## Childminders Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy and Procedures

[Insert Childminders/setting name]

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| --- | --- |
| Date of last review |  |
| Signature of registered provider |  |

Contacts

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| --- | --- |
| Family Front Door (Children’s Social Care in Worcestershire) | **01905 822666** Weekdays 9.00 to 5.00pm (4.30 Fridays)  **01905 768020** (evenings and weekends) |
| Police | Call **999** in an emergency, e.g. when a crime is in progress, when there is danger to life or when violence is being used or threatened.  For less urgent issues call local police on **101**. |
| Ofsted | 0300 123 1231 |
| Childminding agency (if have one) |  |
| Worcestershire County Council Early Years Team | 01905 844048  [eycc@worcestershire.gov.uk](mailto:eycc@worcestershire.gov.uk) |
| Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) | 01905 846221 (or via the FFD [make an online referral to LADO](https://lcsportal.worcschildrenfirst.org.uk/web/portal/pages/lado)) |
| Related policies [delete/add as appropriate]  Make sure you use accurate names relating to your policies. [Examples below] | |
| * Safer Recruitment and suitability of people (if employing assistants) * Health & Safety Policy * Safer Sleeping * Behaviour policy * Attendance policy * Food and nutrition policy * Supporting families offer * Complaints Policy and Procedure | |

Introduction

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

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

* providing help and support to meet the needs of children as soon as problems emerge
* protecting children from maltreatment, whether that is within or outside the home, including online
* preventing the 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 all children to have the best outcomes.

*(Keeping Children Safe in Education 2025*)

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

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

[The Children Act 1989 (opens in new window)](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1989/41/contents)

[The Education Act 2002 (opens in new window)](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2002/32/contents)

[The Sexual Offences Act 2003 (opens in new window)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/42/part/1/crossheading/abuse-of-position-of-trust)

[The FGM Act 2003 (opens in new window)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/31/contents)

[The Children Act 2004 (opens in new window)](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/31/contents)

[The Childcare Act (2006) (opens in new window)](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/21/contents)

[Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act (2006) (opens in new window)](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/47/contents)

[The Childcare (Disqualification) Regulations (2009) (opens in new window)](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/1547/contents)

[The Prevent duty 2023](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65e5a5bd3f69457ff1035fe2/14.258_HO_Prevent+Duty+Guidance_v5d_Final_Web_1_.pdf)

[Children and Social Work Act (2017) (opens in new window)](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2017/16/contents/enacted)

[Early years foundation stage (EYFS) statutory framework - GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/early-years-foundation-stage-framework--2)

[Early years inspection handbook - GOV.UK (opens in new window))](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/early-years-inspection-handbook-eif/early-years-inspection-handbook-for-ofsted-registered-provision-for-september-2023)

[Keeping children safe in education 2025](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/68add931969253904d155860/Keeping_children_safe_in_education_from_1_September_2025.pdf) (opens in new window)

[Safeguarding children and protecting professionals in early years settings: online safety guidance for practitioners (opens in new window)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-children-and-protecting-professionals-in-early-years-settings-online-safety-considerations/safeguarding-children-and-protecting-professionals-in-early-years-settings-online-safety-guidance-for-practitioners)

[Neglect toolkit 2024](https://www.safeguardingworcestershire.org.uk/learning-development/training-c/training-resources-documents/)

[Content and publishing guidance for government (opens in new window)](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/content-and-publishing-guidance-for-government)

**[Please check links regularly]**

Roles and responsibilities

**Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility. As a childminder and registered person, I will:**

* Take all necessary steps to keep children safe and well
* Promote good health
* Manage behaviour
* Be alert to any issues for concern in the child's life at home or elsewhere
* Implement and maintain policies and procedures which support the safeguarding of children as required by the EYFS
* Keep appropriate records
* Promote online safety in both my childminders setting and children’s homes.

**In addition, I will:**

Have regard to the government's statutory guidance ‘Working Together to Safeguard Children 2024’ and to the ‘Prevent duty guidance for England and Wales 2023.

Implement the requirements of the [Early Years Foundation Stage (2025).](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/6874e14383d39f474eb7d373/Early_years_foundation_stage_statutory_framework_for_childminders_.pdf)

Create a culture of vigilance where children’s welfare is promoted and where appropriate and timely action is taken when necessary to safeguard children.

[If you have assistants]

Ensure safer recruitment processes are in place and followed in order to create a safe environment for all children (EYFS 2025).

Ensure all practitioners are supported and confident to implement the settings Safeguarding policy consistently and effectively. Safeguarding training undertaken is in line with the criteria set out in Annex C (EYFS).

**In relation to children’s safety and well-being I will:**

* Make specific arrangements for children’s safety and wellbeing, including

the requirements for first aid, policies and procedures for responding to children who are ill or infectious and those for administering medicines.

* Work with parents to deliver the recommendations from the early years Food and nutrition guidance [Early Years Foundation Stage nutrition guidance](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/6839b752210698b3364e86fc/Early_years_foundation_stage_nutrition_guidance.pdf).
* Develop and deliver a food and nutrition policy which supports safer eating processes.
* Keep a written record of accidents or injuries and first aid treatment and inform parents and/or carers of any accident or injury sustained by the child in a timely manner.
* Have premises that are fit for purpose, are compliant with health and safety legislation and complete appropriate risk assessment.
* Have an evacuation procedure and suitable fire detection and control equipment.
* Have in place plans for emergencies such as lock-down procedures and take all reasonable steps to prevent unauthorised persons entering the premises.
* Ensure I deploy myself and any assistants, so children’s needs are met.
* Only release children into the care of individuals who I have been notified of by the parent and ensure that children do not leave the premises unsupervised.
* Implement an attendance policy, keep and monitor attendance records, and follow up on absences in a timely manner.
* Record the required information about each child, to include name, date of birth, name and address of every parent and/or carer who is known to the provider, information about any other person who has parental responsibility for the child, which parent(s) and/or carer(s) the child normally lives with and emergency contact details for parents and/or carers. Where possible, I will hold more than two emergency contact numbers for each child.
* Ensure any online devices in the setting are suitable and monitored to protect children and professionals, and have regard for the following guidance [Safeguarding children and protecting professionals in early years settings: online safety considerations - GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-children-and-protecting-professionals-in-early-years-settings-online-safety-considerations)
* Ensure children’s privacy is considered and balanced with safeguarding and support needs when changing nappies and toileting.
* Follow safer sleeping practices and ensure all assistants have reviewed NHS safer sleeping guidelines.
* Record the required information about the registered provider and adults in regular contact with children in line with the EYFS Statutory requirements.
* Have a complaints procedure and records.
* Notify local child protection agencies and Ofsted of any serious accident, illness or injury to, or death of, any child while in their care, and of the action taken.
* Notify Ofsted of any changes e.g. a new manager, the address of the premises, the name or address of the provider, any proposal to change the hours during which childcare is provided, or any other significant event [Childcare: significant events to notify Ofsted about - GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/childcare-significant-events-to-notify-ofsted-about)

**As the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) I will:**

* Take lead responsibility for safeguarding children in my setting.
* Attend a DSL training course bi-annually which enables me to identify, understanding and respond appropriately to signs of possible abuse and neglect.
* Continue to build my knowledge so I am able to fulfill the role as DSL effectively.
* Liaise with local statutory children's services agencies
* Provide support, advice and guidance to any assistants, on any specific safeguarding issues as required
* Share child protection information with the DSL of any receiving setting or school when children leave the setting.

Use of technology

I use an electronic assessment system [insert name/delete as appropriate]. I complete records while on site using the devices provided by the setting. I use my mobile phone for outings, but other adults are not permitted to use their own devices in the setting [Delete as appropriate: except in areas where there are no children present]. This includes all devices with cameras.

Safeguarding as part of the curriculum

I support children’s personal, social and emotional development, and as part of this I teach children how to keep themselves and others safe. For example, I teach children independence, self-care and confidence, and I ensure that children understand personal boundaries and acceptable behaviour towards others and themselves. More specifically I support children in understanding healthy and positive relationships and issues of privacy and respect.

As part of the curriculum, I teach children how to use technology safely. I check apps, websites and search results before using them with children. Children are supervised when accessing the internet.

Special education needs and disabilities

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

Recognising abuse and neglect

I recognise that there are many factors which contribute to a child’s well-being, and their development, including the parenting capacity of carers and the family home environment, and I am in a unique position to observe any changes in a child’s behaviour or appearance which might suggest that they are in need of support or at risk of harm.

I understand that abuse and neglect are forms of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm, or by failing to act to prevent harm which in itself harms a child. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting, by those known to them or more rarely by a stranger, for example via the internet. They may be abused by an adult or adults, or another child or children. When the abuser is a child, it is important to remember that they may also be at risk and these concerns should be raised with the appropriate agencies too.

Physical abuse

Physical abuse is defined as deliberately hurting a child causing physical harm and may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating, or otherwise causing any method of non-accidental injury to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when someone fabricates the symptoms of or can be where someone deliberately induces illness in a child.

Emotional abuse

### Emotional abuse is any type of abuse that involves the continual emotional mistreatment of a child. It's sometimes called psychological abuse. Emotional abuse can involve deliberately trying to scare, humiliate, isolate or ignore a child. It can include scapegoating, pushing a child too hard and not recognizing their limitations, exposing a child to upsetting events or situations. Failing to promote a child’s social development, being absent, and/or not showing any emotions in interactions with a child can also constitute emotional abuse.

### Emotional abuse is often a part of other kinds of abuse, which means it can be difficult to spot the signs or tell the difference, though it can also happen on its own.

Sexual abuse

Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities. Activities may involve 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. It may also include non-contact, 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 (including online).

Neglect

Neglect is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to:

* Provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment)
* Protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger
* Ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate caregivers), or
* Ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment
* Neglect may also include unresponsiveness to a child's basic emotional needs.

Domestic abuse

Domestic abuse/violence refers to any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality.

Domestic abuse can encompass, but is not limited to, the following types of abuse:

**• psychological • physical • sexual • financial • emotional**.

I recognise exposure to domestic abuse can have a serious, long-lasting effect on children and young people and I am aware of support systems to support families experiencing domestic violence:

**Operation Encompass:** A notification service between the police and early years settings to inform of any domestic abuse incidents in the home.

**MARAC (multi agency risk assessment conference):** Information relating to children who are victims of domestic abuse will be shared with representatives from the local authority (WCF early years team) who will share the voice of the child at MARAC, this information is confidential and supports keeping children safe.

Being Alert

I am alert to possible signs of possible abuse and neglect, for example:

* Bruising on parts of the body which do not usually get bruised accidentally, e.g. around the eyes, behind the ears, back of the legs, stomach, chest, cheek and mouth (especially in a young baby), etc
* Any bruising or injury to a very young, immobile baby
* Burns, scald or bite marks
* Any injuries or swellings, which do not have a plausible explanation
* Bruising or soreness to the genital area
* Faltering growth, weight loss and slow development
* Unusual lethargy
* Any sudden uncharacteristic change in behaviour, e.g. child becomes either very aggressive or withdrawn
* A child whose play and language indicates a sexual knowledge beyond his/her years
* A child who flinches away from sudden movement
* A child who gives over rehearsed answers to explain how his/her injuries were caused
* An accumulation of a number of minor injuries and/or concerns
* A child whose attendance is erratic, or suddenly ceases, without any contact from the family
* A parent’s behaviour or presentation, e.g. evidence of possible alcohol or drug misuse, mental health difficulties, or domestic violence
* Arrangements for the collection of the child give rise to concern
* Hunger/thirst at the start of the day
* Lack of attention to child’s basic hygiene needs
* A child who discloses something which may indicate he/she is being abused.

I recognise this list is by no means exhaustive and a ‘cluster’ of these signs (which may occur simultaneously or overtime) would increase my concern. I also remain alert and will respond appropriately to contextualised safeguarding, responding to children’s experiences of significant harm beyond their family and home.

Children and the court system

Children are sometimes required to give evidence in criminal courts, either for crimes committed against them or for crimes they have witnessed.

Children missing from education

Children below statutory school age are not required to attend a setting regularly if at all, but once registered most do attend regularly and most parents will let the setting know if they are not going to be present. Therefore, I give consideration to children not attending and seek to assure myself that the child’s absence is not a cause for concern as per my attendance policy.

Children with family members in prison

These children are at risk of poor outcomes including poverty, stigma, isolation and poor mental health.

Child Exploitation

Child exploitation occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18. This may be child sexual exploitation, which does not always involve physical contact, it can also occur through the use of technology and can still be abuse even if the sexual activity appears consensual. It could also be child criminal exploitation, e.g. ‘county lines’, which is a geographically widespread form of harm involving drug networks or gangs, who groom and exploit children and young people to carry drugs and money from urban areas to suburban and rural areas, market and seaside towns. Exploitation may also involve modern slavery and trafficking, which is not always from country to country, sometimes children are trafficked within the local area.

Homelessness

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

Honour-based abuse (HBV)

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

Faith abuse

Children can be at risk of abuse linked to faith or belief, and could be caused by, a belief in witchcraft, spirit or demonic possession, ritual or satanic abuse features; or when practices linked to faith or belief are harmful to a child.

Online safety

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

Child on child abuse (also known as peer-on-peer abuse)

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

Poor mental health

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

Preventing radicalisation

Children are vulnerable to extremist ideology and radicalisation. Similar to protecting children from other forms of harms and abuse, protecting children from this risk is a part of a setting’s safeguarding approach. As with other safeguarding risks, I am alert to changes in children’s behaviour which could indicate that they may be in need of help or protection. I have completed training on Prevent and teach British values through everyday interactions and routines.

Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children

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

Procedures for responding to concerns

Any adult working in the setting who is concerned about a child or who identifies that a child or family may need extra help and support, can discuss this with me.

I also recognise my shared responsibility to refer any concerns where another childminder does not continually meet the requirements of their registration.

Emerging concerns

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

Responding to disclosure

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

**If a child makes a disclosure I will:**

* Contain my reaction as far as possible – try not to express shock or disbelief.
* Listen to the child, accept what they say and communicate to them that I accept it.
* Not make any promises to the child about not passing on the information – the child needs to know that someone who will be able to help them will be spoken to.
* Record the information as accurately and quickly as possible, including the timing, setting and those present, as well as what was said.
* Determine the most appropriate course of action.
* Not interrogate the child. I may ask for clarification but will not ask leading questions.

I will use ‘TED’ questions, i.e. Tell, Explain, Describe

'**T**ell me what happened',

'please **e**xplain what you mean when you say ….'

and 'can you **d**escribe the person?' or 'can you **d**escribe the place?'.

Sharingconcerns with parents and carers

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

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

* Sexual abuse is suspected.
* It is considered that discussing the issue with parents may put the child at further risk of significant harm.
* A criminal offence may have been committed.
* Organised abuse is suspected.
* Fabricated illness is suspected.
* An explanation is given by parents/carers which is felt to be inconsistent or unacceptable.

Understanding the child and families need

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

**Level 1:** Represents children with no identified additional needs. Their needs are met through the routine services they receive from early years services, schools and health services, such as the GP or public health nurses, and hospitals, some may also be receiving services from housing and voluntary sector organisations. Most children will successfully develop and thrive at this level of need. These are known as universal services available to all children and young people.

**Level 2:** Represents children with additional presenting needs which can include parenting support, emotional wellbeing, housing, finances, and vulnerabilities in their community known as contextual safeguarding. These extra needs can be met by a universal service providing single agency additional support and/or co-working with one or more partner or voluntary agencies to address the identified additional needs. An offer of early help and support will build on a family's existing strengths and focusing on whole family working to respond to the child's identified needs, safety and wellbeing with a focus on addressing and preventing an escalation of those needs and vulnerabilities.

**Level 3:** Represents children and young people who have complex needs themselves and/ or their family do, which impacts upon their safety, wellbeing and family life adversely. This may include multiple adverse childhood experiences, risk of family breakdown, poor emotional and mental health, inadequate parenting, domestic and/ or substance misuse. They will require several agencies working together with the family in a coordinated way to help the family make changes and improve the family functioning and outcomes for the children.

**Level 4:** Represents children who need statutory and/or specialist interventions including:

◼ Children in need, including those in need of protection.

◼ Children Looked After and privately fostered.

◼ Young people who have committed an offence.

◼ Children with acute mental health needs.

The definition of ‘child in need’ is defined by the Children Act 1989 s17 (10), which provides that a child is to be taken as ‘in need’ if

1. s/he is unlikely to achieve or maintain, or to have the opportunity of achieving or maintaining, a reasonable standard of health or development without the provision for him of services by a local authority . . .; or
2. her/his health or development is likely to be significantly impaired, or further impaired, without the provision for him of such services; or
3. s/he is disabled. You are disabled under the Equality Act 2010 if you have a physical or mental impairment that has a ‘substantial’ and ‘long-term’ negative effect on your ability to do normal daily activities.

For children who may need additional or targeted support I will complete an [Early Help Assessment](https://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/council-services/childrens-social-care/early-help-guidance-professionals/early-help-faqs-and-guidance). I recognise this isn’t a referral form but gives a framework to consider whilst working with a child or family. I will always endeavour to use early help assessment at least levels 3 and 4 recognising I need parental consent to do so.

A child in need of protection is one that is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm. If a child may be at risk of significant harm, I would contact Family Front Door.

Family Front Door

I recognise Family Front Door as the referral point for when professionals and members of the community have concerns about the safety and welfare of children and young people who live in Worcestershire. [please add here any other procedures you may need to be aware of; remembering the statutory duty to provide services for children in need or in need of protection lies with the local authority in the area in which they live].

Where I have concerns about a child, I would contact the Family Front Door on **01905 822666** weekdays 9.00am to 5.00pm (until 4:30pm on a Friday). Or, if the child concern is not immediate use our local authority online form to raise the concern. During out of office hours (5.00pm to 9.00am weekdays and all-day weekends and bank holidays) we would contact the Emergency Duty team on **01905 768020.**

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

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

If I am not in agreement with the Family Front Door about the level of need and appropriate action, I will use the levels of need guidance to support a professional discussion with the decision maker, and if still unsatisfied I would use the WSCP Escalation policy. [Escalation-Policy-Resolution-of-Professional-Concerns.pdf (safeguardingworcestershire.org.uk)](https://www.safeguardingworcestershire.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Escalation-Policy-Resolution-of-Professional-Concerns.pdf)

In the meantime, I would continue to observe the child and support them and their family and if necessary, would make another referral.

Open cases

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

Supporting children

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

As part of my support, I am aware of how adverse childhood experiences (ACES) can impact a child’s overall development.

**I will endeavour to support all children by:**

* Encouraging self-esteem and self-assertiveness.
* Promoting respectful relationships.
* Sensitively challenge bullying and humiliating behaviour.
* Promoting a positive, supportive and secure environment.
* Being good role models.
* Remembering that every behaviour has a reason and explore this with sensitivity.
* Using consistent rules and boundaries.
* Helping children to understand they are not to blame for any abuse that has occurred.
* Liaising with other agencies that support the child such as Children’s Social Care and Early Help providers.
* Notifying the Family Front Door immediately where there is a significant concern, and the child could be at risk of significant harm.
* Providing continued support to a child whom there have been concerns if they leave the setting. We will ensure that appropriate information is forwarded under confidential cover to their new setting. A copy of records (which may potentially be required as evidence in the future), will be retained until the child has reached the age of 25 years.

Positive physical intervention

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

I recognise that touch is appropriate in the context of working with children however I am clear about professional boundaries.

Record Keeping and Documenting concerns

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

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

[Childminders using electronic systems will need to amend the following sections].

An individual file chronology is used as a summary of incidents, concerns and actions, to support monitoring.

[Amend as appropriate: I use a chronology for each child in the setting to support early identification of needs.

Safety and welfare concerns forms are used to record specific concerns.

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

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

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

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

**An individual child protection file includes**:

* Front sheet
* Individual chronology
* All safety and welfare concern forms relating to the child
* Any notes initially recorded
* Records of discussions, telephone calls and meetings (with colleagues, other agencies or services, parents and children/young people)
* Professional consultations
* Letters sent and received
* Referral forms
* Minutes/notes of meetings (copies for each child as appropriate)
* Formal plans linked to the child (e.g. Child Protection Plan).

**Security, storage, and retention of records**

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

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

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

**Transfer of child protection records at transition**

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

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

**Children in more than one setting**

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

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

**Children subject to a Child Protection (CP) plan**

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

**Receiving establishment unknown**

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

Building a safer workforce

Recruiting [for childminders that employ assistants delete as necessary]

I check the suitability and obtain an enhanced criminal record records disclosure for anyone working directly with children [Delete as appropriate: or living on the premises.]

I keep a record of the date and the serial number of the DBS certificate.

Applicants are asked to complete an application form, and I obtain two employer’s references, including the most recent employer and in line with the requirements of the EYFS 2025.

Assistants do not take up a post until checks are completed to a satisfactorily level.

I am aware of the importance of safer recruitment and have sought advice on this. This is also covered in my DSL training course which I complete bi-annually.

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

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

Induction, training and continued supervision

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

* An understanding of the settings safeguarding policies and procedure.
* How to define and identify possible signs of harm, abuse and neglect.
* What to do if concerns arise including whistle blowing procedures.
* What to do if concerned about the behaviour or conduct of another adult (contact LADO).
* Behaviour management.
* Staff conduct and expectations.
* How and when mobile phones and technology can be used in the setting.
* Appropriate training and support for children whilst they are sleeping.
* Appropriate training and support to ensure safer eating as per the new EYFS requirements

All assistants complete level 2 safeguarding training at least every two years.

I the DSL complete designated safeguarding training and attend regular safeguarding update/forum meetings at least annually.

Safeguarding is always discussed, and all assistants are provided with updates at least twice annually.

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

Disqualification

Assistants are required to disclose any convictions, cautions, court orders or reprimands and warnings which might affect their suitability to work with children, whether these occur prior to, or during, their employment at the setting. They are asked to confirm this at each supervision meeting. Assistants are also requested to inform me if they live in the same household as anyone else who might be disqualified.

If I or anyone in my household receives any convictions, cautions, court orders, reprimands and warnings, which might affect my suitability to work with children, I would inform Ofsted or my childminding agency. They may elect to suspend my registration pending an investigation.

Whistleblowing

If assistants have concerns about poor or unsafe practice, they know to report this to myself immediately, however where an assistant or other adult feels unable to raise an issue, or feels that their genuine concerns are not being addressed, they should use the other channels open to them:

### NSPCC whistleblowing advice line is available. Staff can call 0800 0280285 – 08:00 to 20:00, Monday to Friday and 09:00 to 18:00 at weekends.

### The email address is: [help@nspcc.org.uk](mailto:help@nspcc.org.uk).

### Alternatively, staff can write to: National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC), Weston House, 42 Curtain Road, London EC2A 3NH

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

Allegations against someone working [or living] on the premises

(LADO referral)

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

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

If a complaint (from a parent, child, assistant, member of the public, etc) includes an allegation of abuse, whether made verbally or in writing, the incident would be noted in the record of complaints, with limited detail in order to ensure confidentiality. I would then contact LADO **01905 846221**

**I will not investigate an allegation of abuse or discuss with the person involved and I will follow the advice of LADO.**

I will inform Ofsted/and/or childminding agency of any allegations of serious harm or abuse whether the allegations relate to harm or abuse committed on the premises or elsewhere.

* Confirmation of the allegation in writing would be sought from the person making the allegation, but action would not be delayed whilst awaiting written confirmation.
* The recipient of the allegation would immediately inform myself and I would ensure that the concern is shared immediately with the LADO or failing this the Family Front Door.
* If the allegation is against myself, I will contact LADO and then inform Ofsted/childminder agency in the normal way. However assistants can also do this themselves if they want to.
* A note would be made of any actions advised by the LADO or by Ofsted/childminder agency and of the date and time they are implemented.
* If the allegation is about an assistant, I would conduct a risk assessment to determine whether the assistant should be suspended.
* Parents/carers would be informed unless to do so could put the child in further danger.

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

In all cases where an allegation against an assistant is made, I would review all policies and procedures, and address identified training/supervision needs.

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

I have completed training on managing allegations.

I am aware of the importance of managing allegations effectively and will always seek advice from the LADO. This topic is also covered in the DSL training I complete bi-annually.

Policy review

This policy will be reviewed annually or when an incident occurs or there are new local or national policies and procedures. The review process will include all those working in my setting.