

Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy

Contents of Policy

- Introduction
- The aims of the policy
- Staff roles and responsibilities
- Role of the DSL
- Definition
- Categories and signs of abuse
- Procedures for safeguarding children including.
 - The Surrey "Effective Family Resilience" model of practice and Documentation March 2019.
 - Logging and referring concerns/disclosures
 - Bruising on immobile babies/children
 - Important numbers and contacts
 - Nappy changing procedure
 - Emergency Evacuation Procedures
- Staff including.
 - Recruitment procedure
 - Suitability of Staff
 - Induction
 - Code of Conduct
 - Staff training and development
 - Ratios and qualifications
 - Allegations against a staff member
 - Whistleblowing
 - Social networking policy
 - Mobile phones, cameras and recording devices
- Confidentiality
- Children arrivals and departures
- E-Safety

Introduction

At Bell House Nursery we aim to provide support for families with the right support, at the right time, by the right service. We have an environment in which children and young people will feel safe, secure, cared for, and listened to. The purpose of this policy is to provide the staff and parents/carers of Bell House Nursery with guidelines and support about child abuse and how they can act to assist in the safeguarding of children and young people in the setting. The policy aims to ensure that all members of staff are informed about child abuse, the forms that it can take, signs and symptoms of possible abuse and the steps they can take in recognising and preventing child abuse. We work together to safeguard children alongside the Children's Single Point of Access

Team (C-SPA) and other agencies and adhere to the Effective Family Resilience and levels of need document set out in Dec 2020.

The aims of this policy are:

- To support the child's development in ways that will foster security, confidence, and independence.
- To provide an environment in which children feel safe, secure, valued, and respected, and feel confident, and know how to approach adults if they are in difficulties, believing they will be effectively listened to.
- To raise the awareness of all staff of the need to safeguard children and of their responsibilities in identifying and reporting possible cases of abuse.
- To provide a systematic means of monitoring children known or thought to be at risk of harm, and ensure we, the nursery, contribute to assessments of need and support packages for those children.
- To emphasise the need for good levels of communication between all members of staff.
- To develop a structured procedure within the nursery which will be followed by all members of staff in cases of suspected abuse.
- To develop and promote effective working relationships with other agencies, especially the Police and Social Care.
- To ensure that all staff working within our nursery, who have substantial access to children have been checked as to their suitability, including verification of their identity, childcare qualifications, and a satisfactory Disclosure (according to guidance).

We will do this by:

- Valuing them, listening to, and respecting them.
- Ensuring that all staff follow our safeguarding guidelines through our policies and procedures.
- Responding quickly and appropriately to all suspicions or allegations of abuse or issues relating to child welfare.
- Providing parents/carers and children with the opportunity to voice any concerns they may have. (Refer to the Whistle Blowing policy)
- Ensuring that access to confidential information is stored and managed in accordance with national guidance, only DSL, deputy DSL and management to have access to information. Records are kept in the office area.
- When recruiting staff, students, and volunteers, ensure that all necessary checks are made, including enhanced Disclosures from the Disclosure and Barring Service and references from previous employers. **Whilst waiting for DBS checks to arrive, staff would NEVER be left unsupervised with a child.**
- Updating awareness of parents/carers, staff, and volunteers by sharing information about child protection through leaflets, posters etc. and promoting good practice.

- Sharing information and concerns with agencies who need to know and involving parents and children appropriately.
- Providing safeguarding training for all staff working within the setting and to make sure our knowledge of safeguarding is up to date.
- By recording accidents and incidents on relevant sheets, signed by staff and parents/carers. This also includes concerns where a child may have arrived at nursery with an injury, which would be noted and signed, by the staff member and parent on an offsite incident form.

The **responsible people** are aware of the range of statutory requirements and good practice guidance documents that are in place to support the setting in meeting the welfare and safeguarding needs of children. The **responsible people** oversee making sure they maintain their knowledge and making other staff aware of their responsibilities in relation to the safety and welfare of the children in the care of Bell House Nursery.

Staff Roles and Responsibilities

At Bell House Nursery our Staff Roles and Responsibilities are as follows.

Andy H - Director/Administrator/Health and Safety Officer/ Fire Warden

Clare H - Director/Operations Manager /Fire Warden/ Deputy Designated Safeguard Lead

Amelia Pullen - Nursery Manager/ Designated Safeguarding Lead/ Deputy SENCO

Micaela Grammer- Deputy Manager/Behaviour Management Co-ordinator and Lead Senco

Gemma- First Aid Co-ordinator

The Role of the DSL

This policy is underpinned by the Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage Sept 2021; paragraph 3.5 states that.

"A practitioner must be designated to take the lead responsibility for safeguarding children in every setting. Childminders must take the lead responsibility themselves. The lead practitioner is responsible for liaison with local statutory children's services agencies, and with the LSCB. They must provide support, advice and guidance to any other staff on an ongoing basis, and on any specific safeguarding issue as required. The lead practitioner must attend a child protection training course¹¹ that enables them to identify, understand and respond appropriately to signs of possible abuse and neglect. (¹¹ taking account of any advice from the LSCB or local authority on appropriate training courses)"

Our Designated Safeguarding Lead is **Amelia Pullen**

Our Deputy Safeguarding Lead is **Clare Hayes**

The DSL, or Deputy DSL in their absence takes the lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection at Bell House Nursery; working closely with the Surrey Safeguarding Children's Board (SSCB), keeping up to date with new legislation,

delivering in-house training for all staff at the setting and offering support for the staff and parents when situations arise. The DSL and Deputy DSL are always contactable via their mobiles if they are not on site, in addition any safeguarding concerns in the absence of the DSL or DDSL must be reported to the Deputy Manager Sophie Rowley who will ensure they are informed of this.

The DSL or Deputy regularly checks the Surrey Safeguarding Children's Board website and newsletter, for any updates relating to Safeguarding and Child Protection. This is then fed down to all the staff through verbal and written communication. If there is a change in which needs to be added into our own policy, this will be reviewed and each staff member will need to sign the sign off sheet at the back of the policy to declare that they have read, understood, and will comply with the policy and procedures.

There is a Safeguarding Notice Board in the staff toilet and staff room. This is to give information to our service users; parents/carers/visitors/staff; and to ensure transparent procedures are shared with parents and practitioners alike. This is to ensure they all understand our statutory duty to report concerns in the event they are worried a child is being abused or neglected or there is an allegation made against an adult.

The Role of Leadership and Management in Safeguarding Children

The responsible people must take all necessary steps to keep children safe and well and must also be alert to any issues for concern in the child's life at home or elsewhere.

The responsible people must ensure that written policies and procedures are in place to safeguard children, in line with the guidance and procedures of the Surrey Safeguarding Children Board (SSCB).

At Bell House Nursery these policies and procedures are available for all staff and parents to always read and are in our reception. All staff sign to say they have read this policy. The policies are reviewed annually or when there are significant changes to legislation and guidance.

The responsible people must ensure all staff are recruited safely, trained appropriately and that new staff, volunteers and students receive guidance about Safeguarding procedures during their induction process. **The responsible people** must identify and support a Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) - **Amelia Pullen** and a Deputy Safeguarding Lead- **Clare Hayes** These appointed people must ensure that they contact the DBS company should they dismiss a member of staff, and this is in relation to safeguarding or should have a safeguarding concern about a member of staff.

Bell House Nursery will notify Ofsted and the local Child Protection agencies and RIDDOR of any serious accident or injury to, or the death of, any child while in their

care. This will be done as soon as reasonably practical but, in any case, within 14 days of the incident occurring. Our insurance company must be informed where appropriate.

Every month, a member of the management team reviews all accident, incident, and incident offsite forms. This is to look for any consistencies which a cause for concern could be. Each room log child absences, noting why they are absent and whether we were notified. Management also review these to ensure there are no patterns to absence and where needed check this alongside the accident /incident logs.

Termly Safeguarding Meetings

Every term the Safeguarding, SEND and Behavioral Management teams meet to discuss accident and incident reports and to see if there are any links within the 3 areas that could be a safeguarding concern. Each concern will be looked on an individual basis.

In addition, our record of concern forms is used to log both safeguarding and behavior concerns, and these may sometimes link. Both the DSL and Behavior management lead will look at the concern form if it is in relation to behavior to discuss if this could also be a safeguarding concern. These forms are shared with other settings or school when children leave our care to ensure that the next setting / school have all of our safeguarding information based on that individual child.

These meetings create an additional opportunity to check point and discuss any concerns across from several perspectives.

Definition

The Working Together to Safeguard Children document, July 2018 - updated July 2022 defines the following.

- ***Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children as.***
 - ***Protecting children from maltreatment***
 - ***Preventing impairment of children's health or development***
 - ***Ensuring that children are growing up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care; and***
 - ***Taking action to enable all children to have the best life chances***
- ***Child Protection as.***
 - ***Part of Safeguarding and promoting welfare. This refers to the activity that is undertaken to protect specific children who are suffering, or are likely to suffer, significant harm.***

Effective child protection is essential as part of wider work to Safeguard and Promote the welfare of children. At Bell House Nursery, we aim to proactively safeguard and promote the welfare of children so that the need for action to protect children from harm is reduced. We aim to never place children at risk whilst in the care of nursery staff, always maintain confidentiality, and ensure all staff are familiar with

Safeguarding issues and procedures. We also refer to the keeping children safe in education document (2021) and safeguarding vulnerable groups act 2006.

Categories and Signs of Abuse

It is acknowledged that abuse of children can take many different forms; **Sexual, Physical, Emotional, Neglect and Domestic violence (SPEND)**. We will ensure staff know and understand about the different types of abuse by providing necessary information in our policies, arranging, and updating any training needed, and using posters and diagrams to help explain these forms in simple and easy terms so that they can be easily remembered.

What is Child Abuse?

Child abuse happens when a person - adult or child - harms a child. It can be physical, sexual, or emotional, but can also involve a lack of love, care and attention. Neglect can be just as damaging to a child as physical or sexual abuse.

Categories of Abuse

Physical: Physical abuse happens when a child is deliberately hurt, causing injuries such as cuts, bruises, burns and broken bones. It can involve hitting, kicking, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning, or suffocating.

It's also physical abuse if a parent or carer makes up or causes the symptoms of illness in children. For example, they may give them medicine they don't need, making them unwell. This is known as fabricated or induced illness (**FII**).

Neglect: Neglect is persistently failing to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs usually resulting in serious damage to their health and development.

Neglect may involve a parent's or carer's failure to:

- provide adequate food, clothing, or shelter.
- supervise a child (including leaving them with unsuitable carers) or keep them safe from harm or danger.
- make sure the child receives appropriate health and/or dental care.
- make sure the child receives a suitable education.
- meet the child's basic emotional needs - parents may ignore their children when they are distressed or even when they are happy or excited. This is known as emotional neglect.

Emotional Abuse: Emotional abuse is persistent, and, over time, it severely damages a child's emotional health and development.

It involves:

- humiliating, putting down or constantly criticising a child.
- shouting at or threatening a child or calling them names.
- mocking a child or making them perform degrading acts.
- constantly blaming or scapegoating a child for things which are not their fault.
- trying to control a child's life and not recognising their individuality.
- not allowing them to have friends or develop socially.
- pushing a child too hard or not recognising their limitations.
- manipulating a child.
- exposing a child to distressing events or interactions such as drug taking, heavy drinking or domestic abuse.
- persistently ignoring them.
- being cold and emotionally unavailable during interactions with a child.
- never saying anything kind, positive or encouraging to a child and failing to praise their achievements and successes.

Sexual Abuse: Sexual abuse is forcing or enticing a child to take part in sexual activities. It doesn't necessarily involve violence and the child may not be aware that what is happening is abuse. Child sexual abuse can involve contact abuse and/or non-contact abuse.

Contact sexual abuse happens when the abuser makes physical contact with the child.

It includes:

- sexual touching of any part of the body whether the child is wearing clothes or not.
- rape or penetration by putting an object or body part inside a child's mouth, vagina, or anus.
- forcing or encouraging a child to take part in sexual activity.
- making a child take their clothes off, touch someone else's genitals or masturbate.

Non-contact sexual abuse involves non-touching activities. It can happen online or in person and includes:

- encouraging a child to watch or hear sexual acts.
- not taking proper measures to prevent a child being exposed to sexual activities by others.
- showing pornography to a child • making, viewing or distributing child abuse images.
- allowing someone else to make, view or distribute child abuse images.

Online sexual abuse includes:

- persuading or forcing a child to send or post sexually explicit images of themselves, this is sometimes referred to as sexting.
- persuading or forcing a child to take part in sexual activities via a webcam or smartphone.
- having sexual conversations with a child by text or online.
- meeting a child following online sexual grooming with the intent of abusing.

Operation Encompass

As a setting we have signed up to Operation Encompass. Operation Encompass is a police and education early information safeguarding partnership enabling schools and early years settings to offer immediate support to children experiencing domestic abuse. Operation Encompass is a charitable organisation set up in 2011, which has since enabled effective interventions to many thousands of children who've experienced domestic abuse.

Recognition of Child Abuse

It is not in the remit of members of staff at Bell House Nursery to identify the specific category of abuse that a child may be experiencing but rather to highlight any causes for concern to the appropriate person and organisations.

The responsible people will support staff to identify, understand and respond appropriately to signs of possible abuse and neglect, including:

Indicators of Abuse

- significant changes in children's behavior.
- deterioration in children's general well-being.
- unexplained bruising, marks or signs of possible abuse or neglect.
- children's comments which give cause for concern.
- any reasons to suspect neglect or abuse outside the setting, for example in the child's home.
- Inappropriate behavior displayed by other members of staff, or any other person working with the children. For example, inappropriate sexual comments; excessive one-to-one attention beyond the requirements of their usual role and responsibilities; or inappropriate sharing of images.

Bell House recognises that some children are more vulnerable to abuse and neglect and that additional barriers exist when recognising abuse for some children. We at Bell House Nursery also recognise in addition to the types of abuse identified within this policy we also must have regard for the following:

Domestic Abuse

Domestic abuse is any type of controlling, bullying, threatening or violent behaviour between people who are or were in an intimate relationship. There are many different types of abusive behaviours that can occur within intimate relationships, including emotional, sexual, financial, psychological, and physical abuse. Domestic abuse can be underpinned by an on-going pattern of psychologically abusive behaviour (coercive control) that is used by 1 partner to control or intimidate the other partner.

Children's exposure to domestic abuse between parents and carers is child abuse.

Children can be directly involved in incidents of domestic abuse, or they may be harmed by seeing or hearing abuse happening. The developmental and behavioural impact of witnessing domestic abuse is like experiencing direct abuse. Children in homes where there is domestic abuse are also at risk of other types of abuse or neglect.

Child sexual exploitation

Child sexual exploitation (**CSE**) is a type of sexual abuse. Young people in exploitative situations and relationships receive things such as gifts, money, drugs, alcohol, status or affection in exchange for taking part in sexual activities.

Young people may be tricked into believing they're in a loving, consensual relationship. They often trust their abuser and don't understand that they're being abused. They may depend on their abuser or be too scared to tell anyone what's happening. They might be invited to parties and given drugs and alcohol before being sexually exploited. They can also be groomed and exploited online.

Harmful Sexual Behavior

Children and young people who develop harmful sexual behaviour (HSB) harm themselves and others.

HSB can include:

- using sexually explicit words and phrases.
- inappropriate touching.
- using sexual violence or threats.
- full penetrative sex with other children or adults.

Sexual behaviour between children is also considered harmful if 1 of the children is much older - particularly if there is more than 2 years' difference in age or if 1 of the children is pre-pubescent and the other isn't (Davies, 2012). However, a younger child can abuse an older child, particularly if they have power over them - for example, if the older child is disabled.

Bullying and Cyberbullying

Bullying is behaviour that hurts someone else. It usually happens over a lengthy period and can harm a child both physically and emotionally.

Bullying includes:

- verbal abuse, such as name calling.
- non-verbal abuse, such as hand signs or glaring.

- emotional abuse, such as threatening, intimidating or humiliating someone.
- exclusion, such as ignoring or isolating someone.
- undermining, by constant criticism or spreading rumours.
- controlling or manipulating someone.
- racial, sexual or homophobic bullying.
- physical assaults, such as hitting and pushing.
- making silent, hoax or abusive calls.

Bullying can happen anywhere - at school, at home or online. When bullying happens online it can involve social networks, games, and mobile devices. Online bullying can also be known as cyberbullying.

Cyberbullying includes:

- sending threatening or abusive text messages.
- creating and sharing embarrassing images or videos.
- 'trolling' - sending menacing or upsetting messages on social networks, chat rooms or online games.
- excluding children from online games, activities, or friendship groups.
- setting up hate sites or groups about a particular child.
- encouraging young people to self-harm.
- voting for or against someone in an abusive poll.
- creating fake accounts, hijacking, or stealing online identities to embarrass a young person or cause trouble using their name.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

The partial or total removal of external female genitalia for non-medical reasons. It's also known as female circumcision or cutting.

The age at which FGM is carried out varies. It may be carried out when a girl is new-born, during childhood or adolescence, just before marriage or during pregnancy. Religious, social, or cultural reasons are sometimes given for FGM.

However, FGM is child abuse. It's dangerous and a criminal offence. All staff are required to do an online course in FGM to help them recognise warning signs.

Forced marriage. A marriage in which one or both people do not (or in cases of people with learning disabilities cannot) consent to the marriage but are coerced into it. Coercion may include physical, psychological, financial, sexual, and emotional pressure. It may also involve physical or sexual violence and abuse.

Honour based violence (HBV) A collection of practices, which are used to control behaviour within families or other social groups to protect perceived cultural and religious beliefs and/or honour. Such violence can occur when perpetrators perceive that a relative has shamed the family and/or community by breaking their honour code.

Breast ironing or breast flattening

It is the practice of pounding the developing breasts of young children with objects heated over coals or on a stove, and it tends to be performed on girls from about the age of 10 up until puberty.

Disguised compliance

This involves parents giving the appearance of co-operating with child welfare agencies to avoid raising suspicions and allay concerns. Published case reviews highlight that professional sometimes delay or avoid interventions due to parental disguised compliance.

Linked faith or belief

This is when abuse is linked to faith or belief in witchcraft, spirit, or satanic abuse or when practices linked to faith or belief are harmful to a child. The child may suffer from physical abuse, neglect, and emotional abuse.

Fabricated or induced illness

This is a type of abuse when a parent will fabricate or exaggerate a child's illness or deliberately cause illness to a child, usually by poisoning.

Cuckooing

This is when gangs will exploit vulnerable people in using and taking over their home to use it to store, use or sell drugs.

County Lines

County lines is a drug trafficking practice of trafficking drugs into rural and smaller towns away from major cities. Traffickers recruit vulnerable children as drug dealers.

Witchcraft Abuse

What is Witchcraft?

To some, Witchcraft is described as the existence of a shadowy world inhabited by bad beings and live amongst humans. It is believed that beings have the power to override human wills and wishes, in many parts of Africa they believe that the beings search for someone to possess to complete evil deeds. Witches bear different names within various parts of the world; in Africa they are Ndoki, Tanzania they are "djinn" or the evil eye, Nigeria they are "Aje," and in Uganda they are called "Emandwa."

Within the Christian religion, they believe in spirit possession but make a distinction between possession of the Holy Spirit and possession by evil spirits. The religion believe that witchcraft is the work of the devil, and the power to cast out evil spirits is seen as supreme forms of religious experiences.

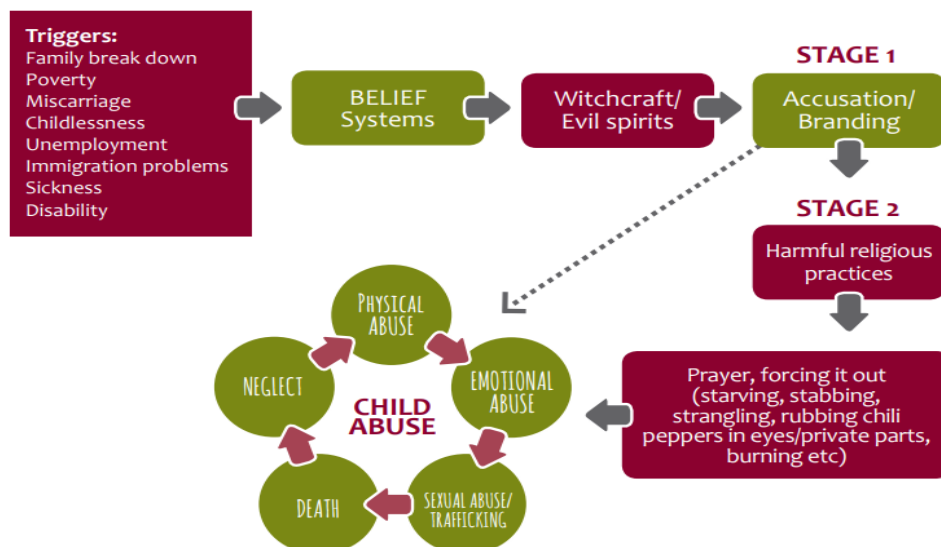
Islam recognise evil spirits as jinns that take control of the human body and forbids the practice of witchcraft, this is because they believe that evil spirits can affect people's lives and cause physical ailment.

What is Witchcraft Abuse?

Several new communities in the UK today face several social and economic problems, which foster the belief in the influence of evil spirits. Poverty and deprivation, unemployment, lack of success, immigration problems, housing problems, family breakdown, ill health, and many more are among them.

As a result of these triggering factors, children become scapegoated as the sources of these problems, leading to their being branded as witches. This is followed by many other forms of abuse and harm, both to punish the children for their deeds and exorcise them from evil spirits possessing them. This phenomenon is called "Witchcraft Abuse" because of the severe abuse and harm children who are labelled witches experience and the long-term harm this causes to their overall well-being.

Stages of Witchcraft Abuse



Children at Risk of Witchcraft Abuse

Witchcraft abuse cannot be determined with certainty by what kind of children are at risk. Children belonging to the following groups, however, have been accused of being witches in the past and have experienced untold abuse and harm as a result:

- Children with disability including autism, epilepsy, downs syndrome and dyslexia.
- Children living away from home in private fostering or domestic servitude. ("Child abuse linked to faith or belief an overview")
- Children living with a relative or stepparent due to one of the natural parents being absent or dead.
- Children whose parents have been branded as witches.
- Children who are deemed ill-behaved, rude, or involved in delinquent activity.
- Children struggling with sexual orientation.
- Children with learning difficulties or mental health.
- Children who are exceptionally bright
- Children living in broken families.

What does it mean to be branded as a witch?

Branding a child as a witch is a terrible form of emotional abuse. Calling someone a witch implies they are a source of all evil, including death, in some communities.

1. It is an attack on the integrity of the child.
2. It is stripping the child of their innocence and consider that child as a criminal.
3. It is dehumanising the child as they have been excluded from moral consideration.
4. Brings fear to others and encourages ill-treatment to the child.
5. It is an incitement to hatred and harm.

How are child victims abused within families and communities?

- Emotional Abuse: Is experienced in the form of verbal abuse, curses, and the own child's knowledge that they are hated by others because they are a 'witch.'
- Physical Abuse: "To beat the devil out," but also to punish. In many cases, children accused of witchcraft are severely abused physically, including getting hit with heavy implements, having their stomachs stamped on, being kicked, and punched, and starving. This can go on for days.
- Neglect: The child can be isolated and ostracised from other members of the family and community. ("Child abuse linked to faith or belief - proceduresonline.com") They are not cared for and are denied attention, including medical. On some occasions, the child misses education or are unable to concentrate due to the abuses highlighted above.
- Sexual Abuse: In some cases, the isolation of victims makes them more prone to additional abuse by opportunists within their families or outside, since no one cares what happens to them.

How are child victims abused within faith organisations?

- Shouting over a child while praying for them in a group, which causes emotional trauma.
- Long prayers which do not allow the child to rest and sleep thus having a negative impact on the child's health and the ability to concentrate on their studies at home and at school.
- Threatening the child of hell if they do not repent.
- Forcing the child to fast with no water or food to "get the witchcraft out."

What are the signs of Witchcraft Abuse?

- Unexplained bruises or marks on the body.
- Incision marks on the body.
- They refer to themselves as a bad person and that they are going to hell.
- Is ostracised in the home or by other children in the same community.
- Does not go to school or does not attend regularly.
- Has limited freedom of movement.
- Is malnourished or steals food.
- Claims to be fasting for many days.
- Is not taken to hospital or GP's when ill.
- Looks unkempt and uncared for.
- Looks sad, miserable, and lonely.
- Does not have any friends or is ignored by the other children.

Disclosures

If you're in a situation where a child discloses abuse to you, there are several steps you can take.

- **Listen carefully to the child.** Avoid expressing your own views on the matter. A reaction of shock or disbelief could cause the child to 'shut down', retract or stop talking.
- **Let them know they've done the right thing.** Reassurance can make a big impact to the child who may have been keeping the abuse secret.
- **Tell them it's not their fault.** Abuse is never the child's fault, and they need to know this.
- **Say you believe them.** A child could keep abuse secret in fear they won't be believed. They've told you because they want help and trust you'll be the person to believe them and help them.
- **Don't talk to the alleged abuser.** Confronting the alleged abuser about what the child's told you could make the situation a lot worse for the child.
- **Explain what you'll do next.** If age appropriate, explain to the child you'll need to report the abuse to someone who will be able to help.

- **Don't delay reporting the abuse.** The sooner the abuse is reported after the child discloses the better. Report as soon as possible so details are fresh in your mind and action can be taken quickly.

More information can be found on the NSPCC Website.

Effective Family resilience:

The effective family resilience model of practice and guidance has 4 levels of intervention.

Universal:

Where the family's needs can be helped using universal services such as health care and education, housing or the voluntary sectors.

Early Help:

Where the family might need some extra support with regular TAF (Team around the family) with practitioners, SENCo's, and health visitors may attend. These meetings identify an action plan that highlights what the family needs, who is going to do it, and in what time scale. There is no need for specialist help.

Targeted Help:

Where there are more vulnerable children whose needs are more complex, with more than one service involved and still using the TAF Structure meetings. These meetings would normally be coordinated by a lead practitioner and involve multi agencies.

Specialist:

Is a coordinated multi agency approach and a lead professional in a non-statutory role. Sometimes statutory intervention is required.

Procedures for Reporting Suspected Abuse

At Bell House Nursery our staff recognise that **early intervention** is key and that they must record and refer all suspicions of abuse/significant harm to children to the DSL as soon as concerns arise.

All staff should be aware that any incidents must be recorded. It is also very important for staff to communicate about matters of this kind on a need-to-know basis

All staff members who have, or become aware of, concerns about the safety or welfare of a child or unborn baby should discuss any concerns they have with the DSL to clarify their understanding of the child's circumstances.

If there are still concerns about the safety or welfare of the child, the DSL will have further discussions with staff and Children's SPA (Single Point of Access), who will be able to advise the staff on whether the concerns meet the threshold for child protection enquiries and what further information or actions may be required. If staff

members at Bell House Nursery have concerns for the immediate safety and welfare of a child, we will act without delay to notify SPA.

If an adult raises a concern, or a disclosure is made the staff report this to the DSL. It is logged onto an Ongoing Record of Concern form and kept locked in a Safeguarding file which is kept in a locked cupboard in the downstairs office area. The DSL or Deputy then makes the decision to either gather more evidence or to make a referral. In the instance of the referral, we follow instructions given to us by the Single Point of Access Team. (SPA)

If a referral is made to the SPA this will be confirmed in writing within 48 hours by completing a Request for Support Form. The responsibility for completing this form lies with. The DSL, in her absence the Deputy DSL will take on this role.

Surrey County Council Emergency/Referral Contact Numbers

Surrey Children's SPA (Children's Single Point of Access Team) - 0300 470 9100

(Out of hours from 5pm 01483 517898)

LADO - Local Authority Designated Officer - 0300 123 1650

Police - 101 Non-emergency or 999 Emergency

Ofsted - 0300 123 1231

Non-Mobile Babies

Non-mobile babies and children are amongst the most vulnerable members of the nursery and in cases of safeguarding we are the most vigilant. If a member of staff notices bruises or marks on a child that is immobile, these marks will be recorded immediately by using the body map format and an ongoing concern form. We will then do an immediate referral to SPA. We will also make an immediate referral should we see immobile siblings of any child in our care with bruising or marks.

At Bell House Nursery we will ensure that all staff understand our safeguarding policies and procedures and that all staff have up to date knowledge of safeguarding issues. These are written in line with the Surrey Safeguarding Children partnership (SSCP) Procedures. All staff will complete the online 'Safeguarding' (through Noodle Now) website course as soon as possible after induction into the nursery. In addition, we will hold regular staff meetings where we explore different scenarios, look deeply at any changes and new information, and refresh our staff's knowledge on prior information. All staff are required to undertake training in Female Genital Mutilation, Prevent Duty. Management is also required to undertake training in Child Sexual Exploitation, Forced Marriage, and Domestic Violence. The importance of Safeguarding is repeatedly stressed on a day-to-day basis.

Nappy Changing Procedure

Nappy changing for a child is a positive and happy experience. During the nappy changing time the key person changes their child's nappy where possible; this is to ensure continuity of care for the children and allow for bonding between child and key person. The child's privacy is always respected throughout the nappy change but the door to the changing room is never closed.

Please remember that the child should never be left unattended whilst on the changing mat, even for the briefest of moments. If you have forgotten something, you need to call another member of staff if possible or take the child with you.

This procedure is always followed for each nappy change:

1. Wash and dry hands put on apron and gloves.
2. Make sure you have the appropriate nappy to hand.
3. Check for wipes or cotton wool and water (child's changing bag).
4. Place child on the nappy mat.
5. Clean the baby's bottom using wipes or cotton wool, wiping from front to back.
6. If baby's bottom is sore, put cream on (check creams first).
7. Put on a clean nappy.
8. Take the child down from the changing mat and wash/wipe hands before returning to play.
9. Remove apron and gloves and dispose of in the bin.
10. Place nappy bag in syngeneic unit.
11. Spray changing mat with antibacterial spray and wipe down.
12. Wash hands using sterilising soap.
13. Put all the equipment away in proper place.
14. Log details onto the nappy changing chart.
15. Update child's daily record sheet.

Please remain vigilant during nappy changes to look out for signs of unexplained marks, bruises, and changes of behaviour.

Prevent Duty Guidance and Promoting British Values

The counter Terrorism and security Act places a duty on Early Years settings to "have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism".

Most recent documentation includes the new Prevent Duty Guidance which we complied with as of July 2021

Documentation can be found here.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance/revised-prevent-duty-guidance-for-england-and-wales>

The new documentation will be used and referred to alongside other safeguarding documents such as "Working Together to Safeguard Children" and information referring to British values.

Front Door for PREVENT Referrals

At Bell House Nursery we streamline the way statutory agencies can report a Prevent concern to the police and Single Point of Access. The new National Prevent referral form is available to download and complete on the Surrey Safeguarding Children's Partnership website (SSCP) and is the only way we submit a concern that someone may be vulnerable to radicalisation or extremism.

This "Front Door for Prevent" is used to avoid agencies having to duplicate information on separate referrals.

The new email address preventreferrals@surrey.pnn.police.uk has been created which will share the form with both the police and the SPA, to allow the safeguarding concerns to be assessed alongside any police risk. We can also contact them via telephone on: - 01865555618 or 07795043842

Within the EYFS we promote British's values in many ways, teaching children from right and wrong at an early age, teaching about decision making (PSED) and democracy - and about respecting each other's views and values, talking about feelings, and learning to share ideas and take turns during play.

We also promote the importance of having rules and boundaries in place (PSED) and the importance of having these rules, including the children where possible when deciding upon these rules.

PSED and UW also teach children to have a positive sense of themselves, and to believe in their own abilities and to challenge themselves. As part of UW and PSED we celebrate diversity, embracing different cultures and introducing children wherever possible to different ways of life.

We will make sure the children have access to the other wider community and resources promoting this, we will encourage children to not stereotype and to be considerate in accepting others, despite their differences and to respect each other. Any unwanted behaviour will be monitored and discussions with parents will be had, with appropriate support plans put in place.

All children will be monitored on ICT equipment with the use of parental controls to limit what they do on the internet.

Emergency Evacuation Procedure

Please see separate policy

Recruitment, Selection & Vetting

Please see separate policy

Ratios

Staff to child ratios are always maintained in accordance with the OFSTED Guidance.

The minimum ratios at Bell House Nursery are as follows:

| Age Group | Ratio |
|------------------|--------------|
| 0-2 years | 1:3 |
| 2-3 years | 1:4 |
| 3-4 years | 1:8 |

For outings the Ratios will be as follows:

| Age Group | Ratio |
|------------------|--------------|
| 0-2 years | 1:2 |
| 2-3 years | 1:3 |
| 3-4 years | 1:4 |

A full risk assessment will be carried out for each specific outing, which may also influence the staffing ratios, requiring further staff to be utilised.

Volunteers and long-term students (over the age of 17) may be used in the staff/child ratios if they attend for regular hours every week and they are competent and suitable to do so but this decision will be made by the Management only.

Allegations against an adult working with children or young people

The staff at Bell House Nursery are made aware of the procedures to be followed if there is an allegation against an adult working with our children, by making staff aware of the Safeguarding Policy, having flow chart diagrams on show for all staff to view, and providing on-going training via staff meetings and training from outside agencies.

- All nursery staff should take care not to place themselves in a vulnerable position with a child. It is always advisable for interviews or work with individual children or parents to be conducted in view of other adults.
- All Staff should be aware of the nursery's Behaviour Management policy.

- Guidance about conduct and safe practice, including safe use of mobile phones by staff and volunteers will be given at induction.
- We understand that a child may make an allegation against a member of staff.
- If such an allegation is made, or information is received which suggests that a person may be unsuitable to work with children, the member of staff receiving the allegation or aware of the information, will immediately inform the Management team.
- The management on all such occasions will discuss the content of the allegation with the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO).
- If the allegation made to a member of staff concerns the Management, the person receiving the allegation will immediately inform the Local Authority Designated Officer who will consult without notifying the Management first.
- The nursery will follow the Surrey procedures for managing allegations against staff. Under no circumstances will we send a child home, pending such an investigation, unless this advice is given exceptionally, as a result of a consultation with the LADO.

In most circumstances' allegations should be reported to and discussed with the safeguarding lead Amelia Pullen or Clare Hayes DDSL in her absence. Allegations against the Manager should be reported to and discussed with the owners Clare Hayes and Andrew Hayes.

This setting will follow the procedures outlined in the guidance from SSCP. Details are available online.

The procedures must be applied when there is a concern or an allegation that any person who works with children and young people, in connection with his/her employment or voluntary activity, has:

- Behaved in a way that has harmed a child or may have harmed a child.
- Possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child; or
- Behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates she/he is unsuitable to work with children.

Any allegation of serious harm or abuse by any person living, working, or looking after children at the premises will be reported to the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO), Ofsted. Single Point of Access must be notified if the allegation becomes substantiated.

Whistleblowing

Please refer to our separate Whistle blowing policy.

Social Networking

This policy is intended to help staff make appropriate decisions about the use of social media, for example, blogs, wikis, social networking websites, podcasts, forums, message boards, or comments on web-articles, such as Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn.

This policy covers all the social networking sites.

It is important when using social networking sites such as Facebook or Twitter that staff maintain confidentiality and always ensure proper practice. This is to protect the children, parents & families of the setting along with the staff. It is also to guard the nursery reputation and the staff's own personal reputation.

Staff guidelines when using social media sites include:

- Staff must not mention any of the children from the nursery on their online profiles
- Staff must not write direct or indirect suggestive comments about work on their online profiles
- Staff must not publish photos of the children on their online profiles
- Staff must not publish photos of other staff while in the nursery on their online profiles
- Staff must not write anything about other staff members on their online profiles, without their permission or in a negative situation
- Staff must not use mobile phones to take photos in the nursery or to access social networking sites during their working hours
- To maintain professional boundaries staff should not accept personal invitations to be friends from parents of the nursery unless they know them in a personal capacity
- Staff members are advised to set their online profiles to private so that only friends can see their information.
- We advise to safeguard yourself that you do not state where you work.
- Staff are responsible for adhering to the terms of service of each site they use
- As we have a Bell House Facebook page for staff and parent information we require that personal profiles should not contain any images or videos which may be perceived as inappropriate behaviour for a childcare professional
- Any breaches of the Facebook & social networking policy could result in disciplinary action (See Code of Conduct)

Mobile Phones, Cameras and Recording Devices

Mobile Phones

Staff mobile phones are not permitted in the rooms where the children are playing. Each member of staff **MUST** sign over their phone at the start of their shift and store it in a lockable cupboard in the main reception area. Each staff member is allowed to take their phones out of the lockable cupboard during their lunch breaks, but the staff

must sign their phone back in after their break has ended. At the end of the staff's shift, they collect their phone from the main reception area and sign their phone out.

Smart Watches

For staff with smart or Apple watches, these must be pre approved by management to ensure that they do not have a camera device on them, staff along with management must sign the separate agreement to say that it has been approved, and that staff adhere to the usage policy on these. Smart watches will only be permitted if they do not have a camera on and they must be turned off or on flight mode. This procedure is checked throughout the day by the management team. Any staff member caught using their smart watches and that are not on flight mode will be called to disciplinary action.

We have a nursery mobile phone which is used to take the children out on outings, trips, and walks; staff are NOT permitted to take their own unless they have been given prior consent from a member of the management team. Under no circumstances are the staff allowed to take photos on their personal mobile phones. If staff were found to have taken photos on their mobile phone, disciplinary proceedings would take place as stated in our disciplinary procedures.

Visitors to the setting such as Early Years, Assessors, and Ofsted are required to sign in their personal mobile phones. The exemption to this would be for Ofsted; should their phone be a business phone they are able to keep it with them for work related purposes only.

Cameras and Recording Devices

We ensure that any photographs or recordings taken of the children in our nursery are only made with prior written permission from each child's parent or carer. This is gained when each child is registered and is updated on a regular basis to ensure that this permission still stands. If a child does not have permission to have their photograph taken or there are restrictions, then the information is given to the rooms and held at front desk.

We ask that each parent/carer gives us individual permission for their child's photograph to be used, including, in the child's Learning Journey, for display purposes, for promotion materials including our nursery website and brochure and to use in the local press. We ensure that parents understand that their child's photograph may also be used on another photograph, but not as the primary person, that may be used in another child's Learning Journey.

Parents are not permitted to use any recording device or camera on the nursery premises.

The internet has block filters to ensure safety for the children whilst on the internet.

Confidentiality

At Bell House Nursery, we believe that the welfare and safety of every child is paramount, and we are aware of our responsibilities under the following legislation:

- (GDPR)Data Protection Act 2018
- Freedom of Information Act 2000

We therefore respect the need for confidentiality.

A copy of the nursery policies is available on request to parents.

The registration forms and any medical checks are protected by the General Data Protection Regulation 2018 (GDPR). Data is also stored on the Nursery's Administration Systems (Family), which is password protected and only senior members of staff have access to. We recognise that, at Bell House Nursery, we often have access to information of a confidential or sensitive nature and all staff are made aware of the need for confidentiality and respect this.

Documents of a confidential nature are stored in a locked filing cabinet in the main reception area. Written reports of a confidential matter are only made available to staff on a 'need to know' basis.

Any records made of children are done so in the strictest of confidence and will not be made available for other parents to see. If a parent would like to see any information regarding their child, they are more than welcome to do so. Parents have ready access to the confidential files and records of their own children but do not have access to information about any other child. Parents are asked to consider and respect the confidentiality of other parents and children when looking at their own child's Learning Story folder. Any safeguarding concerns on a child will only be passed to the child's new setting/school with permission from the child's parents.

Staff members are aware of the need to maintain privacy and confidentiality and that it is not acceptable to discuss any information regarding the children, parents, or staff outside of the Nursery or with any other parents. The business' relationships with parents, customers and early year's partners are valuable assets that can be damaged through a thoughtless comment and breaks in confidentiality.

Issues to do with the employment of staff, whether paid or unpaid, remain confidential to the people directly involved with making personnel decisions.

When students on placement for recognised qualifications and training are observing in the nursery rooms, they are advised of our confidentiality policy and required to respect it. Students are asked to approach and obtain agreement from parents individually if they would like to observe and keep records of their child as part of their training. Children's names or other identifiable information will not be used by students in their work.

Staff are issued with a contract at the start of their employment; this contains a section regarding confidentiality. Employees are to sign their contracts to say they agree to all the information before they start to work at Bell House Nursery

Children's Arrival and Departure

Children

Nursery staff are aware of which children are attending the nursery on any given day including those children who are on visits; this information is produced on the daily register/sign in sheets from the Family programme.

Staff should ensure that newly registered children attending for the first time have all appropriate documentation completed and these are put on their files.

All children arriving at the nursery must be signed in on the daily registers by a staff member. This will indicate the time of arrival and duration of the session. All signing in sheets are kept in the child's room.

If a child is due to attend nursery and they do not turn up, we double check the diaries and Family system to see if we are aware of the absence. If there is no record the child/ren would not be attending, the parent/carer is given a courtesy call to see if everything is ok. If we cannot get hold of the parents, we leave a voicemail message (if able to) and log that we have called them with the date and time with the reason for absence.

Parents and Carers responsibilities:

Only parents/carers registered to collect will be able to enter the building through the fingerprint recognition system.

- Staff will warmly welcome children and their parents/carers into the setting. It is at this point that the parent/carer should be encouraged to share with the nursery staff any information that may be relevant, such as a child's sleepless night, illness, or anything else that may affect the child's disposition while attending the nursery.
- The parent/carer is encouraged to settle their child before leaving, being mindful that a prolonged departure is not within the best interests of the child.

- It is seen as good practice within the nursery if the parent/carer can leave their child in the nursery's care, feeling happy in the knowledge that the child's wellbeing is at the forefront of the staff member's mind, and therefore they will be well cared for. Staff are reminded that a positive experience for the parent is likely to have a positive effect on children too.

Departure

Children

All children departing from the nursery must be accurately signed out by a staff member; this again will include the time of departure.

In the event of an emergency (see policy - non-collection of children) the signing in sheets will be used for reference.

Parent and Carer Responsibilities:

If a non-registered person tries to collect a child and the nursery has not been informed by the parent, we will contact the parent(s) ASAP to get confirmation and a password. The child will not be able to go until confirmation is received by the parent/carer.

A password must be used if a non-registered person is collecting the child. The password agreed at the time of registration and is kept confidential. All persons collecting children must be 16 years old or over. If in doubt - the manager on duty should be informed and they will in turn, contact the parent to discuss action.

Details about the child's day will be shared on collection; staff should be pro-active in encouraging this dialogue to happen freely and where possible be led by the key person who has been caring for their child.

E-Safety Policy

Bell House Nursery - E -SAFETY Policy

Bell House Nursery has a commitment to keeping all children and staff safe and healthy and the E-Safety policy always operates under the umbrella of the Safeguarding Policy. The E-Safety Policy is the implementation of the Safeguarding Policy & Mobile Phone Policy in relation to electronic communications of all types. Our aim at Bell House is to

always ensure the safe use of technology, we understand that the use of technology is used to enhance the work of the nursery and to provide a working knowledge of technology in a fun and stimulating way for the children. The Internet is now regarded as an essential resource to support teaching and learning. Computer skills are vital to accessing life-long learning and employment skills. Internet use should be carefully planned and targeted within a regulated and managed environment to show the children the benefits of accessing information from around the world to enhance their learning and curriculum.

Digital Images

Bell House Nursery is a Mobile free zone. All staff must sign in their mobile phones at the beginning of their shift. Visitors are never left unsupervised and are made aware that we are a mobile free Nursery. Visitors are asked to keep their phones in their bags when having a tour of the Nursery, or they may store these away at the front desk. Children should use a child friendly digital camera and any photographs will be downloaded or deleted at the end of each session. Staff must only use the setting's Learning books tablets to take any photographs and these must be uploaded to the child's individual online account or deleted if they are not being used. After a child has left the setting all images of that child will be destroyed, and their learning book profile will be archived.

Staff cannot use any other digital device to take photographs in the setting. Parent's or Carer's permission will be obtained for all images taken. Video footage will be taken using the Learning books software, this will be used for observation purposes and will be uploaded to the child's individual learning profile. We also make the request of visitors that they do not use their mobile devices in the setting at all, We ask for events such as the graduation and Christmas performances, that if parents wish to photograph their children, that they do not post this on social media as other parents may not give consent to this.

Computer and Internet use

All computers are owned by Bell House Nursery, and we have appropriate software to ensure safe internet use. We have ensured that the appropriate filters are applied to the nursery internet and software so that inappropriate media and materials cannot be accessed whilst at the Nursery setting. If staff discover unsuitable sites have been accessed on the nursery PC, they must report their findings to the manager immediately so that filters can be reviewed. A member of staff will observe the children when they are using the internet and ensure that it is appropriate. Work email accounts may only be accessed on the Bell House Nursery laptop, unless written

permission is given from the manager. Nursery Internet access will be tailored expressly for educational use and will include appropriate filtering. Children will learn appropriate Internet use and will be taught about internet safety as part of their curriculum. Staff will guide children in online activities that will support their learning journeys. The Internet is also used in the nursery to support the professional work of staff, to allow effective planning and to enhance the nursery's management information and business administration systems. Social networking sites will not be accessed during work hours. Children will only use age-appropriate software in the setting. Staff are asked not to contact parents from their personal email accounts, nor give out their personal email addresses. Staff may access the internet via their personal smart phones in their own time and during their staff breaks.

Social Media

Bell House Nursery operate a closed Facebook group which is for the sole use of staff and parents of Bell House Nursery. We verify all requests to ensure that any parents or staff who join are current parents and staff. We advise that for continued professionalism staff do not request or accept requests from parents on any social media sites.

Disqualification of Registration

At Bell House Nursery, we follow the Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage. Within this framework, page 19 sections 3.14 - 3.18 set the requirements we as a registered provider must follow with regards to disqualification of staff.

Some people are disqualified from working with children, for example, if they have committed certain offences. We cannot register you to provide childcare if:

- you are disqualified
- anyone who is part of the organisation applying to provide registered childcare, such as a partner, director, or committee member, is disqualified
- you, or anyone who is part of the organisation, live with someone who is disqualified
- someone who lives on the premises where childcare is provided, is disqualified

We at Bell House Nursery cannot employ anyone to work with children if they are disqualified or live with a disqualified person. It is an offence if you knowingly do so. People are disqualified from registration if they have, or anyone they live with has, been:

- convicted or charged with (or found to have committed) an offence against a child
- convicted or charged with (or found to have committed) certain offences against an adult
- placed on the Protection of Children Act 1999 (PoCA) list of persons considered unsuitable to work with children

- made the subject of a direction under section 142 of the Education Act 2002 and are considered not fit and proper persons to work with children, known as the DBS Children's Barred List (formerly List 99)
- made the subject of a disqualification order
- made the subject of an order where a child has been removed from his/her care or been prevented from living with him/her

Remember safeguarding is not only for the children, safeguard yourself too and ensure you are always working within sight and or sound of others and withing the CCTV parameters.

Reviewed by Amelia Pullen and Clare Hayes

Review Date July 2023

Next Review Date July 2024