Or text: 07797 878 111

# **1 Introduction**

* 1. Safeguarding children, young people and adults is everyone’s responsibility. Everyone who has contact with children and families has a role to play. Our whole organisational approach to safeguarding is based upon an understanding of the local context and an attitude of ‘*it could happen here’*. This policy applies to all members of staff in our setting including all permanent, temporary, support, student, volunteers, trustees, contractors and external service activity providers. The names of the DSLs will be clearly advertised in the setting, for example *photographs of the DSL team are displayed in the setting, as well as in each room and the staffroom where applicable.*

1.2 Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined as:

* protecting children from maltreatment
* preventing impairment of children’s mental and physical health or development
* ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care
* taking action to enable children to have the best outcomes.

The aims of adult safeguarding are to:

* Prevent harm and reduce the risk of abuse or neglect to adults with care and support needs.
* Stop abuse or neglect wherever possible.
* Safeguard adults in a way that supports them in making choices and having control about how they want to live.
* Promote an approach that concentrates on improving life for the adults concerned.
* Raise public awareness so that communities as a whole, alongside professionals, play their part in preventing, identifying and responding to abuse and neglect.
* Provide information and support in accessible ways to help people understand the different types of abuse, how to stay safe and what to do to raise a concern about the safety or wellbeing of an adult.

1.3 Child protection is the activity that is undertaken to protect specific children who are suffering, or are likely to suffer, significant harm.

1.4 Our children’s welfare is our paramount concern. FSN always take a child centred approach to our work and ensure that we listen to the voice of the child so that all children feel heard and understood.

1.5 The registered person/body will ensure that the setting will safeguard and promote the welfare of children. FSN will work together with other agencies to ensure that there are robust arrangements to identify, assess and support those children who are suffering or likely to suffer harm.

1.6 The use of technology has become a significant component of many safeguarding issues. FSN teaches children to stay safe online whether they are at the setting or at home. FSN has a separate Online Safety Policy which covers this area of work.

1.7 FSN recognises that abuse may occur in a range of situations: within families or households, within the community, online or face to face. We also recognise that it is not only adults who may abuse children but also that children can abuse other children as well.

1.8 FSN is a community and all those directly connected including, staff, volunteers, trustees, parents, families, and pupils, have an essential role to play in making it safe and secure.

1.9 Within this document the term ‘staff’ should be broadly read as any adult working within the organisation, whether directly employed, providing a contracted service, a one-off service such as a sessional worker or a volunteer.

# **2 Our ethos**

2.1 FSN believes that we should provide a caring, positive, safe and stimulating environment that promotes the social, physical, emotional and moral development of the individual child.

2.2 We recognise the importance of providing an environment that will help children feel safe and respected. We recognise the importance of enabling children to talk openly and to feel confident that they will be listened to.

2.3 We recognise that all adults, including permanent and temporary staff, volunteers and trustees, have a full and active part to play in protecting our children from harm.

2.4 We will work with parents to build an understanding of FSN’s responsibilities to ensure the welfare of all children, including the need for referrals to other agencies in some situations.

# **3 The legal framework**

3.1 Under section 10 of the Children Act 2004, all maintained schools, further education colleges and independent schools, including free schools, academies and early years providers, are required to cooperate with the local authority to improve the well-being of children in the local authority area.

3.2 Under section 14B of the Children Act 2004, the East Sussex Safeguarding Children Partnership (ESSCP) can require a school, college or early years provider to supply information in order to perform its functions. This must be complied with.

3.3 Under section 40 of the Childcare Act 2006, early years providers registered on the Early Years Register and schools providing early years childcare, must comply with the welfare requirements of the Early Years Foundation Stage

3.4 This policy and the accompanying procedure have been developed in accordance with the following statutory guidance and local safeguarding procedures:

*Working Together to Safeguard Children: A Guide to Inter-Agency Working to Safeguard and Promote the Welfare of Children, July 2018 (updated December 2020)*

[Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 (publishing.service.gov.uk)](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/942454/Working_together_to_safeguard_children_inter_agency_guidance.pdf)

*Keeping Children Safe in Education: Statutory Guidance for Schools and Colleges, September 2023*

[Keeping children safe in education 2023 (publishing.service.gov.uk)](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1181955/Keeping_children_safe_in_education_2023.pdf)

*Pan-Sussex Child Protection and Safeguarding Procedures*

[Welcome to your Pan Sussex Child Protection and Safeguarding Procedures Manual | Sussex Child Protection and Safeguarding Procedures Manual](https://sussexchildprotection.procedures.org.uk/)

*Information sharing: advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents and carers, July 2018*

[Information sharing: advice for practitioners (publishing.service.gov.uk)](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/721581/Information_sharing_advice_practitioners_safeguarding_services.pdf)

*Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage, September 2023*

[Statutory framework for the early years foundation stage (publishing.service.gov.uk)](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1170108/EYFS_framework_from_September_2023.pdf)

This policy should be read alongside the document entitled **Sussex Safeguarding Adults Policy and Procedure 2016** [Sussex Safeguarding Adults Policy and Procedures | Welcome to Sussex Safeguarding Adults Policy and Procedures](https://sussexsafeguardingadults.procedures.org.uk/)

The **Care Act 2014** and the **Care Act guidance** sets out the statutory requirement for local authority social services, health, police and other agencies to both develop and assess the effectiveness of their local safeguarding arrangements. This is founded on the six key principles:

* **Empowerment**

People being supported and encouraged to make their own decisions and give informed consent

* **Prevention**

It is better to take action before harm occurs

* **Proportionality**

The least intrusive response appropriate to the risk presented

* **Protection**

Support and representation for those in greatest need

* **Partnership**

Local solutions through services working with their communities. Communities have a part to play in preventing, detecting and reporting neglect and abuse

* **Accountability**

Accountability and transparency in delivering safeguarding

The **Mental Capacity Act 2005** sets out in law each person’s rights regarding making their own decisions, and protects their rights regarding this in law. Where a person is unable to make a specific decision for themselves, the Act sets out a clear process that must be followed before a decision can be made on their behalf.

# **4 Roles and responsibilities**

4.1 The lead person with overall responsibility for child protection and safeguarding is the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL). The name of the DSL will be clearly advertised in the nurseries and FSN Centres, explaining the role in referring and monitoring safeguarding concerns.

4.2 The DSL will be part of the management team and their role of DSL will be explicit in their job description. This person will have the appropriate authority and be given the time, funding, training, resources and support to provide advice and support to other staff on child welfare and child protection matters, to take part in strategy discussions and inter-agency meetings – and/or to support other staff to do so – and to contribute to the assessment of children. The DSL’s lead responsibility will not be delegated.

4.3 FSN has a nominated trustee, responsible for safeguarding. They will champion good practice, provide critical challenge and liaise with the CEO of FSN.

4.4 There is a named person for dealing with allegations of abuse made against staff members. If there is an allegation made against the named individual, then staff should speak to either the named trustee for safeguarding or SPOA or the NSPCC.

4.5 FSN will ensure that the policies and procedures are fully implemented, and resources and time are allocated to enable staff to discharge their safeguarding responsibilities.

4.6 All new staff will be provided with a copy of this policy as part of their induction. Existing staff are expected to read the policy at least annually, to familiarise themselves with any updated practice. In either circumstance staff are expected to read the document in

its entirety to ensure that they are aware of not just their own role and responsibilities but also the role of other key members of staff such as the DSL.

4.7 All staff members, trustees, volunteers, and external providers know how to recognise signs and symptoms of abuse, how to respond to children who disclose abuse and what to do if they are concerned about a child.

# **5 Supporting children**

5.1 FSN will support all children by:

* assigning a key person to each child to ensure that every child’s care is tailored to meet their individual needs, to help them become familiar with the nursery, offer a settled relationship for the child and to build relationships with the parents
* ensuring the content of the provision includes social and emotional aspects of learning
* ensuring a comprehensive response to online safety, enabling children and parents to learn about the risks of new technologies and social media and to use these responsibly at home and within the setting
* filtering and monitoring internet use, to safeguard from potentially harmful and inappropriate online material
* ensuring that safeguarding is included in daily activities to help children stay safe, and recognise when they do not feel safe
* supporting the child’s development in ways that will foster security, confidence and independence
* encouraging development of self-esteem and self-assertiveness
* liaising and working together with other support services and those agencies involved in safeguarding children
* monitoring children who have been identified as having welfare or safeguarding concerns and providing appropriate support
* ensuring that all staff are aware of the early help process, and understand their role in it, including acting as the lead professional where appropriate
* ensuring that all staff understand the additional safeguarding vulnerabilities for certain groups of children or children with SEND, and how to address them.

5.2 Additional vulnerabilities and characteristics can include:

* looked after children
* previously looked after children
* care leavers
* children with special educational needs or disabilities
* young carers
* children showing signs of being drawn in to anti-social or criminal behaviour, including gang involvement and association with organised crime groups or county lines
* children frequently go missing from care or from home
* children at risk of modern slavery, trafficking or exploitation, sexual or criminal exploitation
* children in a family circumstance presenting challenges for the child, such as drug and alcohol misuse, adult mental health issues or domestic abuse
* children with a family member in prison, or who is affected by parental offending
* children at risk of ‘honour’-based abuse such as female genital mutilation
* children misusing drugs or alcohol themselves
* children who have returned home to their family from care
* children showing early signs of abuse and/or neglect
* children at risk of being radicalised or exploited
* privately fostered children
* children who are persistently absent from the nursery.

5.3 Children with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) or certain health conditions can face additional safeguarding challenges and additional barriers can exist when recognising abuse and neglect in this group of children. These can include:

* assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the child’s condition without further exploration
* being more prone to peer group isolation than other children
* the potential for children with SEND or certain medical conditions being disproportionally impacted by behaviours such as bullying, without outwardly showing any signs; and
* communication barriers and difficulties in managing these barriers.

To address these additional challenges FSN will ensure that these children receive additional monitoring and support.

5.4 Children who have a social worker due to safeguarding or welfare needs may be vulnerable to further harm due to experiences of adversity and trauma, as well as educationally disadvantaged in facing barriers to attendance, learning, behaviour and positive mental health. FSN will identify the additional needs of these children and provide extra monitoring and support to mitigate these additional barriers. We recognise that even when social care intervention has ended, these additional barriers may persist, therefore so too will our additional monitoring and support.

5.5 Mental health problems can, in some cases, be an indicator that a child has suffered or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation. Where it is known that children have suffered abuse and neglect, or other potentially traumatic adverse childhood experiences, FSN will identify the additional needs of these children and provide extra monitoring and support to mitigate these additional barriers. Where necessary, referrals will be made to mental health professionals for further support.

FSN takes a trauma informed approach to supporting children, considering their lived experience, and factoring this into how we can best support them with their welfare and engage them with their learning.

# **6 Categories of Abuse**

6.1 Type of Child Abuse: a form of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others. Abuse can take place wholly online, or technology may be used to facilitate offline abuse. Children may be abused by an adult or adults or by another child or children.

Physical abuse: a form of abuse which may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child.

 Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child.

 Emotional abuse: the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and adverse effects on the child’s emotional development. It may involve conveying to a child that they are worthless 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 from participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including cyberbullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, although it may occur alone.

 Sexual abuse: involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving 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. Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males.

Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children. The sexual abuse of children by other children is a specific safeguarding issue (which is classed within a broader range of issues known as peer on peer abuse) in education and all staff should be aware of it and of the school policy and procedures for dealing with it. The school response to peer on peer abuse is detailed within Appendix C of this policy.

 Child sexual exploitation is also sexual abuse; it involves children and young people receiving something, for example accommodation, drugs, gifts or affection, as a result of them performing sexual activities, or having others perform sexual activities on them. It could take the form of grooming of children, e.g. to take part in sexual activities or to post sexual images of themselves on the internet or the act of FGM (female genital mutilation).

 Neglect: the persistent failure to meet a child’s basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child’s health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy, for example, as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to: provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment);

protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger; ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers); or ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child’s basic emotional needs.

6.2 Depending on the age and capacity of the child, staff should be aware of possible self-neglect, e.g. where a child may not be following medical guidance or taking medication as prescribed. Where this is this the case this should be raised as a safeguarding concern.

6.3 Types of Adult Abuse:

Physical: being pushed, shaken, pinched, hit, held down, locked in a room, restrained inappropriately, or knowingly giving an adult too much or not enough medication.

Sexual: an adult being made to take part in sexual activity when they do not, or cannot, consent to this. It includes rape, indecent exposure, inappropriate looking or touching, or sexual activity where the other person is in a position of power or authority.

Financial: misusing or stealing an adult’s money or belongings, fraud, postal or internet scams tricking adults out of money, or pressuring an adult into making decisions about their financial affairs, including decisions involving wills and property.

Neglect: not meeting an adult’s physical, medical or emotional needs, either deliberately, or by failing to understand these. It includes ignoring an adult’s needs, or not providing them with essential things to meet their needs, such as medication, food, water, shelter and warmth.

Self-neglect: being unable, or unwilling, to care for their own essential needs, including their health or surroundings (for example, their home may be infested by rats or very unclean, or there may be a fire risk due to their obsessive hoarding).

Psychological or emotional: being shouted at, ridiculed or bullied, threatened, humiliated, blamed for something they haven’t done, or controlled by intimidation or fear. It includes harassment, verbal abuse, cyber-bullying (bullying which takes place online or through a mobile phone) and isolation.

Discriminatory: forms of harassment, ill-treatment, threats or insults because of an adult’s race, age, culture, gender, gender identity, religion, sexuality, physical or learning disability, or mental-health needs. Discriminatory abuse can also be called ‘hate crime’.

Modern slavery: an adult being forced to work for little or no pay (including in the sex trade), being held against their will, tortured, abused or treated badly by others.

Domestic violence: psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional abuse by someone who is a family member or is, or has been, in a close relationship with the adult being abused. This may be a one-off incident or a pattern of incidents or threats, violence, controlling or coercive behaviour. It also includes so called ‘honour’ based violence, being forced to marry or undergo genital mutilation.

Organisational: neglect and providing poor care in a care setting such as a hospital or care home, or in an adult’s own home. This may be a one-off incident, repeated

incidents or on-going ill-treatment. It could be due to neglect or poor care because of the arrangements, processes and practices in an organisation.

**7 Recognition – what to look for**

7.1 Staff members should refer to the detailed information about the categories of abuse and risk indicators in the https://sussexchildprotection.procedures.org.uk/page/contents for further guidance. And https://www.eastsussexsab.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Sussex-Safeguarding-Adults-Policy-and-Procedures-29-May.pdf

7.2 In an abusive relationship, the child may:

* appear frightened of their parent(s)
* act in a way that is inappropriate to their age and development, although full account needs to be taken of different patterns of development and different ethnic groups
* however, they may also not exhibit any signs of stress/fear

7.3 In an abusive relationship, the parent or carer may:

* persistently avoid child health services and treatment of the child's illnesses
* have unrealistic expectations of the child
* frequently complain about or to the child and fail to provide attention or praise
* be absent
* be misusing substances
* persistently refuse to allow access on home visits by professionals
* be involved in domestic violence and abuse
* be socially isolated

7.4 Serious case reviews, now known as safeguarding practice reviews, have found that parental substance misuse, domestic abuse and mental health problems, if they coexist in a family could mean significant risks to children. Problems can be compounded by poverty; frequent house moves or eviction.

# **8 Child protection and safeguarding procedure**

8.1 FSN has developed a structured procedure in line with Pan-Sussex Child Protection and Safeguarding Procedures, EYFS Statutory requirements and Working Together to Safeguarding Children 2018, which will be followed by all members of the FSN community in cases where there are welfare or safeguarding concerns. Also the Sussex SAB Procedures and Making Safeguarding Personal protocols for keeping Adults at risk safe from harm.

8.2 In line with the procedures and the Continuum of Need the setting will identify the level of need and take appropriate action, the Children’s Social Care Single Point of Advice (SPoA) will be contacted as soon as there is a significant concern, or where level 3 support is required, or where level 2 is identified the setting will discuss with the family and health visitor. Continuum of Need <https://new.eastsussex.gov.uk/children-families/professional-resources/continuum-of-need/levels-indicators>

8.3 FSN has procedures for recording the details of all staff, children and visitors to the setting and take security steps to ensure that we have control over who comes into the setting so that no unauthorised person has unsupervised access to the children. All visitors/ contractors will be supervised whilst on the premises, especially when in the areas the children use.

8.4 FSN will ensure that all parents and carers are aware of the responsibilities of staff members to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and act in the best interests of children by publishing the policy and procedures on our website and by referring to them in our introductory nursery materials.

# **9 The management of safeguarding**

9.1 FSN will ensure that the DSL is kept informed of any incident of physical intervention with a child and will be aware of behaviour plans for specific children.

9.2 FSN will ensure that the DSL is kept informed of attendance patterns, and where there are concerns for individual children the response to this will be considered within the context of safeguarding.

9.3 FSN will ensure that the DSL is kept informed of arrangements for first aid and children with medical conditions and is alerted where a concern arises. For example, an error with the administering of medicines or intervention; repeated medical appointments being missed; guidance or treatments not being followed by the parents.

9.4 Systems are in place to ensure that hate incidents, e.g. racist, homophobic, transphobic gender or disability-based bullying, are reported, recorded and considered under safeguarding arrangements by the DSL. **Equality and Diversity Policy (FSN 012)**

9.5 Under the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 FSN has 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. FSN has a Prevent Duty and Radicalisation policy (007.2) in place. Please refer to this for specific details.

# **10 Reporting concerns and record keeping**

10.1 All safeguarding and welfare concerns, discussions and decisions made will be recorded directly on the My Concern Safeguarding reporting platform in line with the ESSCP Keeping Records of Child Protection and Welfare Concerns Guidance. [record-keeping-guidance-september-2022.docx (live.com)](https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fczone.eastsussex.gov.uk%2Fmedia%2F3bwnhho4%2Frecord-keeping-guidance-september-2022.docx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK)

Alternatively staff will record issues relating to children or adult concerns using  **Conversation Meeting Record form (007.A)** which can then be uploaded onto the MyConcerns Safeguarding platform.

Further information may be required to support any safeguarding concerns and may include;

**Statement of Referral FSN.007.I**

**Body Map FSN.007.K**

**Distinguishing Facts from Opinion** **FSN.007.E**

10.2 The DSL will ensure that child protection files are triaged and updated as appropriate.

10.3 Records will include:

• a clear and comprehensive summary of the concern

• details of how the concern was followed up and resolved

• a note of any action taken, decisions reached and the outcome

10.4 The DSL will ensure that files are only accessed by those who need to see them and where files or content are shared, this will happen in line with information sharing advice and guidance.

10.5 FSN will continue to support any children leaving the setting about whom there have been concerns by ensuring that all appropriate information, including welfare and safeguarding concerns, is forwarded electronically to the child’s new setting/ school as a matter of priority, and within 5 working days.

10.6 When a child is due to transfer to another setting the DSL will consider if it would be appropriate to share any information with the new school or setting in advance of the child leaving. For example, information that would allow the new school or setting to have support in place for when the child arrives e.g. a child who has or has had a social worker involved.

10.7 When a new child accesses a FSN service and there is a record of safeguarding or welfare concerns, we will ensure that this information is shared appropriately with the DSL and other relevant staff.

10.8 When considering a referral for adult safeguarding, the Making Safeguarding Personal approach must be considered to ensure that adults are involved in the decision-making. This approach includes:

* Conversations – with the adult involved
* A flexible approach – to explore choices and responses
* Keeping the adult informed – through regular discussions
* Undertaking a review – after the event
* Mental capacity

# **11 Safer workforce and managing allegations against staff, volunteers, or household members**

11.1 FSN has robust safer recruitment procedures to help prevent unsuitable people from working with children. Please see Recruitment Policy for further details. **(FSN 007)**

11.2 All individuals living in or working in any capacity with FSN will be subjected to safeguarding checks in line with the EYFS statutory requirements and Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018.

11.3 FSN will ensure that any agencies and third parties supplying staff provide us with written reassurance that they have made the appropriate level of safeguarding checks on individuals working in our setting. FSN will also ensure that any agency worker presenting for work is the same person on whom the checks have been made. In addition, suitable checks are obtained for regular visitors or volunteers.

11.4 Every job description and person specification will have a clear statement about the safeguarding responsibilities of the post holder.

11.5 FSN will ensure that at least one member of every interview panel has completed safer recruitment training.

11.6 We have a procedure in place to handle allegations against members of staff and volunteers in line with EYFS Statutory requirements and Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018. We follow the ‘Managing allegations/concerns about individuals who work or volunteer with children flowchart guidance’ **Managing allegations flow chart FSN007C,**

**Managing allegations flow chart guidance FSN007D** See also **Allegations Record Form FSN007B.**

# **12 Staff induction, training, and development**

12.1 All new members of staff will be given an induction which includes the following:

* issue and explain the safeguarding and child protection policy
* issue and explain the behaviour policy
* issue and explain the staff behaviour policy/code of conduct
* issue and explain the policy/guidance which includes the safeguarding response to children who go missing
* explain the role of the DSL and share the identities of the DSL and all DDSLs
* child protection and safeguarding training (including online safety)
* all new members of staff are expected to read the above-mentioned documents and to sign an acknowledgement of this
* Annex A and Annex B of Keeping Children Safe in Education, September 2021 is kept with the safeguarding policy for reference alongside the policy.

12.2 The safeguarding induction and ongoing safeguarding training of staff will include the following key aspects:

* staff understand the difference between a safeguarding concern and a child in immediate danger or at risk of significant harm
* staff are advised to maintain an attitude of ‘it could happen here’ where safeguarding is concerned
* when concerned about the welfare of a child, staff should always act in the best interests of the child
* staff understand that children’s poor behaviour may be a sign that they are suffering harm or that they have been traumatised by abuse
* staff understand that children who have a social worker may be educationally disadvantaged and face barriers to attendance, learning, behaviour, and positive mental health and that these barriers may persist even when the social care intervention ceases
* staff understand that mental health issues for children may be an indicator of harm or abuse, or where it is known that a child has suffered harm or abuse this may impact on their mental health, behaviour, and education
* staff understand that safeguarding incidents and/or behaviours can be associated with factors outside of FSN services and/or can occur between children outside of these environments. All staff, but especially the DSL (and deputies), should consider whether children are at risk of abuse or exploitation in situations outside their families. Children can be vulnerable to multiple harms including (but not limited to) sexual exploitation and criminal exploitation, sexual abuse, and county lines
* staff understand that technology is a significant component in many safeguarding and wellbeing issues. Children are at risk of abuse online as well as face to face. In many cases abuse will take place concurrently via online channels and in daily life
* staff to be aware that children can abuse other children (often referred to as peer on peer abuse) and that it can happen both inside and outside of school and online
* staff know how best to respond to a child who makes a disclosure of abuse or harm
* if staff are unsure or have any concerns about a child’s welfare, they should always speak to the DSL or deputy DSL immediately
* staff are informed of what to record, how to record and where to find welfare concern forms
* staff should not assume a colleague, or another professional will act
* the DSL or a deputy should always be available to discuss safeguarding concerns. If in exceptional circumstances, the DSL (or deputy) is not available, this should not delay appropriate action being taken. Staff should consider speaking to a member of the senior management team and/or take advice from SPoA. In these circumstances, any action taken should be shared with the DSL (or deputy) as soon as is practically possible.
* staff should be aware that there will be opportunities to reference, reinforce or develop aspects of the safeguarding agenda across the early years curriculum e.g. online safety, positive relationships, challenging prejudice and critical thinking.

12.3 The DSL will undergo updated safeguarding and child protection training every two years. In addition to this their knowledge and skills will be updated regularly, and at least annually, to keep up with developments relevant to the role.

12.4 All staff members of the setting will receive appropriate safeguarding and child protection training which is regularly updated at least annually by taking the East Sussex safeguarding children and young people eLearning. Staff working with adults will undertake Adult Safeguarding training and all staff undertake Prevent Duty, FGM and Modern Day Slavery Training

12.5 The DSL will provide briefings to the setting on any changes to safeguarding and child protection legislation and procedures and relevant learning from local and national serious case reviews as required. Safeguarding should be on the agenda for every staff meeting.

12.6 FSN will ensure that staff members provided by other agencies and third parties, e.g. dance tutor, have received appropriate safeguarding and child protection training commensurate with their roles before starting work.

12.7 On the first occasion which staff members provided by other agencies and third parties come to FSN to work, they will be provided with details of the safeguarding arrangements, which will include identifying the DSL and the process for reporting welfare concerns.

12.8 FSN will maintain accurate records of staff induction and training.

# **13 Confidentiality, consent and information sharing**

13.1 FSN recognises that all matters relating to safeguarding and child protection are confidential.

13.2 The project manager or the DSL will disclose any information about a child to other members of staff on a need-to-know basis, and in the best interests of the child.

13.3 All staff members, volunteers or students are aware that they cannot promise a child to keep secrets which might compromise the child’s safety or wellbeing.

13.4 All staff members have a professional responsibility to share information with other agencies in order to safeguard children.

13.5 All FSN staff members, who have contact with children, will be given appropriate training to understand the purpose of information sharing in order to safeguard and promote children’s welfare.

13.6 The DSL will ensure that staff members are aware of what they can and should do under the law, including how to obtain consent to share information and when information can be shared without consent.

# **14 Inter-agency working**

14.1 FSN will develop and promote effective working relationships with other agencies, including agencies providing early help services to children, the police and Children’s Social Care.

14.2 FSN will ensure that relevant staff members participate in multi-agency meetings and forums, including child protection conferences and core groups meetings.

14.3 FSN will participate in safeguarding practice reviews (previously known as serious case reviews), other reviews and file audits as and when required to do so by the ESSCP. We will ensure that we have a clear process for gathering the evidence required for reviews and audits, embedding recommendations into practice and completing required actions within agreed timescales.

# 15 **Contractors, service and activity providers and student placement providers**

15.1 FSN will ensure that contractors and providers are aware of our safeguarding and child protection policy and procedures. We will require that employees and volunteers provided by these organisations use our procedure to report concerns.

15.2 FSN will seek written notification that employees and volunteers provided by these organisations and working with our children have been subjected to the appropriate level of safeguarding check in line with Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018. If assurance is not obtained, permission to work with our children or use our premises may be refused.

15.3 When we commission services from other organisations, we will ensure that compliance with our policy and procedures is a contractual requirement.

# **16 Whistle blowing and complaints**

16.1 FSN recognises that children cannot be expected to raise concerns in an environment where staff members fail to do so.

16.2 FSN will ensure that all staff members, volunteers, and students are aware of their duty to raise concerns about the management of safeguarding and child protection, which may include the attitude or actions of colleagues (including low level concerns). If there is a concern they will speak with the DSL, setting leader, the chair of the trustee’s and with the

Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO). Should staff not feel able to raise concerns they can call the NSPCC Whistleblowing Advice helpline on 0800 028 0285.

16.3 FSN has a clear reporting procedure for children, parents, and other people to report concerns or complaints, including abusive or poor practice. This is outlined in our Complaints Policy **(FSN 008)**

# **17 Site security**

17.1 FSN sites are secure to reduce the risk of unauthorised access/egress. Where the site is shared with other service users, we always ensure that appropriate arrangements are in place to keep children safe.

17.2 All staff members have a responsibility to ensure our buildings and grounds are secure and for reporting concerns that may come to light.

17.3 We check the identity of all visitors and volunteers coming into the setting. Visitors are expected to sign in and out in the visitors’ log. Any individual who is not known or identifiable will be challenged for clarification and reassurance.

17.4 The setting will not accept the behaviour of any individual, parent or anyone else, that threatens our security or leads others, child or adult, to feel unsafe. Such behaviour will be treated as a serious concern and may result in a decision to refuse the person access to the site.

# **18 Quality Assurance**

FSN’s settings (see below) are registered with **Ofsted Early Years Register and is required to meet the Requirements of the Early Years Foundation Stage Statutory Guidance 2017. These registers clearly state the minimum standards that must be met by law.**

As a consequence, the settings are subject to routine and regular inspection by Ofsted. The most recent Ofsted report is available to view in the setting or online at  [www.ofsted.gov.u](http://www.ofsted.gov.uk/)k.

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|  |  |
| Greenway Nursery | Registration No. EY337266 |
| St. Nick’s Nursery | Registration No. 511215 |
| Silverdale Nursery | Registration No. EY490148 |

18.1 FSN will ensure that systems are in place to monitor the implementation of and compliance with this policy and accompanying procedures. This will include periodic audits of welfare concern and safeguarding files and records by the DSL.

18.2 FSN will complete the management and safeguarding audit relating to the setting’s safeguarding arrangements annually or when management/ trustees change.

 [175-safeguarding-audit.docx (live.com)](https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fczone.eastsussex.gov.uk%2Fmedia%2Fsgdo3zfr%2F175-safeguarding-audit.docx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK)

18.3 FSN will ensure that action is taken to remedy without delay any deficiencies and weaknesses identified in safeguarding and child protection arrangements.

# **19 Policy review**

19.1 This policy and the procedures will be reviewed annually. All other linked policies will be reviewed in line with the policy review cycle.

19.2 The DSL will ensure that staff and parents are made aware of any amendments to policies and procedures.

19.3 Breaches of this policy will be taken very seriously and disciplinary action will ensue for members of staff. The Disciplinary Policy **(FSN.005)** describes this process in more detail.

# **20 Linked policies and procedures**

20.1 Record keeping guidance can be found on Czone:

<https://czone.eastsussex.gov.uk/safeguarding/safeguarding-in-schools-colleges-and-early-years-settings/safeguarding-model-policies-and-guidance/record-keeping-guidance/> (link already included earlier in policy)

20.2 Other model policies can be found on Czone: [Safeguarding model policies and guidance | Czone (eastsussex.gov.uk)](https://czone.eastsussex.gov.uk/safeguarding/policies)

20.3 FSN has the following polices to support our safeguarding policy:

* Safeguarding, including allegations against staff and mobile phones **(FSN 007)**
* Whistle Blowing **(PER 017)**
* E-Safety **(FSN 015d)**
* Concerns and complaints, including how to contact Ofsted **(FSN 008)**
* Missing child **(FSN 006J)**
* Failure to collect a child **(FSN 006C)**
* Administering medicines **(FSN 014R)**
* Ill or infectious children / Infection control **(FSN 006T)**
* Emergency evacuation **(FSN 014F)**
* Lockdown Procedure **(FSN 014F)**
* Privacy Notice **(FSN 011)**
* Photographs and digital images **(FSN 018)**
* Equality of opportunities **(FSN 012)**
* Supporting children with learning difficulties and disabilities (ensure SENCO is named) **(FSN 006G)**
* Recruitment, vetting, induction, supervision and appraisal **(PER 001, PER 013)**
* Behaviour Management **(FSN 006A)**
* Confidentiality and secure data in transit (this could also include social networking and e-safety) **(FSN 009)**
* Drugs and alcohol, and medication that may impair ability to look after children **(PER 003ii)**
* Healthy eating **(FSN 014j h)**
* Health and safety, including risk assessment **(FSN 014 & FSN 014Q)**
* Smoking **(PER002)**
* Communicating with parents, including information about delivery of the EYFS **(FSN 006M)**
* Settling In/Induction Plan for New Children **(FSN.006P)**
* Key Working **(FSN.006H)**