* Safeguarding is everyone’s responsibility.
* Safeguarding is promoting the welfare of children and preventing them from harm.
* We need to ensure children make the best progress in our care.
* If a child tells us of any abuse, we will:
  + Take their allegation seriously.
  + Not prompt the children with any leading questions
  + Listen carefully
  + We will keep a record of the causes of concern
  + Record what we have been told using the child’s exact words.
  + Make a note of the time, date, place and people who were present during the discussion

* We will keep a record of the causes of concern of any child abuse and pass to the DSL
* Notify OFSTED for all concerns - 0300 123 1231
* If a child is immediate danger ring the Police - 999
* Ring 101 if there is no immediate danger
* Ring First Response Children’s Duty Team on 0116 305 0005 if we think a child is being abused
* We report adult/staff allegations to LADO - 0116 305 4141
* We understand the Prevent Duty and how to report -
  + Police 101 extension 6770 or 0116 222 2222 or National Prevent Duty Line 0800 011 3764,
* We understand FGM/Breast Ironing/Sexual Exploitation/criminal Exploitation/Gangs/Drugs/All other indirect bullying
* We will undertake Safeguarding training ensuring we keep up to date with child protection issues and relevant legislation.
* We must keep a record of all visitors into the setting using a visitor book.
* Children must only be collected by authorised people. If the person collecting is unknown a password must be asked for.
* Offer Early Help to support families in need.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Examples of Physical Abuse | Indicators of Physical Abuse |
| * Hitting * Shaking * Throwing * Poisoning * Burning/scalding * Drowning * Suffocating * Fabricating the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child. | * Unexplained bruising, marks or injuries on any part of the body * Multiple bruises often on the upper arm, outside of the thigh. * Cigarette burns * Human bite marks * Broken bones * Scalds. * Multiple burns   Changes in behaviour that can also indicate physical abuse:   * Fear of parents being approached for an explanation * Aggressive behaviour or severe temper outbursts * Flinching when approached or touched * Reluctance to get changed, for example in hot weather * Depression * Withdrawn behaviour |
| Examples of emotional abuse | Indicators of Emotional Abuse |
| * Conveying to children that they are worthless/ unloved/inadequate * Not giving children opportunities to express their views * Deliberately silencing or ‘making fun’ of what children say. * Placing inappropriate expectations on children. * Overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning | * Neurotic behaviour e.g. sulking, hair twisting, rocking * Being unable to play * Fear of making mistakes * Sudden speech disorders * Self-harm * Fear of parent being approached regarding their behaviour * Developmental delay in terms of emotional progress. |
| Examples of sexual abuse | Indicators of sexual abuse |
| * Forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities * Physical contact * Non contact (looking at images/videos/making children behave in a sexual way) * Grooming a child in preparation for abuse. | * Pain or itching in the genital area * Bruising or bleeding near genital area * Sexually transmitted disease * Vaginal discharge or infection * Stomach pains * Discomfort when walking or sitting down * Pregnancy.   Changes in behaviour which can also indicate sexual abuse include:   * Sudden or unexplained changes in behaviour e.g. becoming aggressive or withdrawn * Fear of being left with a specific person or group of people * Having nightmares * Running away from home * Sexual knowledge which is beyond their age, or developmental level * Sexual drawings or language * Bedwetting * Eating problems such as overeating or anorexia * Self-harm or mutilation, sometimes leading to suicide attempts * Saying they have secrets they cannot tell anyone about * Substance or drug abuse * Suddenly having unexplained sources of money * Not allowed to have friends (particularly in adolescence) * Acting in a sexually explicit way towards adults. |
| Examples of neglect | Indicators of neglect |
| * Failure to meet a child’s basic physical and/or psychological needs, * Not providing adequate food, clothing and shelter. * Not providing adequate supervision. * Not seeking medical care. | * Being constantly dirty or ‘smelly’. * Constant hunger, sometimes stealing food from other children. * Losing weight, or being constantly underweight. * Inappropriate or dirty clothing.   Neglect may be indicated by changes in behaviour which may include:   * Mentioning being left alone or unsupervised. * Not having many friends. * Complaining of being tired all the time. * Not requesting medical assistance and/or failing to attend appointments. |

WIDER AREAS OF SAFEGUARDING

There are specific areas of safeguarding where we will endeavour to ensure their staff, are familiar with and having processes in place to identify, report, monitor and which are included here:

* Bullying including cyber bullying
* Domestic Abuse
* Fabricated or induced illness
* Faith abuse
* Forced Marriage
* Mental Health
* Online abuse/Sexting
* Toxic Trio: domestic abuse, mental ill-health, and substance misuse
* Poor parenting, particularly in relation to babies and young children
* Hate crimes

SAFEGUARDING LINKS:

Further links:

‘What to do if you’re worried a child is being abused’ guidance found at:

[Stat guidance template (publishing.service.gov.uk)](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/419604/What_to_do_if_you_re_worried_a_child_is_being_abused.pdf)

Leicestershire and Rutland Multi-Agency Safeguarding Arrangements

<https://lrsb.org.uk/uploads/leicestershire-rutland-multi-agency-safeguarding-arrangements-october-2020.pdf>

Safeguarding Children Competency Framework:

[competency-framework.pdf (lrsb.org.uk)](https://lrsb.org.uk/uploads/competency-framework.pdf)

Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018

[Working together to safeguard children - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/working-together-to-safeguard-children--2)

Keeping Children Safe in Education 2020

[Keeping children safe in education 2022 (publishing.service.gov.uk)](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1101454/Keeping_children_safe_in_education_2022.pdf)

Prevent Duty

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/439598/prevent-duty-departmental-advice-v6.pdf

Safeguarding and Welfare Requirements of the EYFS

<https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/974907/EYFS_framework_-_March_2021.pdf>

## **​**