

Child Protection and Safeguarding

Procedure and Guidance for Independent Day Care Providers



Revised April 2015



Bristol Childminding Network
The heart of quality home-based childcare



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GREEN CAPITAL

History of most recent policy changes

Must be completed

Date	Page	Change	Origin of change (eg. TU request, change in legislation etc)
March 2010			First version
June 2011			General update
January 2013			Updates in relation to the revised Early Years Foundation Stage, and the Disclosure and Barring Service. Additional advice on safer recruitment, making a referral based on hearsay, escalation policy and whistleblowing
Feb 2015			Updates in relation to; EYFS Sept 2014, disqualification, First Response, Early Help, and childminder contact for LADO.

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This booklet can be found on the Bristol City Council website

Section 1. Introduction

As practitioners, if we are concerned that a child is at risk, or that child abuse has occurred, we need to share these concerns with First Response. The mandatory advice on sharing these concerns is known as the Child Protection Procedures.

The Child Protection Procedures explain the process that should be followed when our concerns are acute. The Child Protection Procedures are part of our broader obligation to keep children safe and promote their wellbeing; this is known as 'Safeguarding'.

Scope

1.2 This procedure and guidance is intended for the use of:

- Childminders;
- Pre-school playgroup and playscheme leaders and staff;
- Private and voluntary day nursery and crèche organisers and staff;
- Personnel working in children's centres operated by voluntary organisations;

All childminders and day care providers who are registered are required to comply with the guidance in this document.

FIRST RESPONSE
0117 903 6444
www.bristol.gov.uk/firstresponse
The right help, in the right place, at the right time

Anyone can ring First Response if they are concerned about a child or young person or if they think they need support.

First Response can help in different ways including:

- Providing information, advice and guidance about services to help families.
- Making a referral to the Early Help team who can provide support to children, young people and families.
- Making a referral to a social work team.

Together we'll make sure the help we provide is the right help

Section 2. The Legal Framework

2.1 The legal framework for Child Protection is determined by the Children Act 1989. Local policy and guidance on child protection is the responsibility of the Local Safeguarding Children Boards, established by the Children Act 2004. In Bristol this is Bristol Safeguarding Children Board (BSCB). All agencies and workers involved in providing services to children have an obligation under Section 11 Children Act 2004 to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.

“Voluntary organisations and private sector providers play an important role in delivering services to children. They should have the arrangements in place in the same way as organisations in the public sector, and need to work effectively with the LSCB. Paid and volunteer staff need to be aware of their responsibilities for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children, how they should respond to child protection concerns and make a referral to local authority children’s social care or the police if necessary”

Working Together to Safeguard Children 2015 page 63.

2.2 All Ofsted registered childminders and day care providers in Bristol must comply with Bristol Safeguarding Children Board procedures as explained in this booklet. Extensive information on our local child protection procedures can be found on the Bristol City Council website at www.bristol.gov.uk/nav/children-and-young-people

and on the website of the South West Safeguarding and Child Protection Group at www.online-procedures.co.uk/swcpp/

In addition to the legal framework, local child protection procedures are based on government statutory guidance, including the source document ‘Working Together to Safeguard Children’. Registered providers of childcare must “have regard” for this source document, as we are told in the Early Years Foundation Stage (page 17, 3.7). The document ‘Working Together to Safeguard Children 2015’ lays out how organisations and individuals work together to safeguard children, explaining the multi-agency response.

The booklet ‘What to do if you’re worried a child is being abused’ (March 2015) contains non-statutory, government guidance for practitioners, which complements Working Together to Safeguard Children (2015) statutory guidance.

www.gov.uk/government/publications/what-to-do-if-youre-worried-a-child-is-being-abused--2

Definitions of Child 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.

- 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 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.

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/child minders maybe working may be working with children experiencing violence at home. Children experiencing this may demonstrate a number of symptoms. Staff/child minders will need to treat them sensitively, record their concerns and consider informing First Response.

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 First Response and or the police.

Some warning signs that may indicate a girl is at risk of FGM include:

- Parents requesting an extended leave from school on top of school holidays
- If a girl comes from a country that has high prevalence of FGM
- Mother and other siblings have already undergone FGM
- Child may indicate that they are going for a special event.

Sources of online information on the signs and symptoms of abuse

South West Child Protection Procedures
www.online-procedures.co.uk/swcpp/

the Bristol City Council website
www.bristol.gov.uk/bscbprotocols

the NSPCC website
www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/

For information on online/e safety look at the South West Grid for Learning
www.swgfl.org.uk

Child Protection Policy

- 2.3 As a requirement of registration, all providers should have and implement a Child Protection Policy for their setting, which follows the Local Safeguarding Children Board procedure, as explained in this booklet (EYFS 2014, page 16 3.4/Child Care Register CR 2.1.)
- In the Child Protection Policy the practitioner with the lead responsibility for safeguarding within the setting, should be identified. Childminders must take the lead responsibility themselves (EYFS 2014 page 16 3.5)
 - The Child Protection Policy should explain the procedure within the setting for responding to child protection concerns, including the procedure for passing concerns to First Response.
 - The policy must also include an explanation of the action to be taken in the event of an allegation being made against a member of staff, or, in the case of a childminding setting, against the childminder, assistant, or member of the childminder's household (EYFS 2014 page 16 3.4).
 - The policy must cover how the use of mobile phones and cameras within the setting is managed responsibly, in order to keep children safe (EYFS page 16, 3.4).

If you would like further advice on the responsible use of mobile phones and cameras when working with children, or on writing a Child Protection Policy, please contact BAND or the Childminding Support Team.

The 'lead responsibility' in respect of safeguarding (EYFS 2014, page 16 3.5)

- 2.4 In all early years settings the 'lead' or 'designated' practitioner liaises with First Response in the event of the need to make a referral/request for help. In childminding settings the childminder takes the lead responsibility

for safeguarding and liaises with First Response in the event of a referral/request for help being made. The lead practitioner in the early years setting provides ongoing support, advice and guidance on safeguarding issues to other members of staff, or to assistants, as in the case of the childminding setting. The lead practitioner must attend a child protection course at a suitable level (i.e. Advanced Child Protection after completing Initial Child Protection, or Managers Course), which enables them to identify, understand, and respond appropriately to the signs and symptoms of child abuse.

Training

- 2.5 Providers must ensure that all staff/assistants understand the Child Protection Policy and Procedure of their setting, and have an up to date understanding of safeguarding issues. (EYFS 2014 page 17, 3.6) All staff must receive induction training to help them understand their roles and responsibilities in relation to child protection and safeguarding (EYFS 2014 page 20, 3.20). In addition to the requirement for the 'designated' or 'lead' practitioner in a group setting to attend Advanced Child Protection training, the provider must make training available to all members of staff so that practitioners have awareness of the signs of possible abuse.

Training should also provide practitioners with an awareness of inappropriate behaviour in adults who are working with children (EYFS page 17, 3.6).

Details regarding inter - agency child protection training, provided by the Bristol Safeguarding Board, can be found on the Bristol City Council website:
www.bristol.gov.uk/bscbtrainingcourses

In Bristol, BAND delivers child protection sessions which are open to anyone working with children and young people. The sessions are advertised on www.bandltd.org.uk

Childminder-specific child protection training is advertised in the Bristol Childminding Network training plan and can be booked through cmsupport@bristol.gov.uk

Supervision

- 2.6 With the introduction of the revised EYFS, all providers are now required to arrange supervision for any staff who have contact with children and families (EYFS 2014 page 20, 3.21). The supervision should not only promote continuous professional development, it should also offer a forum for practitioners to be able to talk about concerns or confidential issues, thereby providing a safeguarding function.

Safer Recruitment

- 2.7 Providers must ensure that people looking after children are suitable and there must be effective systems in place to ensure that suitability (EYFS 2014 page 17, 3.9 and Child Care Register CR 3.1). With the exception of childminders, (whose Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) checks are scrutinized and a decision about suitability taken by Ofsted), providers must obtain enhanced DBS checks for anyone working or living on the premises where childcare is provided. Providers must tell their staff that they are expected to disclose any convictions, cautions, court orders, reprimands and warnings which may affect their suitability to work with children (EYFS page 18, 3.11). Providers must not allow people whose suitability has not been checked, including the DBS check, to have unsupervised contact with children (EYFS page 18, 3.11).

In Bristol, BAND can act as the umbrella organisation to obtain DBS checks for organisations.

- 2.8 The DBS check on candidates (formerly CRB check), is just one part of a robust recruitment practice. The South West Safeguarding and Child Protection Group advises that employing organisations should have an explicit written recruitment and selection policy statement and procedures that comply with national and local guidance. The statement should detail all aspects of the process and should link to the organisation's child protection/safeguarding policy and procedures.

www.online-procedures.co.uk/swcpp/procedures/allegations-against-staff/safer-recruitment/

- 2.9 The safeguarding responsibility of a provider includes thorough checking of identity and qualifications of candidates. It is advised that one of the references should be requested from the most recent post when the candidate worked with children. Information about staff identity, qualifications, and other aspects of the vetting process should be kept on record (EYFS page 18, 3.12).

- 2.10 Designated staff should undertake 'safer recruitment' training. You may contact BAND for one to one advice and training (charges may apply).

www.bandltd.org.uk

For further information on safer recruitment training you can contact the Lucy Faithfull Foundation www.lucyfaithfull.org.uk/training.htm

2.11 A provider must meet their responsibilities under the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 (EYFS page 18, 3.13). If an organisation removes a member of staff/ volunteer/assistant because they have harmed a child or might have harmed a child, or would have sacked that employee had the employee/ volunteer/assistant not resigned or left herself or himself, then the organisation should make a referral to the Disclosure and Barring Service. See

www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/279926/dbs-referral-form-guidance.pdf

An employer is breaking the law if they do not make a referral. An employer is also breaking the law if they knowingly employ or use the voluntary service of someone who is barred from working with vulnerable groups.

Disqualification

2.12 In accordance with Section 75 of the Childcare Act 2006 there are certain serious offences which automatically lead to 'disqualification'. In the event of the disqualification of a registered provider, or employee, or a member of the household of the provider or the employee, the provider/employer must not employ the disqualified person and must inform Ofsted within 14 days (EYFS 2014 page 19) The DfE advice is that employers "should ask existing employees working in Early and Later years settings and those who are directly concerned in the management of such provision to provide the relevant information not only about themselves but also about a person who lives or works in the same household as them". Staff and volunteers can be signposted to the full DfE guidance.

www.gov.uk/government/publications/disqualification-under-the-childcare-act-2006

It is useful for staff and volunteers to read and understand what disqualification is prior to declaring their disqualification status.

If employees are concerned about a disqualification and the impact it could have on their employment, Ofsted have an information sheet on applying for disqualification waivers, this can be accessed at

www.gov.uk/government/publications/applying-to-waive-disqualification-early-years-and-childcare-providers

Due to the DfE guidelines on disqualification having been implemented, policies and procedures (e.g. Child Protection, Safeguarding, Recruitment, Support and Supervision) may need to be updated to reflect the need to know about disqualifications.

Contact BAND for sample policies or further advice on disqualification.

Section 3. Child Protection Procedures

Making a referral in an emergency

3.1 If you think a child is in immediate danger you should telephone the police on 999. In all other circumstances you need to refer the matter to First Response. 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,
- offer to take the parent and child to the hospital/surgery/clinic, or,
- take the child yourself.

3.2 The child is the legal responsibility of the parent or care-giver and that person must be involved in the matter as soon as practicable, 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 First Response. By doing this you have then passed the matter or concern to the agency with the statutory responsibility for the protection of children, Children's Social Care.

It is also possible to pass your concerns to the Police and to the NSPCC (see phone numbers at the back of the booklet).

Making a referral/request for help to First Response when there is a cause for concern

3.3 Where emergency medical treatment is not required, but a specific incident gives you cause for concern, you should:

- Record the circumstances of the incident, including a description of any marks or bruising and/or what the child has said, or how the child has behaved. Make sure you date/time the record.

- Speak to the parent or carer to share your concern and seek, if possible, an explanation. If your concerns remain, or are heightened by the parent's response, then...
 - Discuss your concerns with your manager/designated lead person for child protection in your organisation. Parents should not only be aware of a referral/request for help being made to First Response, but the reasons for the request being made. It is important that referrers are open and transparent regarding the information being shared, and that a clear record of what has been shared is kept. In principle it is preferable to seek a parent's consent to a referral/request for help, but...
 - It remains possible to override the need for parental consent where there is sufficient concern to warrant this and the decision to do so is clearly documented, following discussion with the child protection lead for the setting, and in accordance with information sharing protocol.

www.bristol.gov.uk/bscbprotocols

- The need to seek and gain consent can be dispensed with only if the referral would place the child or young person at significant risk of harm, or there would be a clear risk of harm to the professional making the referral.
- If in discussion with the lead practitioner, it is decided that the concern warrants a referral/request for help the child protection lead should; (*NB childminders)
 - Contact First Response (telephone numbers are at the back of the booklet).
 - Inform the parents or carer as soon as possible that the information will, or has just been, passed on to First Response

* NB childminders; Childminders do not have a designated child protection officer with whom to initially discuss their concerns. It is possible to phone First Response and initially ask for advice without naming the child. Please note that childminders can also phone the Early Help Team in their area to discuss concerns with an Early Help Social Worker. Should the childminder then be advised to make a full referral to First Response it is important to have all the details to hand.

Feedback following a referral/request for help

3.4 All referrers should receive feedback, although this is not in a set format. For example, if a decision is made at time of initial referral over the phone, not to take further action, then the referrer would be advised of this there and then.

If the referrer gives First Response a secure email address then the referrer may get an email response. In other cases a letter is sent denoting the service pathway; Social Care, Early Help or closure.

Bear in mind that it could take up to two weeks to receive a letter of feedback, as extensive enquiries may have been undertaken in order to establish the threshold of need and consequently the service pathway.

Further advice about making a referral/request for help to First Response

3.5 When you contact First Response state who you are, your role, your reason for telephoning, and your contact details. As professionals we expect to be named as the referrer. Have the following details to hand:

Child's name and date of birth, parents/carers' names, address where parent or carers can be contacted. A description of the injuries or circumstances which have caused your concern, any explanation or comment the child or his/her parents or carers may have made, and the wording used by them.

Calls are taken by a First Response Advisor who completes a 'Request for help' form. You will be asked if the parent/carer is aware that you are sharing information.

A request for help to Early Help can only be made with the consent and engagement of the parent/carer. It is helpful to have given the parent/carer the leaflet 'Find out what Children's Services can do to help you and your family' which you can find on the Bristol City Council website

www.bristol.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/children_and_young_people/Children%27s%20services%20leaflet.pdf

It is a fundamental principle that we seek informed consent, if possible. Referrals should be made openly with parents, even if actual consent cannot be established. There are few exceptions to this transparency.

- Once the First Response Advisor has taken your information, a First Response Deputy Manager may call you for further information and/or make a decision regarding what should happen, based on your information and any additional information First Response may hold about the child and family.

The First Response Deputy Manager will decide to:

- make a request for help to Early Help
- make a referral to Social Care
- take no further action.

In cases when it is not immediately clear which pathway should be taken, the Threshold Decision Team will take a decision on the appropriate course of action. For further information on thresholds see

www.bristol.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/children_and_young_people/child_health_and_welfare/Final%20Thresholds%20guidance%20February%202014.pdf

Referrals that require Social Care assessment or investigation will be passed to Social Care within four hours. Requests for help to Early Help may take ten days to process.

- 3.6 You may already be aware that Children's Social Care have concerns about a child, or that the child is subject to a Child Protection Plan. In these circumstances please be extra vigilant. You can contact a social worker through First Response
- 3.7 Children's Social Care have the responsibility for investigating child protection concerns, it is not our role to decide if abuse has occurred, it is our role to record and report all concerns and disclosures. Even if in doubt, it is better to mention concerns than to remain silent. Even if we are worried that a referral will affect our relationship with parents, or that the child will no longer be brought to our organisation, or use our service, nevertheless we need to prioritise the child, and share our concerns with First Response. This is our safeguarding duty.

Pathways - what happens after a referral/request for help is made

- 3.8 If a request for help is allocated to one of the Early Help Teams in the three areas of the city, the Early Help Coordinator decides on an appropriate intervention or package of support, drawing on various teams, organisations and sources of support. A lead professional may be identified to undertake a Single Assessment Framework (SAF)

www.bristol.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/children_and_young_people/child_health_and_welfare/SAF%20guidance%20April%202014%20FINAL.pdf

If a referral is allocated to Children's Social Care and it is suspected that the child is 'in need of protection' (section 47 of Children Act 1989) a Strategy Discussion will be convened between Children's Social Care, Police and Child Community Health and other agencies where appropriate. It is possible this will result in a S.47 enquiry being carried out, potentially leading to a Child Protection Conference. Professionals involved with the child may be asked to contribute by interview, in writing, or by attending a Child Protection Conference.

If it is felt that a child may be at immediate risk of 'significant harm' immediate protective action maybe required and will be agreed within a Strategy Discussion. These could include: a Child Protection Medical Assessment by the Community Paediatrician; the child being temporarily accommodated with the agreement of a parent; or possibly by an Emergency Protection Order; or the police using their powers of protection.

Escalation

3.9 If you are not satisfied with the response of Children's Social Care you may escalate your concerns using the escalation policy

'Resolution of professional disagreements in work relating to the safety of children.'
Guidance is available on the Bristol City Council website:

www.bristol.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/children_and_young_people/child_health_and_welfare/Escalation%20procedure%2016022012.pdf

Fact, opinion or hearsay

3.10 When reporting your concerns to First Response it is essential to distinguish clearly between information that is factual, a matter of opinion, and information which is based on hearsay or rumour. Where your concerns are based on hearsay, make your own observations, be clear in your recording, and never repeat or discuss hearsay with other parents or children.

You should discuss the information with the organisation's designated lead, prior to contacting First Response (childminders can always seek guidance from an Early Help Social Worker, about whether or not a referral/request for help should be made). It is entirely possible that someone who has a grudge or misunderstanding with an individual may use you, as your position and organisation carries a certain amount of authority, to spread malicious rumours. However, it may be possible to corroborate the information received with information you or your organisation is already aware of; where this is the case ensure that you have discussed this with your designated lead.

Good recording practice

- 3.11 Use the Accident and Incident book as a matter of course, getting parent/carer to sign, print name and date.
- All incidents and concerns, not just child protection concerns, should be shared with the parents/carers, noted and dated.
 - Consider that recording may be needed for evidence in legal proceedings. Therefore ensure that you record facts as facts. Your opinion should be clearly recorded as such. Also, hearsay and unsubstantiated rumour or suggestion should be clearly explained as such.
 - All recording should be legible and clearly written, preferably in black ballpoint ink, (this photocopies better), and kept in a secure location.

Section 4. Procedure for responding to allegations of child abuse made against a member of staff or childminder

4.1 Whilst allegations are upsetting for the practitioner concerned, child protection procedures must be followed. Detailed procedures can be found on

www.online-procedures.co.uk/swcpp/procedures/allegations-against-staff/

If it appears that a person has

- behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child, or,
- possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child, or,
- behaved in an inappropriate way toward a child which may indicate that he or she is unsuitable to work with children.

This would constitute grounds for an allegation and the procedure to report allegations must be followed.

4.2 Additionally these procedures may be used:

- if there are concerns about the person's behaviour towards their own children, or,
- children unrelated to their employment or voluntary work, or,
- when an allegation is made about abuse that took place some time ago and the accused person may still be working with or having contact with children.

4.3 Please note the EYFS Safeguarding and Welfare Requirements tell us that we must notify Ofsted if there is an allegation against anyone living or working on our premises whether the allegations relate to harm or abuse committed on the premises or elsewhere (EYFS 2014 page 17 3.8).

4.4 Within an organisation, an allegation of child abuse against a member of staff should be reported to the Designated Senior Manager for child protection. It will be clear in some cases that an immediate referral must be made to First Response or to the Police for investigation. In addition:

- The Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) should be informed within one working day.

An allegation notification form should be submitted to the LADO

www.bristol.gov.uk/bscbprotocols

The LADO is responsible for managing allegations against anyone who works with children in an employed or voluntary capacity.

The LADO for Bristol can be contacted on this telephone number Tel: 0117 903 7795 (should you wish to know the name of the current LADO, this information is available on the Bristol City Council website).

- Ofsted, as the regulator, should be informed of any allegation or concern made against a member of staff in any day care establishment for children under eight within 14 days (EYFS 2014 page 17 3.8)

4.5 Since October 2009 employers have had a statutory duty to report if staff are dismissed for misconduct in relation to children, or resign before they would have been dismissed. The report should be made to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS).

4.6 Unless in a medical emergency, the Designated Senior Manager should take advice from the LADO on how and when to inform the parents of the child. The LADO will advise the designated senior manager about informing the alleged perpetrator. The LADO will ensure correct protocols and consultations between agencies

4.7 When the LADO is informed of a possible allegation (either by the provider themselves reporting an allegation which has been made against them, or by someone making an allegation directly to the LADO about a provider) invariably the LADO will ask for specific names of children and parent contact details. Information of this nature would not normally be shared with a third party, however on the basis of safeguarding, a provider can share a child's contact details with the LADO at the LADO's request.

You may wish to note the above as a point of information to parents in a policy on information sharing

4.8 As a guideline, an unintentional or accidental injury would not need to be reported to the LADO, unless there was a suggestion that there were safeguarding concerns, such as a lack of supervision by the provider.

4.9 If you are unsure about whether or not a comment or complaint is an allegation, it is best to call and discuss with the LADO

4.10 Concerns about an Ofsted registered provider

Although it is a difficult decision to make, there may be times when those working with young children will want to report to Ofsted their concerns about the practices and procedures of other professionals/ volunteers working with children.

You can contact Ofsted Compliance, Investigation and Enforcement and Team (C.I.E.)

- Call on 0300 123 4666
- Email enquiries@ofsted.gov.uk

LADO contact for childminders

4.4 If an allegation is made against a childminder, or a childminder's assistant or anyone in the childminder's household, the childminder should follow the child protection procedures contacting First Response if a child appears to have been harmed or is at risk of significant harm. Additionally the childminder needs to:

- Contact the LADO within one day. Tel 0117 903 7795
- Notify Ofsted, as the regulatory body for registered childcare. This should be done within 14 days and it is an offence not to do so (EYFS 2014 17, 3.8).
- Please note that Enhanced Provision childminders should also inform Dawn Butler, Early Years Commissioning Manager Tel 0117 903 1290, as well as the LADO, within a day.

Section 5. Contacts

Are you worried about a child or young person?
Do you or your child need some help?

FIRST RESPONSE

0117 903 6444

The right help, in the right place, at the right time



BSCB

Bristol Safeguarding
Children Board

making safeguarding everybody's business

First Response is open: Monday to Thursday 8 30 -5pm and 8 30 – 4 30pm on Fridays

North

Early Help Social Worker

0117 352 1499

East/Central

Early Help Social Worker

0117 941 5886

South

Early Help Social Worker

0117 903 7770

Emergency Duty When First Response is closed 01454 615 165

Useful Contacts

NB not all freephone numbers are free from a mobile

- Police – Safeguarding Co-ordination Unit (SCU) 0117 952 9456
- Avon and Somrset Police 101
- Police Emergency 999
- NSPCC 24 hour Helpline 0808 800 5000
- Stop it Now Sexual Abuse Helpline 0808 1000 900
- Inter-Agency Child Protection Training website see **www.bristol.gov.uk/bscbtraining**
- Avonsafe: **www.avon.nhs.uk/phnet/Avonsafe/**
- Childline 0800 1111
- BAND - Bristol Association for Neighbourhood Daycare **www.bandltd.org.uk** 0117 954 2128
- Local Authority Designated Officer 0117 903 7795
- Early Years Commissioning Manager (Enhanced Provision) Dawn Butler 0117 903 1290
- 'Guidance for safer working practice for adults who work with children and young people' (DCSF national archives) **<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100202100434/dcsf.gov.uk/everychildmatters/resources-and-practice/ig00311/>**

