

Peak Time Kids Club

Safeguarding Policy

Peak Time Kids Club is committed to building a 'Culture of Safety' in which the children in our care are protected from abuse, harm and radicalisation. We will protect children from harm by intervening early and promoting the best outcomes for all children in our care.

The Club will respond promptly and appropriately to all incidents or concerns regarding the safety of a child that may occur. The Club's child protection procedures comply with all relevant legislation and within guidance issued by The Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Partnership (DDSCP).

There is a Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) available at all times while the Club is in session. The DSL coordinates safeguarding and child protection and liaises with external agencies (e.g. Social Care and Ofsted).

The Club's designated DSL is Amanda Georgiou. The Deputy DSL is Shannon Kirwin.

Child Abuse and Neglect

Child abuse is any form of physical, emotional or sexual mistreatment or lack of care that leads to injury or harm. An individual may abuse or neglect a child directly, or by failing to protect them from harm. Some forms of child abuse and neglect are listed below.

- **Emotional Abuse** is the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child so as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve making the child feel that they are worthless, unloved or inadequate. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, though it may occur alone.
- **Physical Abuse** can involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer feigns the symptoms of, or deliberately causes, ill health to a child.
- **Sexual Abuse** involves forcing or enticing a child to take part in sexual activities, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. This can involve physical contact, or non-contact activities such as showing children sexual activities or encouraging them to behave in sexually inappropriate ways.
- **Neglect** is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and emotional needs. It can involve a failure to provide adequate food, clothing and shelter, to protect a child from physical and emotional harm, to ensure adequate supervision or to allow access to medical treatment.
- **Witnessing Domestic Abuse** including seeing, hearing or experiencing its effects.
- **Exploitation** including sexual and criminal exploitation.

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs when an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual.

Child criminal exploitation (CCE) is when another person or persons manipulate, deceive, coerce or control the person to undertake activity which constitutes a criminal offence where the person is under the age of 18.¹

Signs of Child Abuse and Neglect

Signs of possible abuse and neglect may include:

- Significant changes in a child's behaviour
- Deterioration in a child's general well-being
- Unexplained bruising or marks
- Comments made by a child which give cause for concern
- Reasons to suspect neglect or abuse outside the setting, e.g. in the child's home, or that a girl may have been subjected to (or is at risk of) female genital mutilation (FGM), or that the child may have witnessed or be living with domestic abuse
- Inappropriate behaviour displayed by a member of staff, or any other person. For example, inappropriate sexual comments, excessive one-to-one attention beyond the requirements of their role, or inappropriate sharing of images.

If abuse is suspected or disclosed

When a child makes a disclosure to a member of staff, that member of staff will:

- Reassure the child that they were not to blame and were right to speak out
- Listen to the child but not question them
- Give reassurance that the staff member will take action
- Record the incident as soon as possible

If a member of staff witnesses or suspects abuse, they will record the matter straightaway using the Logging a Concern form. If a third party expresses concern that a child is being abused, we will encourage them to contact Social Care directly. If they will not do so, we will explain that the club is obliged to and the incident will be logged accordingly.

All staff recognise that children may not feel ready or know how to tell someone that they are being abused, exploited or neglected and/or they may not recognise their experiences as harmful. This could be due to their vulnerability, disability or language barriers. They may also feel embarrassed humiliated or are being threatened. Our staff recognise this and where they have any concerns about a child they will raise these with the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) without unreasonable delay.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

FGM is an illegal, extremely harmful practice and a form of child abuse and violence against women and girls. FGM is therefore dealt with as part of our existing safeguarding procedures. All of our staff receive training in how to recognise when girls are at risk of FGM or may have been subjected to it.

¹ Barnardos Language Matters Guide

If FGM is suspected or disclosed

We will follow the same procedures as set out above for responding to child abuse and will make a report to Childrens Social Care directly.

Child-on-Child Abuse

Children are vulnerable to abuse by their peers. Child-on-Child abuse is taken seriously by staff and will be subject to the same child protection procedures as other forms of abuse. Staff are aware of the potential uses of technology and the internet for bullying and abusive behaviour between young people.

Staff will not dismiss abusive behaviour as normal between young people. The presence of one or more of the following in relationships between children should always trigger concern about the possibility of peer-on-peer abuse:

- Sexual activity (in primary school-aged) of any kind, including sexting
- One of the children is significantly more dominant than the other (e.g. much older)
- One of the children is significantly more vulnerable than the other (e.g. in terms of disability, confidence, physical strength)
- There has been some use of threats, bribes or coercion to ensure compliance or secrecy

If Child-on-Child abuse is suspected or disclosed

We will follow the same procedures as set out above for responding to child abuse.

Extremism and Radicalisation

All childcare settings have a legal duty to protect children from the risk of radicalisation and being drawn into extremism. There are many reasons why a child might be vulnerable to radicalisation, for example:

- Feeling alienated or alone
- Seeking a sense of identity or individuality
- Suffering from mental health issues such as depression
- Desire for adventure or wanting to be part of a larger cause
- Associating with others who hold extremist beliefs

Signs of Radicalisation

Signs that a child might be at risk of radicalisation include:

- Changes in behaviour, for example becoming withdrawn or aggressive
- Claiming that terrorist attacks and violence are justified
- Viewing violent extremist material online
- Possessing or sharing violent extremist material

If a member of staff suspects that a child is at risk of becoming radicalised, they will record any relevant information or observations on a Incident Form and refer the matter to the DSL.

Logging a concern

All information about the suspected abuse or disclosure, or concern about radicalisation, will be recorded on the Incident Form as soon as possible after the event. The record should include:

- Date of the disclosure, or the incident, or the observation causing concern
- Date and time at which the record was made
- Name and date of birth of the child involved
- A factual report of what happened. If recording a disclosure, you must use the child's own words
- Name, signature and job title of the person making the record

The record will be given to the Club's DSL who will decide on the appropriate course of action.

The DSL/Deputy DSL will discuss and document any decisions made regarding safeguarding concerns, including the rationale for decisions when referrals are not made.

For concerns about Child Abuse, the DSL will contact Social Care. The DSL will follow up all referrals to Social Care in writing within 48 hours. If a member of staff thinks that the incident has not been dealt with properly, they may contact social care directly.

For minor concerns regarding Radicalisation, the DSL will contact The Derby and Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Partnership (DDSCP). For more serious concerns, the DSL will contact the Police on the non-emergency number (101) or the anti-terrorist hotline (0800 789321). For urgent concerns the DSL will contact the Police using 999.

Allegations Against Staff

If anyone makes an allegation of child abuse against a member of staff:

- The allegation will be recorded on an Incident Record Form. Any witnesses to the incident should sign and date the entry to confirm it.
- The allegation must be reported to the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) and to Ofsted. The LADO will advise if any other agencies (eg Police) should be informed, and the Club will act upon their advice. Any telephone reports to the LADO will be followed up in writing within 48 hours.
- Following advice from the LADO, it may be necessary to suspend a member of staff pending full investigation of the allegation.
- If appropriate, the Club will make a referral to the Disclosure and Barring Service.

Promoting Awareness Among Staff

The Club promotes awareness of child abuse and the risk of radicalisation through its staff training. The Club ensures that:

- The designated DSL has relevant experience and receives appropriate training in safeguarding and the Prevent Duty, and is aware of the Channel Programme and how to access it
- The Designated Safeguarding Lead(s) training is refreshed every three years
- Safe recruitment practices are followed for all new staff

- All staff have a copy of this Safeguarding Policy, understand its contents and are vigilant to signs of abuse, neglect or radicalisation
- All staff receive basic safeguarding training, and safeguarding is a permanent agenda item at all staff meetings ensuring staff receive at least annual safeguarding updates
- All staff receive basic training in the Prevent Duty
- The Clubs procedures are in line with the guidance 'Working Together to Safeguard Children (2018)' and staff are familiar with 'What To Do If You're Worried A Child Is Being Abused (2015)'

Use of Mobile Phones and Cameras

Photographs will only be taken of children with their parents' permission. Only the club camera will be used to take photographs of children at the Club, except with the express permission of the manager. Neither staff nor children nor visitors may use their mobile phones or wearable technology such as smart watches to take photographs at the Club.

Data Protection and Information Sharing

The Department for Education Guidance on data protection is followed to ensure compliance with the Data Protection Act 2018 and UK GDPR when handling personal information (please see our separate policy for Data Protection and GDPR).