

## **Apple Trees Club**

### **Safeguarding (Child Protection) Policy**

All children and young people will have the same protection regardless of age, disability, gender, racial heritage, religious belief, sexual orientation or identity. We are committed to anti-discriminatory practice and recognise the additional needs of children from minority ethnic groups and disabled children and the barriers they may face, especially around communication.

This policy will be reviewed annually.

The policy was last reviewed and agreed 12 November 2019.

It is due for review on 11 November 2020.

Signature .....Debs Powell..... Date .....12 November 2019.....  
Apple Trees Manager

Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL): Debs Powell

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Deputy Designation Safeguarding Lead (DDSL): Jane Snow

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## Introduction

At Apple Trees Club, we believe that everyone should be treated fairly and with respect, with equality of opportunity and positive attitudes. We strive to create a stimulating environment where everyone's spiritual and moral beliefs are nurtured. In approving this policy, we have considered their responsibilities to achieve these aims.

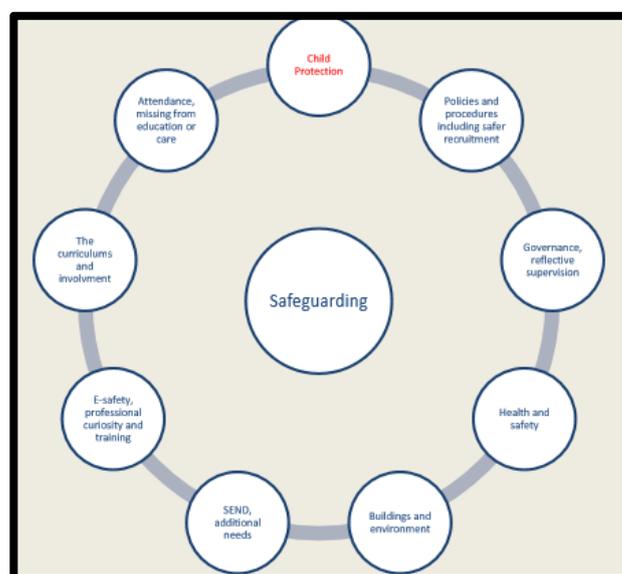
At Apple Trees Club, we are committed to providing an environment that nurtures and transforms the lives of children and young people attending our out of school sessions and take seriously our responsibilities to safeguard and promote their welfare. In addition, we undertake our responsibilities to work in partnership with agencies as part of the wider, multi-agency, safeguarding system, always acting in the best interest of the child or young person where concerns are identified, in accordance with the Safeguarding (Child Protection) Policy and Procedures, statutory guidance and Somerset Safeguarding Partnership policies and procedures.

Personal sensitive information is processed in accordance with the Data Protection Act 2018 and Part 3, the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR). Consent to share information will be sought unless we are required to share information where there are child protection concerns (and consent has been withheld) or we are requested to share information with other statutory agencies such as the police or children's social care in pursuit of their enquiries in order protect and safeguard children and young people.

## Definition of safeguarding

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined in statutory guidance as: protecting children from maltreatment; preventing impairment of children's 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.

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is **everyone's** responsibility. In order to fulfil this responsibility effectively we ensure our approach is child centered, considering always, what is in the **best interests** of the child or young person.



Most children grow up in loving families and supportive communities and become independent, resilient adults. Wherever possible we want this for all children and young people in Somerset, so that they and their families can support themselves by engaging with and contributing to their local communities. In order to achieve this children, young people and their families should receive the right intervention as early as possible to tackle problems and prevent issues escalating. All practitioners will adopt an Early Help/Think Family approach meaning they look at the whole family situation and what needs to happen to improve that situation whether that means working with adults, children or the whole family.

## Our commitment

To safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people through:

- The provision of a safe environment in which children and young people can play and learn
- Identifying concerns early and provide appropriate help and support for children and young people and their parents/carers to prevent concerns escalating to a point whereby intervention would be required under the Children Act 1989 and in accordance with the Somerset Effective Support for Children and Families, Thresholds for Assessment and Services guidance.

## Glossary

- “Staff” or “members of staff” includes all paid staff irrespective of their role in the organisations and includes agency staff and volunteers
- SSP is an abbreviation for the Somerset Safeguarding Partnership (SSP) the new name for the Local Safeguarding Board (LSCB)

## Statutory responsibilities

All action taken by Apple Trees Club will be in accordance with:

### Current legislation, namely:

- The Children Act 1989 and 2004; Education Act 2002 and 2011; Education and Inspections Act 2006; Early Years Foundation Stage 2019

### Statutory guidance and Advice, namely:

- Working Together to Safeguard Children (2018) which sets out the multi-agency working arrangements to safeguarding and promote the welfare of children and young people
- Other specific guidance and advice issued by the DfE in relation to the wider safeguarding agency, e.g. behaviour, health and safety, bullying, e-safety and medical needs

## The role of the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)

Keeping Children Safe in Education (September 2019) and the Early Years Foundation Stage 2019 requires each setting to have a designated safeguarding lead (DSL) who has the status and authority with the to carry out the duties of the post including committing resources and where appropriate, supporting and directing staff. The provided advice and support to other staff on child welfare and child protection matters, take part in strategy discussions, inter-agency meeting (or support other staff to do so) and to contribute to the assessment of children and young people.

## The Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead (DDSL)

Supports the DSL in discharging their responsibilities and whilst they may deputise for the DSL the lead responsibility for child protection remains with the DSL.

Both the DSL and DDSL must complete single agency and multi-agency training to undertake the role which is provided by the Local Authority Education Safeguarding Service and Somerset Safeguarding Partnership. In addition, they will access DSL briefings, attend annual refresher training and remain up to date in relation to early help, safeguarding and child protection.

### **What all staff should know**

All staff at Apple Trees Club will undertake the Introduction to Child Protection course and update this qualification every 2 years.

### **Staff Induction**

As part of the induction process for new employees, they will attend an induction briefing or if they commence part way through the year, receive a one to one induction meeting with either the DSL or DDSL that signposts staff to relevant safeguarding documentation including this policy and procedure, guidance for safer working practice, what to do if you're worried a child may be abused and whistleblowing advice.

### **Action to be taken if there are concerns in relation to safeguarding practices**

All staff, volunteers and agency staff should feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice and any potential failures in the safeguarding regime and know that such concerns will be taken seriously by the Apple Trees Manager and designated safeguarding leads. Should staff feel unable to raise concerns within the organisation, advice and guidance has been produced to ensure that they are aware of how to raise such concerns externally see [Appendix B: NSPCC Whistleblowing advice and information](#).

The concerns flowchart provides additional information about how to make a referral to children's social care, the LADO or to report concerns to the NSPCC advice line in instances where they have concerns about the organisation's response to child protection, the conduct of staff or they do not feel that appropriate action has been taken in relation to concerns they have raised is at [Appendix C: Concerns Flowchart](#)

### **Abuse and neglect (definitions)**

**All staff should be aware that abuse, neglect and safeguarding issues are rarely standalone events that can be covered by one definition or label. In most cases, multiple issues will overlap with one another.**

Abuse is the maltreatment of a child or young person; they may be abused or neglected through harm being inflicted or by parents or carers failing to prevent harm. Children and young people may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or by being targeted by others via the internet for example. They may be abused by an adult or adults or by another child or children. The following are the statutory definitions of abuse and neglect as set out in Working Together to Safeguard Children (2018) however, the ultimate responsibility to assess and determine the type category of abuse is that of the Police and Children's Social Care – our responsibility is to understand what each category of abuse is and how this can impact on the welfare and development of our children and where we have concerns that a child or young person may be at risk of abuse and neglect (one or more categories can apply) to take appropriate action as early as possible

<p><b>Physical abuse:</b> a form of abuse which may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child. Statutory guidance Safeguarding Children in whom Illness is Fabricated or Induced (2008) sets out a national framework within which agencies and professionals at local level – individually and jointly – draw up and agree upon their own more detailed ways of working together where illness may be being fabricated or induced in a child by a carer who has parenting responsibilities for them</p>
<p><b>Neglect:</b> the persistent failure to meet a child’s basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child’s health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer <b>failing to:</b> 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.</p>
<p><b>Emotional abuse:</b> the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and adverse effects on the child’s emotional development. It may involve conveying to a child that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. It may include not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or ‘making fun’ of what they say or how they communicate. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond a child’s developmental capability as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including cyberbullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, although it may occur alone.</p>
<p><b>Sexual abuse:</b> involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for. Sexual abuse can take place online, and technology can be used to facilitate offline abuse. Sexual abuse is not sole perpetrated by adult males. Woman can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children.</p>

**Children and the court system** staff may be required to give evidence in the criminal courts, either for crimes committed against them or for crimes they have witnessed. There are a range of guides to support child witnesses. In the civil courts, children and young people may be involved in child arrangement hearing and the Ministry of Justice has launched an online child arrangement information tool detaining the dispute resolution service.

**Children with family members in prison** are more likely to have poor outcomes, including poverty, stigma, isolation and poor mental health. More information to support schools and colleges can be found on the [Nicco](#) website

**Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)** is child sexual abuse, whereby an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under 18 to engage in sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator

**Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)** is a geographically widespread form of abuse that is often referred to as county lines, which involves drug networks or gangs that groom and exploit children and young people to carry drugs and money. A key indicator is that victims are often missing from home, care or education and trafficked for the purpose of transporting drugs.

**Child and Adolescent Mental Health:** Good mental health and resilience are fundamental to our physical health, our relationships, our education and to achieving our potential. DfE advice for schools in relation to Mental health and behaviour in schools (2018) which can be accessed [here](#). This is non-statutory advice which clarifies the responsibility of the school, outlines what they can do and how to support a child or young person whose behaviour - whether it is disruptive, withdrawn, anxious, depressed or otherwise - may be related to an unmet mental health need. Whilst it considers the school environment it is also relevant for work within our residential provision.

### **Bullying**

Apple Trees Club has a separate Anti-Bullying policy which is accessible on the Apple Trees Club website – [www.appletreesclub.co.uk](http://www.appletreesclub.co.uk).

**Domestic abuse, Domestic violence, Gender-based violence and violence against women and girls (VAWG), teenage relationship abuse:** is defined as 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 partners irrespective of gender or sexuality. Exposure to domestic abuse or violence can have a serious, long lasting emotional and psychological impact on the development of children and young people. Further advice and guidance accessed via the [NSPCC](#), [Refuge](#) and [Safelives](#) spotlight on young people and domestic abuse

Further resources relating to violence against women and girls (VAWG) can be accessed [here](#)

**Homelessness** or the being at risk of being made homeless is a significant risk for children or young people. The DSL should refer to the local housing authority at the earliest opportunity. The Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 places a new legal duty on English councils to provide meaningful help, including an assessment of need and circumstances. The DfE and the Ministry of Housing, Communities and local government have published joint statutory guidance on the provision of accommodation for 16 and 17 year old's who may be homeless or require accommodation A series of fact sheets can be access [here](#)

**Online Safety:** Annex C of Keeping Children Safe in Education (September 2019) addresses the use of technology which can be a significant component of many safeguarding issues including CSE, CCE, radicalisation, sexual predation etc., whereby technology provides the platform that facilitates harm. At Apple Trees Club, we provide a safe environment in which children and young people can learn to keep themselves safe online. We do not allow children to access mobile phones during their time at Apple Trees Club nor do we have devices available for use during sessions that have internet access.

**Peer on Peer abuse:** children and young people can abuse their peers which can take many forms, including but not limited to: bullying (including cyber bullying); sexual violence or harassment; physical abuse including hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling or otherwise causing physical harm; sexting and initiating/hazing type violence or rituals.

Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges: can occur between two children of **any** age and sex and occur through a group of children or young people sexually assaulting or harassing an individual or group of children. It can also involve **Upskirting** which involves taking a picture under a person's clothing without them knowing, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm. This is now a criminal offence. Further guidance is available [here](#)

**Preventing extremism:** Children and young people can be vulnerable to extremist ideology and radicalisation and forms part of our safeguarding responsibilities, as set out in the Prevent Duty. Extremism is the vocal or active opposition to our fundamental values and radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups. Further information can be accessed below in relation to

[Extremism](#)   [Radicalisation](#)   [Prevent](#)

**Private Fostering:** is when a child under the age of 16 (under 18 if disabled) is cared for by someone who is not their parent or a 'close relative'. This is a private arrangement made between a parent and carer, for 28 days or more. Close relatives are defined as step-parents, grandparents, brothers, sisters, uncles or aunts (whether of full blood, half blood or marriage/affinity). A private foster carer may be a friend of the family, the parent of a friend of the child, or someone previously unknown to the child's family who is willing to privately foster a child. We have a responsibility to refer to Children's Social Care of any private fostering arrangement we become aware of, in order for Children's Social Care to undertake an assessment to ensure the needs and welfare of the child or young person is being met and that adults caring for them have access to advice and support.

**Special Education Needs and disabilities:** There's a concern sometimes that, for children with SEN and disabilities, that their SEN or disability needs are seen first, and the potential for abuse second. If children are behaving in particular ways or they're looking distressed or their behaviour or demeanor is different from in the past, our staff should think about that

being a sign of the potential for abuse, and not simply see it as part of their disability or their special educational needs.

**Looked after children:** The staff have the necessary skills and understanding to keep looked after children safe. Appropriate staff have information about a child's looked after legal status and care arrangements, including the level of authority delegated to the carer by the authority looking after the child. The DSL will have details of the child's social worker and the name and contact details of the local authority's virtual head for children in care.

**So-called 'honour-based' violence (including Female Genital Mutilation, Forced Marriage, Breast Ironing)** encompasses incidents or crimes which have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family or community. All forms of honour based violence (HBV) is abuse, regardless of the motivation and should be handled and escalated as such. There are specific mandatory reporting duties to report to the police where they discover (either through disclosure or visual evidence) that FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18.

Additional guidance and publications

FGM: Mandatory reporting procedural information can be accessed [here](#)

FGM Fact sheet can be access [here](#)

Forced Marriages: Multi- agency guidelines(2014) pages 35 and 26 pertain to schools can be accessed [here](#) along with statutory guidance (2014) which can be access [here](#)

### **Allegations of abuse made against Apple Trees staff or volunteers**

Working Together to safeguard Children (March 2018) states that organisations should have in place clear policies in line with those from the Somerset Safeguarding Partnership to manage allegations against people who work with children and young people. Such policies should make a clear distinction between an allegation, a concern about the quality of care or practice or a complaint. Full details are available [here](#)

An allegation may relate to a person who works with children who 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 they may pose a risk of harm

The Management of Allegations policy and procedure is available on the Apple Trees website. Phone Somerset Direct on **0300 123 2224** for a referral.

### **What staff should do if they have concerns about another staff member**

If any member of staff, volunteer or agency staff have concerns relating to an individual's conduct or behaviour, whether they be a colleague, member of the management or senior leadership team, they should refer their concerns to the designated safeguarding lead or the Apple Trees Manager.

Where concerns or allegations relate to the Apple Trees Manager, these should be referred to Somerset Direct on 0300 123 2224.

## Staff Code of Conduct

In addition to the Safeguarding and Child Protection policy, we have a staff Code of Conduct that outlines the expected level of staff behaviour. During their induction training, new staff will be given and have read:

- Staff Code of Conduct
- Safeguarding and Child Protection policy
- Behaviour Policy

### Safeguarding Induction

<b>Staff Member: Name and Role:</b>	
<b>Date of Commencement:</b>	
<b>Inductor: Name and Role</b>	
<b>Date of Induction:</b>	
<b>Signed by Inductee:</b>	
<b>Signed by Inductor:</b>	

#### Agenda:

#### Welcome to Apple Trees Club

#### Outline of the induction meeting

- **Apple Trees Club Vision and Ethos**
- **What is Safeguarding (Child Protection)**
- **What safeguarding means for children or young people at Apple Trees Club**
- **Voice and influence**
- **Action to be taken if you have a concern**

#### Apple Trees Club Vision and Ethos

At Apple Trees Club staff take their safeguarding responsibilities seriously in the expectation that our children feel that we provide a safe place for them. We are committed to safeguarding and promoting the well-being of all children within our community. All staff, volunteers and visitors are expected to share this commitment through a “culture of awareness and vigilance”.

We promote children’s safety and well-being in terms of relationships, personal safety, e-safety, drugs and alcohol misuse and exploitation. We expect our staff to listen and value the worries, opinions and ideas of all our children.

We ensure that everyone working in our school has successfully completed the necessary Disclosure and Barring service (DBS) before being employed by us. We have a safeguarding team who are specifically trained in safeguarding; Debs Powell – Designated Safeguarding and Jane Snow - Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead.

We hope parents/carers feel that we share any concerns we may have about their children with them, at the first opportunity and we encourage you to do the same with us. Part of our legal duty to safeguard your children may also include us needing to consult with and take advice from other agencies, such as the Police, or Children's Social Care.

By working together with families and our partner agencies, maintaining the highest levels of awareness about possible unsafe practices and dealing with any issues immediately and appropriately, we firmly believe that we will continue to offer a safe environment for our children.

### **What is Safeguarding (Child Protection)**

Safeguarding is an overarching term used to ensure that the welfare of children and young people is paramount, and they are protected from abuse and neglect. **We all have a statutory duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.** This means protecting children and young people from abuse and neglect; preventing impairment of health or development; ensuring they are growing up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care and taking action to enable all children and young people to have the best life chances.

Every member of staff, irrespective of their role in the organisation, has a responsibility to keep children or young people safe and to take appropriate action whenever they hear, observe or are told information that could impact on their welfare and safety.

Child protection is the statutory threshold for intervention in family life whereby a child or young person is suffering or at risk of significant harm. Apple Trees Club has a number of statutory responsibilities that must be fulfilled which are set out in legislation and statutory guidance.

### **What Safeguarding means for children or young people at Apple Trees Club**

At Apple Trees Club we expect our staff to exercise high standards of behaviour and provide high quality professional support to our children. It is therefore important that we all understand that the nature of our work and the responsibilities related to it, which places us in unique position of trust. During the course of your induction you will have the opportunity to access a range of training that will provide you with the knowledge and skills you need to do your job. In addition, you will be required to read a number of different policies and procedures that will provide you with contextual information and guidance.

All staff, irrespective of their role in the organisation, have a responsibility to ensure that illegal, unsafe, unprofessional or irresponsible behaviour exhibited by staff is challenged and reported. It is always difficult to raise concerns about a colleagues' behaviour, but you must discuss any concerns with the designated or deputy safeguarding lead.

If you do not feel you can raise concerns within the organisation then you can access the NSPCC Whistleblowing helpline on 0800 028 0285 between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. or email [help@nspcc.org.uk](mailto:help@nspcc.org.uk)

You should familiarise yourself with all of our policies, especially the following, which are available on the Apple Trees website:

1. **Apple Trees Safeguarding Policy**
2. **Apple Trees Whistle blowing Policy**
3. **Apple Trees Behaviour policy**
4. **Apple Trees Staff handbook**
5. **Apple Trees mobile phone policy**
6. **Apple Trees Confidentiality policy**

### **Voice and influence**

When working with children and young people communication is crucial, especially in relation to safeguarding. Communication is a two-way process and doesn't just relate to a child's ability to communicate via speech therefore, we need to approach communication in its broadest terms, considering body language, gestures, behaviour and presentation. We must also support our children to make positive choices.

### **Action to be taken if you have a concern about the welfare of a pupil or the conduction/actions of a member of staff or visitor to Apple Trees Club**

You should discuss your concerns, observations or any information that may impact on the welfare of a child with a designated or deputy safeguarding lead. The flowchart overleaf has been developed to offer you guidance on what you should do. It is **not intended to cover all eventualities, but it aims to provide a framework for action.**

What is important is that you take action and raise your concerns, the designated or deputy safeguarding lead may hold other relevant information, but your information may be new and important - the final part of the information jigsaw.

Updated November 2019



## **Whistleblowing Advice Line**

### **Support for professionals who are worried about children in the workplace**

The NSPCC whistleblowing Advice Line offers free advice and support to professionals with concerns about how child protection issues are being handled in their own or another organisation.

#### **What is whistleblowing?**

Whistleblowing is when someone raises a concern about a dangerous or illegal activity or any wrongdoing within their organisation.

Raising a concern is known as “blowing the whistle” and is a vital process for identifying risk to children, young people and vulnerable adults. In recent years there have been several high profile cases of institutional abuse which have come to light as a result of whistleblowing.

Sharing information or talking through a concern can be the first step to helping an organisation identify problems, improve practice and safeguard the welfare of children, young people and vulnerable adults.

**Contact the Whistleblowing Advice Line**

**Call 0800 028 0285**

**Email help@nspcc.org.uk**

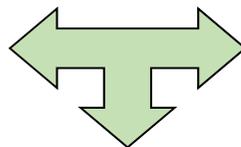
The government website [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk) also has valuable information for whistleblowers in relation to their rights, support and who to tell. This can be accessed [here](#):

# Action to be taken where there are concerns about the welfare of a child or young person or the conduct/actions of Staff or Visitors

Updated November 2019

## General Information and Advice

Always act in the best interests of the child or young person: the welfare of the child is paramount **Children Act 1989**



Always maintain an attitude of '**it could happen here**': Learning lessons from Serious Case Reviews e.g. Daniel Pelka and Nigel Leat

### Be alert to the signs of abuse and neglect supporting documents include:

Apple Trees Club Safeguarding (Child Protection) Policy & Procedures; What to do if you're worried a child is being abused (DfE March 2015) Advice for Practitioners; Working Together to Safeguard Children (2018)



### If, a child or young person is in immediate danger or is at risk of significant harm

Anyone can make a referral to Children's Social Care and/or the Police (but the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) should be informed if a referral has been made). **Contact details:** Somerset Direct on 0300 123 2224: Emergency Duty Team (EDT) outside office hours, weekends or bank holidays or contact the **Police on 999**

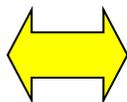
If you have a concern relating to dangerous or illegal activity or any wrongdoing within the organisation and you do not feel you can raise a concern directly you can contact the **NSPCC** Whistleblowing helpline 0800 028 0285 – line is available from 8:00 AM to 8:00 PM, Monday to Friday or Email:

## How to report child welfare or child protection concerns at Apple Trees Club

### Child Welfare

Discuss your concerns with your immediate line manager  
Or  
Discuss your concerns with the Designated or Deputy Safeguarding Lead (DSL)

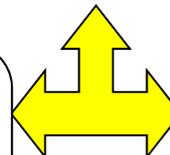
**You must act to safeguard**



### Immediate Concerns and/or immediate action is required

#### Safeguarding/Child Protection Concerns

The DSL will consider what information is already known consider indicators of risk and following multi-agency guidelines take appropriate action



**Concerns relating to the conduct or actions of a staff member:** The DSL will liaise with the Apple Trees Manager or you can refer your concerns directly. If concerns relate to Manager Somerset Direct must be notified. All allegations will be investigated following statutory guidance and Somerset Safeguarding Partnership procedures by the Local Authority Designated

## Appendix D

### Early Years Provision.

#### Working Together 2018 states -

- Early years providers have a duty under section 40 of the Childcare Act 2006 to comply with the Safeguarding and Welfare Requirements of the Early Years Foundation Stage.

#### Keeping Children Safe in Education 2018 states –

- The Early Years Foundation Stage Framework (EYFS) is mandatory for all early years providers. It applies to all schools that provide early years provision including maintained nursery schools.

#### The Early Years Foundation Stage states –

- Where providers other than childminders are required to have policies and procedures as specified below, these policies and procedures should be recorded in writing.
- Providers must be alert to any issues of concern in the child's life at home or elsewhere. Providers must have and implement a policy, and procedures, to safeguard children. These should be in line with the guidance and procedures of the relevant Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB). The safeguarding policy and procedures must include an explanation of the action to be taken when there are safeguarding concerns about a child and in the event of an allegation being made against a member of staff and cover the use of mobile phones and cameras in the setting.

Early Years Providers must be compliant with the Safeguarding and Welfare Requirements Below is the link to the EYFS

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/early-years-foundation-stage-framework--2>

- As an appendix to this policy, we ensure that we are compliant with all the Safeguarding and Welfare Requirements of the Early Years Foundation Stage 2017 by adopting the following:
- We have a mobile phone and camera policy in place within the provision that details the procedure for use of these devices. This covers the use of Mobile Phones and Cameras in the setting and on visits and includes the settings procedures with regards to mobile phones and cameras for all staff, volunteers and visitors.