Sticky Fish Pre-school Child Protection Policy and Procedure

This child protection policy and procedure forms part of our safeguarding children arrangements. Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined as:

Protecting children from maltreatment.

Preventing impairment of children’s mental and physical health or development.

Ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care.

Taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes.

There are a range of approaches to safeguarding. These include:

ACES – Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE’s) are stressful experiences occurring during childhood that directly harm a child or affect the environment in which they live. Recognising and understanding the impact of trauma informs an approach to building resilience.

Contextual Safeguarding is an approach to understanding, and responding to, young people’s experiences of significant harm beyond the family setting.

**Aim**

* **We consider that the welfare of the child is paramount and it is the duty of members, staff and volunteers under HM Government’s Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 to implement this policy, and to ensure that it has in place appropriate procedures to safeguard the well being of children and young people and protect them from abuse**

###### Definitions of Abuse

The 1989 Children Act recognises four categories of abuse:

* **Physical Abuse** - actual or likely physical injury to a child, or failure to prevent physical injury. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of or deliberately induces illness in a child.
* **Sexual Abuse** - actual or likely sexual exploitation of a child or adolescent, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The child may be dependent or developmentally immature. Sexual abuse also includes non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at or in the production of sexual images,encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropiate ways, or grooming a child for abuse. Sexual abuse can take place online and technology can be used to facilitate this. Women can also commit sexual abuse, as can other children.
* **Emotional Abuse** - severe or persistent emotional ill treatment or rejection likely to cause adverse effect on the emotional and behavioural development of a child. It may include not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or making fun of what they say or how they communicate. It may feature developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, though it may occur alone.
* **Neglect** - the persistent failure to meet a child’s basic physical and/or psychological needs, or the failure to protect a child from exposure to any kind of danger, resulting in the significant impairment of a child’s health or development, including failure to thrive. Neglect may involve a parent/carer failing to:

Provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment.

Protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger

Ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers).

Ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to a child’s basic emotional needs.

**Historical Abuse**

There may be occasions when a child will disclose abuse (either sexual, physical, emotional or neglect) which occurred in the past. This information needs to be treated in exactly the same way as a disclosure of current child abuse. The reason for this is that the abuser may still represent a risk to children now.

**Domestic Abuse**

Staff may be working with children experiencing violence at home. Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been intimate family partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to: psychological, physical, sexual, financial, and emotional. Children experiencing this may demonstrate many of the symptoms listed in the Recognising Abuse section. Staff will need to treat them sensitively, record their concerns and consider informing Social Care.

**Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)**

#### Female circumcision is illegal in the UK and it is an offence to take UK nationals abroad to aid, abet or carry out FGM. All agencies have a statutory responsibility to safeguard children from being abused through FGM. If you are concerned that a girl is at risk of FGM this is a child protection issue and must be documented and reported to Social Care and or the police. For more information go to KBSP FGM SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE.

Honour based abuse includes FGM, and forced marriage.

All victims or potential victims of FGM are now protected under civil law under the Serious Crime Act 2015.

Being able to identify girls who are at risk needs a sensitive approach. The KBSP has a risk assessment if we have concerns. If used, a record of the outcome must be obtained.

For more information on this topic, see the online South West Child Protection Procedures or the contact the NSPCC. Contact details in the appendix. The KBSP has created an FGM referral risk assessment to consider girls at risk. If a girl is in immediate risk of FGM it must be reported to the Police and/or First Response. You have a statutory duty to report if a girl under 18 informs you they have had FGM or if you see it.

**PREVENT DUTY/RADICALISATION**

It is essential that staff are able to identify children who may be vulnerable to radicalisation and know what to do when they are identified.

There is no single way of identifying an individual who is likely to be susceptible to a terrorist ideology, as with managing other safeguarding risks, staff should be alert to changes in children’s behaviour which would indicate that they may need help or protection. It is important to take action if staff observe behaviour of concern. Any concerns will brought to the attention of the Child Protection designated Person, and then through First Response in the first instance.

In addition you should contact the Counter Extremism Group on 020 7340 7264.

Our setting can build pupils resilience to radicalisation by promoting fundamental British values: democracy, rule of law, individual liberty, mutual respect towards others in their faith/beliefs.

#### Confidentiality and Appropriate Disclosure of Information

#### Confidentiality is crucial to all our relationships, but the welfare of the child is paramount. The law does not allow anyone to keep concerns relating to abuse to themselves. Therefore, confidentiality may not be maintained if the withholding of information will prejudice the welfare of the child.

# All information that has been collected on any child will be kept locked and secure, and access will be limited to the appropriate staff, management and relevant agencies.

# In the event of an investigation it is essential that no information on child protection concerns relating to a child are disclosed inappropriately. Any such leaks could have serious consequences for both the child concerned and any investigation.

# If uncertain about what information may be shared, take advice or refer to Bristol’s Information Sharing protocol. (Please see Further Information section for a link.)

# Whilst parents / carers have the right to see any records kept on their child, this might not always be appropriate and should not put the child or yourself at risk.

# Professionals will be informed on a “need to know” basis. If uncertain about what can be shared, refer to HM Governments Information Sharing Advice for Practitioners.

**MISSING CHILD/UNAUTHORISED ABSENCE**

* **Repeated and unexpected absence from the setting can act as a sign for a range of safeguarding possibilities, such as FGM, mental health problems, family crisis or other issues that could affect the health and well-being of a child. Contact will be made with the child’s family in this instance.**

**A. Protecting Children and Young People**

**Recognising Abuse**

Recognising abuse is one of the first steps in protecting children and young people. There could be signs or behaviour that make you feel concerned. All staff should be alert to the following types of behaviour in the children:

* Becoming excessively aggressive, withdrawn or clingy.
* Seeming to be keeping a secret.
* Significant changes in children’s behaviour.
* Deterioration in children’s well-being
* Unexplained bruising, marks or signs of possible abuse or neglect.
* Unreasonable fear of certain people or places.
* Acting out in an inappropriate way perhaps with adults, other children, toys or objects.
* Children’s comments which give cause for concern, e.g.: inconsistent explanations of bruising, injuries or burns.
* Sexually explicit language or actions.

Staff should be equally vigilant regarding signs relating to disabled children and not automatically assume that any of the above relates to their impairment.

**Child Sexual Abuse in the Family Environment**

Intra-familial child sexual abuse refers to child sexual abuse that occurs within a family environment. Around two-thirds of all child sexual abuse reported to the police is perpetrated by a family member or someone close to the child. Sexual abuse which takes place within family environments often remains hidden and is the most secretive and difficult type of abuse for children and young people to disclose. Therefore, professionals must be able to spot the signs of possible sexual abuse and take the appropriate action. The Centre of Expertise on child sexual abuse have produced resources to support professionals, including the ‘signs and indicators’ template for identifying and responding to concerns of child sexual abuse (<https://www.csacentre.org.uk/knowledge-in-practice/practice-improvement/supporting-practice-in-tackling-child-sexual-abuse/>).

**If you are worried, it is not your responsibility to investigate and decide if it is abuse. It is your responsibility to act on your concerns and do something about it.**

**VULNERABILITY**

Some children may be more vulnerable to abuse for a range of reasons, so staff need to be alert to these.

Disabled children. Staff should be vigilant regarding possible signs of abuse relating to disabled children and not automatically assume that signs relate to their impairment.

Send/children with behaviour issues.

Looked after children/children in care.

Homelessness.

Children with allocated social worker or family support worker.

Young carers.

Parents/carers in prison.

Mental Health.

Children isolated and unsupported for a range of reasons.

**Peer on peer/ child on child abuse**

Children can abuse other children. This is generally referred to as peer on peer abuse and can take many forms. This can include (but is not limited to): abuse within intimate partner relationships; bullying (including cyberbullying); sexual violence and sexual harassment; harmful sexual behaviour, physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm; sharing nudes or semi nudes and initiation/hazing type violence and rituals. It is important that all victims are taken seriously and offered appropriate support.

Keeping Children Safe in Education 2021, Part five, provides information and guidance on managing cases of child on child sexual violence and sexual harassment. Other areas of peer on peer abuse will be dealt with in line with existing policies e.g. Anti-bullying or Behaviour management

**In addition, safeguarding action may be needed to protect children against:**

*(Please note that some of these terms are used to describe the same/similar harms and there are often overlaps: e.g. a child might get groomed or coerced into a gang where there is the risk of being a victim of serious violence and that gang might be involved in county lines drug selling.)*

* Bullying, including online bullying (cyberbullying)and prejudice-based bullying
* Racist, disability and homophobic or transphobic abuse
* Gender-based violence/violence against women and girls
* Child Sexual Exploitation and trafficking
* Modern slavery/trafficking/children from abroad
* Child Criminal Exploitation and County Lines (Serious violence)
* Gang activity or youth violence
* Risks linked to using technology and social media, including online bullying; the risks of being groomed online for exploitation or radicalisation; and risks of accessing and generating inappropriate content, e.g.: sharing nudes or semi nudes and accessing pornography
* Teenage relationship abuse
* Substance abuse
* Poor parenting
* Homelessness
* Forced marriage
* So-called “honour-based” abuse (this includes Forced Marriage, FGM and Breast Ironing)

There are a range of approaches to safeguarding these include:

* ACES – Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are stressful experiences occurring during childhood that directly harm a child or affect the environment in which they live. Recognising and understanding the impact of trauma informs an approach to building resilience
* Contextual Safeguarding is an approach to understanding, and responding to, young people’s experiences of significant harm beyond their families. It recognises that the different relationships that young people form in their neighbourhoods, schools and online can feature violence and abuse.

Information on these topics can be found at:

[**https://bristolsafeguarding.org/children/i-am-a-professional/**](https://bristolsafeguarding.org/children/i-am-a-professional/)

[**http://www.proceduresonline.com/swcpp/bristol/contents.html**](http://www.proceduresonline.com/swcpp/bristol/contents.html)

**Confidentiality and Appropriate Disclosure of Information** Confidentiality is crucial to all our relationships, but the welfare of the child is paramount. The law does not allow anyone to keep concerns relating to abuse to themselves. Therefore, confidentiality may not be maintained if the withholding of information will prejudice the welfare of the child.

All information that has been collected on any child will be kept locked and secure and access will be limited to the appropriate staff, management and relevant agencies.

In the event of an investigation, it is essential that no information on child protection concerns relating to a child are disclosed inappropriately. Any such disclosures could have serious consequences for both the child concerned and any investigation.

If uncertain about what information may be shared, take advice or refer to HM Government’s Information Sharing, Advice for practitioners. (Please see Further Information section for a link.)

* Whilst parents / carers have the right to see any records kept on their child, this might not always be appropriate and should not put the child or yourself at risk;
* It is very important that only those who need to know, actually know, to avoid any rumour and gossip that could affect the child, parent / carer and the group.

**Information keeping**

Information on child protection/safeguarding concerns should be kept confidential and stored securely. Each child will have a separate child protection file.

Records should include:

• a clear and comprehensive summary of the concern;

• details of how the concern was followed up and resolved;

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

Where there are a number of concerns;

• an overview timeline linked to the concern reports.

###### 1. What to do if Abuse is Disclosed

Sticky Fish Pre-school is committed to ensuring that it meets its responsibilities in respect of child protection by treating any allegation seriously and sensitively.

* Stay calm.
* Listen to what the child / young person is actually saying.
* Reassure them that they have done the right thing by telling you.
* **Do not ask leading questions**. Ensure that any questions asked are open or for clarification, not leading/ closed questions. For example an open question is: Why are you upset? A closed question is: Are you afraid to go home because your Mum will hit you?
* Do not ask the child/young person to repeat what they have told you for another worker; if the matter is to be investigated further, it will be done so by trained professionals.
* Do not promise the child that this can be kept secret, as subsequent disclosure could then lead to the child feeling betrayed. Explain that you are obliged to inform other people.
* Reassure the child that the people who will be informed will be sensitive to their needs and will be looking to help protect them. Inform them that it is not in their interests to keep the disclosure confidential and it will have to be passed on to the appropriate agencies.
* Make a note of any conversations with the child, trying to make these as detailed as possible, including when and where the conversations took place. Draw a diagram, if appropriate, to show the position of any bruises or marks the child or young person shows you, trying to indicate the size, shape and colour.
* Record as soon as possible and use the **actual words** used by the child. These records should be stored in the Child Protection file kept in the locked filing cabinet.
* Keep all records factual. Be aware of not making assumptions or interpretations of what the child / young person is telling you. Store all records securely.
* Discuss your concerns with the Designated Senior responsible for child protection. If the allegations implicate the senior worker, the concerns should be discussed with the next tier of line management - the named committee member responsible for child protection (the Child Protection Officer).
* If appropriate, inform parents / carers that you are going to report your suspicions / concerns. This might not always be possible and should not put the child or yourself at risk. When you report an incident, the duty officer will ask you if the parent / carer has been informed. If they haven’t, they will want to know the reasons why.
* If possible, report this information yourself to an appropriate agency.Mostly this will be First Response. Children’s' Social Care Referral and Assessment Team [Social Services], and OFSTED may need to be informed if a serious allegation has been made. (see Appendix A). Follow up any telephone referral using the BSCB Multi-agency referral form. If it is at the Families In Focus level, use the online “Request For Help” form. (See appendix)
* If the Designated Person is uncertain about concerns, consultation with Families In Focus should take place (taken over from Early Help).
* The person to whom the disclosure was made should ensure that the child who has disclosed the information is informed about what will happen next, so they can be reassured about what to expect.

###### 2. What to do if Abuse is Suspected

* The key person/pre-school leader should keep monitoring the child’s behaviour, making a note of any particular concerns (when, where and what happened).
* Decide a plan of action:
* Discuss concerns with the Designated Person for Child protection.
* Discuss concerns with the Designated Senior responsible for child protection. The child’s parents / carers should be seen at the earliest opportunity to ascertain if there is a known reason for a change in behaviour (eg, a change in family make-up, death of family member, pet).
* You should remember that if abuse is taking place, do not assume the parents are causing it, there may be other family members or friends or other individuals who are causing it. Keep an open mind.
* Any member of staff or volunteer can contact Families In Focus (as listed in Appendix A); to discuss any concerns they have and seek guidance before actually reporting any child protection issues. It is appropriate to seek support from the Child Protection Officer in the organisation, as to how to deal with situations and confirm appropriate action to take. From December 2013 First Response will be the place to call in Bristol if you are concerned about a child or think they need support (Tel: 0117 9036444).
* If you are still concerned about the welfare of the child / young person, this information must be passed on to the appropriate agency.
* If appropriate, inform parents / carers that you are going to report your suspicions / concerns. This might not always be possible and should not put the child or yourself at risk. When you report an incident, the duty officer will ask you if the parent / carer has been informed. If they haven’t, they will want to know the reasons why.
* If First Response has been contacted and they pass you to Children’s' Social Care Referral and Assessment Team (Social Services). This will be Social Care Level 3 statutory response if it is a child protection issue or Families in Focus, level 2 escalating needs. If it is at a lower level First Response may signpost other agencies or advise level 1 additional support universal services. Social Care should let you know that they are responding to what you have told them. (Follow up telephone referrals with a written report on the BSCB multi-agency referral form). It is unlikely that you will be told what action has been taken unless it has implications for the scheme. If you have not heard from the Referral and Assessment Team, it may be appropriate to contact them to ensure that the details you gave them have been taken into consideration and acted upon.

**3. What to do if it is an emergency**

If you think a child is in immediate danger, and/or a criminal act has taken place, you should telephone the police on 999. In all other circumstances, you need to refer the matter to a Social Work Assessment Team for Children’s Social Care and follow the procedure described in section 1 above.

In a medical emergency, your first action may need to be one of the following:

* Telephone for an ambulance, or,
* Ask the parent to take the child to the hospital at once, or,
* Take the child yourself

The child is the legal responsibility of the parent/carer and they must be involved as soon as practical, unless to do so would put the child at immediate risk of harm. Having taken the necessary emergency action, it is important that you make immediate contact with Social Care.

**1. Recognising inappropriate behaviour in staff, volunteers and other adults.**

There is no guaranteed way to identify a person who will harm children. However, there are possible warning signs. These may include:

* Paying an excessive amount of attention to a child or groups of children, providing presents, money or having favourites
* Seeking out vulnerable children, eg: disabled children
* Trying to spend time alone with a particular child or group of children on a regular basis
* Making inappropriate sexual comments
* Sharing inappropriate images
* Being vague about where they have worked or when they have been employed
* Encouraging secretiveness

There may be other sources of concern; this is not a conclusive list. If you are concerned about another staff member or volunteer’s behaviour you need to pass this on to the Designated Senior. See separate whistleblowing policy.

At Sticky Fish Pre-school we are aware of the risks associated with the use of mobile phones and cameras in the setting. To manage this appropriately, we have a separate policy regarding the use of these devices.

**EXISTING INJURIES TO A CHILD**

**If a child enters sticky fish with evidence of injury, this will be noted and recorded in the accident book.** This is a safeguarding precaution for staff in case of an allegation made by a child or parent.

**STAFF ALLEGATIONS**

**2. If a Staff Allegation is made, or you Suspect a Member of Staff or Volunteer of Abuse or Inappropriate Behaviour:**

**The LADO MUST be involved and consulted on ALL staff allegation incidents before any investigation.**

If it appears that a staff member or volunteer has:

* Behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child, or, may have behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children.
* possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child, or,
* behaved in an inappropriate way towards a child which may indicate that he or she is unsuitable to work with children,

then these procedures must be followed:

* Record your concerns and report these in the first instance to the Designated person for child protection (Liz Tomlinson)
* If the allegation being made is towards the manager (designated person for child protection), then the concerns will be reported in the first instance to the deputy Designated Person for child protection. At the earliest opportunity the report will be taken to the Designated Person on the trustees who is Desrine Bailey.
* The Designated Person should take steps to ensure that during the remainder of the working day that particular member of staff is not left in sole charge of the children or any child.
* It may be clear in some cases that an immediate referral must be made to Social Care or to the police for investigation. In addition:
* Either the Designated Person for the trustees or the Designated Person for the staff team must then contact the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) WITHIN 1 WORKING DAY of receiving the report of an allegation.

**Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO)**

**Telephone:** **0117 903 7795 or Work Mobile: 07795 091020**

* The setting should then follow the LADO’s advice on how to deal with allegations against staff.
* The setting should take advice from the LADO on how and when to inform the parents of the child.
* The setting is required to inform OFSTED of any allegations of abuse against a member of staff, student or volunteer, or any abuse that is alleged to have taken place on the premises or during a visit or outing within 14 days. (See Appendix A.)

###### 3. Support to Staff and Volunteers

The management committee (trustees) will fully support all members of staff in following this procedure. Following an allegation or investigation:

* Staff and volunteers who work with issues of child protection may themselves need support in dealing with the emotional distress this can cause. If they are experiencing domestic abuse outside of work, they will be able to talk to the DSL on these issues who will signpost them towards appropriate agencies. Employers have a statutory duty to give appropriate help under the “Employers Initiative on Domestic Abuse”.
* Staff, volunteers or management members may also be subject to allegations of abusing children in relation to their work for the setting. While support will be offered to these individuals by the setting, we will ensure that the agency dealing with the matter is given all assistance in pursuing any investigation and the Bristol LADO will be informed. The disciplinary procedure may be implemented.

###### 4. Recruitment of Staff and Volunteers

We acknowledge that paedophiles and those that pose a threat to children may be attracted to employment that allows them access to children and young people. As part of this policy we will ensure that people working with the children are safe to do so.

* All staff (including the setting’s Manager/Leader) and volunteers will be checked by the Disclosure and Barring Service on joining the scheme, to be renewed every 3 years.
* All people connected with the setting must declare all convictions/cautions incurred since DBS disclosure which may affect their suitability to work with children.
* At least one reference will be taken up prior to appointment for new staff and volunteers and a medical reference may also be required.
* All staff must undertake Child Protection training to keep up to date and as part of induction to understand the setting’s safeguarding/child protection policy and procedures.
* The selection, safe recruitment and interview procedure of the setting will be adhered to. This must include a full employment history, qualifications, interview and identity checks.
* All staff, volunteers, students must declare their disqualification status.
* Providers must act under the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006, which include a duty to refer to the DBS where a staff member is dismissed because they have harmed a child or put a child at risk of harm.
* Applicants will be informed of any online searches as part of the recruitment process. This would normally be carried out on short-listed candidates only;

**5. Online Safety**

 **( We have a separate policy relating to the use of mobile phones and cameras in the setting.)**

**All devices must have appropriate filters and controls.**

**6. Code of Conduct**

All staff, volunteers and management members within the setting recognise that they need to conduct themselves in an appropriate, open and transparent way to ensure a safer environment for all. One of the ways of ensuring this is by following the setting’s policies and procedures.

In addition staff will use “Guidance for Safer Working Practice for Adults who work with Children and Young People” as a tool to develop setting specific guidance for staff and volunteers.

#### 7. Implementation and Monitoring

* The Trustees will appoint a Designated Person responsible for child protection for the pre-school. This is Liz Tomlinson.
* The Trustees will appoint a Designated Person responsible for child protection within the trustees (management committee).This is Desrine Bailey.
* A role of the Designated Person will be to take the lead responsibility for safeguarding children within the setting and liaising with local statutory children’s services agencies as appropriate. They must also attend a multi agency child protection training course, to be updated at least every 2 years with annual updates, e.g. Child Protection Refresher course.
* All staff and volunteers are to undertake child protection training and this to be updated every 3 years. This policy must be part of the induction for all staff and volunteers.
* Parents/carers will be made aware when registering their child with us, we have a duty to share CP/safeguarding information to the next Education provider.
* Sticky Fish Pre-school will review this policy annually, to ensure it is being implemented. Appropriate action will be taken if deemed necessary, through consultation with the agencies listed below.
* Transfer of a child protection safeguarding file from one education setting to another.

The designated person must inform the receiving setting that the child has a child protection file and must do so within 5 school days of being notified of the transfer.

The designated person should pass the original copy of the child protection/safeguarding file to the receiving setting: this should be delivered either by hand or by recorded delivery,The parents/carers of the child must never be used to transfer the child protection file. The transfer must happen within five school days from notification and the **setting should record that the transfer has been made.**

The setting should ensure that confidentiality is maintained and the transfer process is as safe as possible.

If the setting receives a new child that has been attending a previous setting then the setting should ask the previous setting if the child has a child protection/safeguarding file.

If so, once the transfer of the file has been made, the setting should record that the file has been received and keep this record for 25 years.

Settings should keep a copy of the transferred file themselves until the child reaches their 25th birthday

Parents/carers will be made aware that as an education provider we have a duty to share/pass on child protection/safeguarding information to the next education provider.

CONFIDENTIALITY AND DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

Confidentiality may not be maintained if the withholding of information will prejudice the welfare of the child. All info collected on the child will be kept locked and secure.

###### Further Information

South West Child Protection Procedures – provide detailed online information on all aspects of child protection – [www.swcpp.org.uk](http://www.swcpp.org.uk/)

**Keeping children safe in education 2023**

[Keeping children safe in education 2023 (publishing.service.gov.uk)](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1161273/Keeping_children_safe_in_education_2023_-_statutory_guidance_for_schools_and_colleges.pdf)

Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018

South West Child Protection Procedures (online guidance)

**EYFS Safeguarding and Welfare Requirements – Child Protection September 2023**

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

Bristol Safeguarding Board Multi-agency Referral Form - <http://www.bristol.gov.uk/page/bscb-protocols-multi-agency-action>

Guidance for safer working practice for adults who work with children and young people

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100202100434/dcsf.gov.uk/everychildmatters/resources-and-practice/ig00311>

Date Agreed: SEPT 2023 Review Date: MAY 2024

Signed by: E.Tomlinson Signature: E. Tomlinson

Role of Signatory: Pre-school Manager/Designated Person

Tel no: 07746404262

**Ofsted Open helpline: 03001231231**

**Registered providers must inform Ofsted of any allegations of serious harm or abuse within 14 days of the allegation being made.**

**SEE FURTHER CONTACTS BELOW**

**Appendix A – Useful contacts**

1. **Trustee Members responsible for Child Protection (Designated Person)**

 Name/s: Desrine Bailey.

2. **Staff responsible for Child Protection (Designated Person)**

1. Name: Liz Tomlinson. Deputy: Jo Ball

3. **First Response 0117 903 6444**

 **Emergencey Duty Team 01454 615165**

 **Area Social work team (East/Central Bristol) 01179036500**

**4. Families In focus: East/Central 01173576460**

**5 Disabled Children’s Team tel: 01179038250**

**6. Emergency Duty Team/Out of hours : 01454615165**

**7. Ofsted Whistleblowing hotline: 03001233155**

**8. Ofsted compliance and Investigation Team (reporting child protection concerns) : 03001231231**

**9. Police Prevent Team: 01278647466**

**10. NSPCC FGM helpline: 08000283550**

**11. Keeping Bristol Safe Partnership (KBSP) 01173532505**

 **Bristolssafeguarding.org/children.**

4. **Referral** **Agencies**

### Children’s' Social Care Referral and Assessment Team (Social Work):

 Ridingleaze House (North) - Tel: 0117 903 8700

 Symes House, Hartcliffe (South) - Tel: 0117 353 2200

 Broadwalk, Knowle (South) – Tel: 0117 903 1414

 Welsman, St Paul's (Central) - Tel: 0117 903 6500

 Disabled Children Team (all Bristol) - Tel: 0117 9038250

 Out of Office Hours Tel: 01454 615 165 (Emergency Duty Team)

 Email (all Bristol) childprotection@bristol.gov.uk

### Police Child Protection Team (Lockleaze) - Tel: 0117 945 4320

Emergency - Tel: 999

4. **For Staff Allegations Contact:**

* **Local Area Designated Officer - Telephone 0117 903 7795, Work mobile: 07795 091020 ( -** Email: sandy.marwick@bristol.gov.uk)
* **Registered providers must inform Ofsted of any allegations of serious harm or abuse as soon as reasonably practicable, but at the latest within 14 days of the allegations being made.**
* **Ofsted Compliance and Investigation Team (For reporting any Child Protection concerns).-Tel: 08456 014772**
1. **Support and advice**
* **South West Child Protection Procedures (online guidance)** [**www.swcpp.org.uk**](http://www.swcpp.org.uk/)

### Childline -Tel: 0800 1111 (open 24 hours)

* **National Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC) -Tel: 0800 800 500**
* **Bristol Safeguarding Children Board (training) -Tel: 0117 3532505**
* **BAND Development and Support Worker –Tel: 9542156 Evelyn Morris**
* **BAVA (Bristol against Violence and Abuse)** [www.bava.org.uk](http://www.bava.org.uk/)
* **NSPCC FGM helpline 08000283550**