## Safeguarding and Welfare Requirement: Child Protection

Providers must have and implement a policy, and procedures, to safeguard children.

# 1.1 Children's rights and entitlements

# Policy statement

- We promote children's right to be strong, resilient and listened to by creating an environment in our setting that encourages children to develop a positive self image, which includes their heritage arising from their colour and ethnicity, their languages spoken at home, their religious beliefs, cultural traditions and home background.
- We promote children's right to be strong, resilient and listened to by encouraging children to develop a sense of autonomy and independence.
- We promote children's right to be strong, resilient and listened to by enabling children to have the self-confidence and the vocabulary to resist inappropriate approaches.
- We help children to establish and sustain satisfying relationships within their families, with peers, and with other adults.
- We work with parents to build their understanding of, and commitment to, the principles of safeguarding all our children.

## What it means to promote children's rights and entitlements to be 'strong, resilient and listened to'.

#### To be strong means to be:

- secure in their foremost attachment relationships, where they are loved and cared for by at least one person who is able to offer consistent, positive and unconditional regard and who can be relied on;
- safe and valued as individuals in their families and in relationships beyond the family, such as day care or school;
- self assured and form a positive sense of themselves including all aspects of their identity and heritage;
- included equally and belong in early years settings and in community life;
- confident in abilities and proud of their achievements;
- progressing optimally in all aspects of their development and learning;
- part of a peer group in which to learn to negotiate, develop social skills and identity as global citizens, respecting the rights of others in a diverse world; and
- able to represent themselves and participate in aspects of service delivery that affects them, as well as aspects of key decisions that affect their lives.

#### To be resilient means to:

- be sure of their self worth and dignity;
- be able to be assertive and state their needs effectively;

- be able to overcome difficulties and problems;
- be positive in their outlook on life;
- be able to cope with challenge and change;
- have a sense of justice towards themselves and others;
- develop a sense of responsibility towards themselves and others; and
- be able to represent themselves and others in key decision making processes.

#### To be listened to means:

- adults who are close to children recognise their need and right to express and communicate their thoughts, feelings and ideas;
- adults who are close to children are able to tune in to their verbal, sign and body language in order to understand and interpret what is being expressed and communicated;
- adults who are close to children are able to respond appropriately and, when required, act upon their understanding of what children express and communicate; and
- adults respect children's rights and facilitate children's participation and representation in imaginative and child centred ways in all aspects of core services.

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#### Safeguarding and Welfare Requirement: Staff Qualifications, Training, Support and Skills

Providers must ensure that all staff receive induction training to help them understand their roles and responsibilities.

## 3.1 Induction of staff, volunteers and managers

#### **Policy statement**

We provide an induction for all staff, volunteers and managers in order to fully brief them about the setting, the families we serve, our policies and procedures, curriculum and daily practice.

#### **Procedures**

- We have a written induction plan for all new staff, which includes the following:
  - Introductions to all staff and volunteers, including management committee members where appropriate.
  - Familiarising with the building, health and safety, and fire and evacuation procedures.
  - Ensuring our policies and procedures have been read and are carried out.
  - Introduction to parents, especially parents of allocated key children where appropriate.
  - Familiarising them with confidential information where applicable in relation to any key children.
  - Details of the tasks and daily routines to be completed.
- The induction period lasts at least two weeks. The manager inducts new staff and volunteers. The chairperson or senior manager inducts new managers.
- During the induction period, the individual must demonstrate understanding of and compliance with policies, procedures, tasks and routines.
- Successful completion of the induction forms part of the probationary period.

### Other useful Pre-school Learning Alliance publications

- Employee Handbook (2012)
- Recruiting and Managing Employees (2011)

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## Safeguarding and Welfare Requirement: Health

Where children are provided with meals, snacks and drinks, they must be healthy, balanced and nutritious.

# 6.6 Food hygiene

(Including the procedure for reporting food poisoning)

### **Policy statement**

We provide and/or serve food for children on the following basis (delete which does not apply):

- Snacks.
- Meals.
- Packed lunches.

We maintain the highest possible food hygiene standards with regard to the purchase, storage, preparation and serving of food.

We are registered as a food provider with the local authority Environmental Health Department.

#### **Procedures**

- The person in charge and the person responsible for food preparation understands the principles of Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) as it applies to their business. This is set out in Safer Food, Better Business (Food Standards Agency 2011). The basis for this is risk assessment of the purchase, storage, preparation and serving of food to prevent growth of bacteria and food contamination.
- All staff follow the guidelines of Safer Food, Better Business.
- All staff involved in the preparation and handling of food have received training in food hygiene.
- The person responsible for food preparation and serving carries out daily opening and closing checks on the kitchen to ensure standards are met consistently. (See Safer Food, Better Business.)
- We use reliable suppliers for the food we purchase.
- Food is stored at correct temperatures and is checked to ensure it is in-date and not subject to contamination by pests, rodents or mould.
- Packed lunches are stored in a cool place; un-refrigerated food is served to children within 4 hours of preparation at home.
- Food preparation areas are cleaned before use as well as after use.
- There are separate facilities for hand-washing and for washing up.
- All surfaces are clean and non-porous.
- All utensils, crockery etc are clean and stored appropriately.
- Waste food is disposed of daily.

- Cleaning materials and other dangerous materials are stored out of children's reach.
- Children do not have unsupervised access to the kitchen.
- When children take part in cooking activities, they:
  - are supervised at all times;
  - understand the importance of hand washing and simple hygiene rules;
  - are kept away from hot surfaces and hot water; and
  - do not have unsupervised access to electrical equipment, such as blenders etc.

#### Reporting of food poisoning

- Food poisoning can occur for a number of reasons; not all cases of sickness or diarrhoea are as a result of food poisoning and not all cases of sickness or diarrhoea are reportable.
- Where children and/or adults have been diagnosed by a GP or hospital doctor to be suffering from food poisoning and where it seems possible that the source of the outbreak is within the setting, the manager will contact the Environmental Health Department to report the outbreak and will comply with any investigation.
- Any confirmed cases of food poisoning affecting two or more children looked after on the premises are notified to Ofsted as soon as reasonably practicable, and always within 14 days of the incident.

# Legal framework

■ Regulation (EC) 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Hygiene of Foodstuffs

### Further guidance

Safer Food Better Business (Food Standards Agency 2011)

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## Safeguarding and Welfare Requirement: Equal Opportunities

Providers must have and implement a policy, and procedures to promote equality of opportunity for children in their care, including support for children with special educational needs or disabilities.

# 9.2 Supporting children with special educational needs

### **Policy statement**

We provide an environment in which all children, including those with special educational needs (SEN), are supported to reach their full potential.

- We have regard for the Special Educational Needs Code of Practice (2001).
- We ensure our provision is inclusive to all children with special educational needs.
- We support parents and children with special educational needs.
- We identify the specific needs of children with special educational needs and meet those needs through a range of SEN strategies.
- We work in partnership with parents and other agencies in meeting individual children's needs.
- We monitor and review our policy, practice and provision and, if necessary, make adjustments.

#### **Procedures**

- We designate a member of staff to be the Special Educational Needs Co-ordinator (SENCO) and give his/her name to parents. Our SENCO is:
- We ensure that the provision for children with special educational needs is the responsibility of all members of the setting.
- We ensure that our inclusive admissions practice ensures equality of access and opportunity.
- We use the graduated response system for identifying, assessing and responding to children's special educational needs.
- We work closely with the parents of children with special educational needs to create and maintain a positive partnership.
- We ensure that parents are informed at all stages of the assessment, planning, provision and review of their children's education.
- We provide parents with information on sources of independent advice and support.
- We liaise with other professionals involved with children with special educational needs and their families, including in connection with transfer arrangements to other settings and schools.
- We provide a broad, balanced and differentiated curriculum for all children with special educational needs.
- We use a system of planning, implementing, monitoring, evaluating and reviewing individual

- educational plans (IEPs) for children with special educational needs.
- We ensure that children with special educational needs are appropriately involved at all stages of the graduated response, taking into account their levels of ability.
- We have systems in place for supporting children during the Early Years Action process (stage 2 on Continuum of Needs).
- We have systems in place for working with other agencies through each stage of the Common Assessment Framework (CAF), Early Years Action Plus (stage 3 of Continuum of Need), Statutory Assessment and the Statementing process (stage 4 of Continuum of Need).
- We use a system for keeping records of the assessment, planning, provision and review for children with special educational needs.
- We provide resources (human and financial) to implement our Supporting Children with Special Educational Needs Policy.
- We provide in-service training for parents, practitioners and volunteers.
- We raise awareness of any specialism the setting has to offer, e.g. Makaton trained staff.
- We ensure the effectiveness of our special educational needs provision by collecting information from a range of sources e.g. Individual Education Plan reviews, staff and management meetings, parental and external agency's views, inspections and complaints. This information is collated, evaluated and reviewed annually.
- We provide a complaints procedure.
- We monitor and review our policy annually.

#### **Further guidance**

- Issues in Earlier Intervention: Identifying and Supporting Children with Additional Needs (DCSF 2010).
- The Team Around the Child (TAC) and the Lead Professional: A Guide for Managers (CWDC 2009).
- The Common Assessment Framework for Children and Young People: A Guide for Managers (CWDC 2009).
- Special Educational Needs Code of Practice (DfES 2001).

### Other useful Pre-school Learning Alliance publications

■ The Role of the Early Years Special Educational Needs Co-ordinator (SENCO) (2006).

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General Welfare Requirement: Safeguarding and Promoting Children's Welfare

The provider must promote the good health of the children, take necessary steps to prevent the spread of

# Promoting health and hygiene

infection, and take appropriate action when they are ill.

# 1.17 Nappy changing

#### Policy statement

No child is excluded from participating in our setting who may, for any reason, not yet be toilet trained and who may still be wearing nappies or equivalent. We work with parents towards toilet training, unless there are medical or other developmental reasons why this may not be appropriate at the time.

We make necessary adjustments to our bathroom provision and hygiene practice in order to accommodate children who are not yet toilet trained.

We see toilet training as a self-care skill that children have the opportunity to learn with the full support and non-judgemental concern of adults.

## EYFS key themes and commitments

| A Unique Child                                | Positive Relationships                 | Enabling<br>Environments   | Learning and Development |
|---|--|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Inclusive practice     Health and well- being | 2.2 Parents as partners 2.4 Key person | 3.2 Supporting every child |                          |

## **Procedures**

- Key persons have a list of personalised changing times for the young children in their care who are in nappies or 'pull-ups'.
- Young children from two years should wear 'pull ups' or other types of trainer pants as soon as they are comfortable with this and their parents agree.
- Key persons undertake changing young children in their key groups; back up key persons change them if the key person is absent.
- Changing areas are warm and there are safe areas to lay young children if they need to have their bottoms cleaned.
- Each young child has their own basket to hand with their nappies or 'pull ups' and changing wipes.
- Gloves and aprons are put on before changing starts and the areas are prepared. Paper towel is put down on the changing mat freshly for each child.

In addition, key persons ensure that nappy changing is relaxed and a time to promote independence in young children.

Young children are encouraged to take an interest in using the toilet; they may just want to sit on it and talk to a friend who is also using the toilet.

They should be encouraged to wash their hands and have soap and towels to hand. They should be allowed time for some play as they explore the water and the soap.

Anti-bacterial hand wash liquid or soap should not be used for young children.

Key persons are gentle when changing: they avoid pulling faces and making negative comment about 'nappy contents'.

Key persons do not make inappropriate comments about young children's genitals when changing their nappies

Older children access the toilet when they have the need to and are encouraged to be independent.

Nappies and 'pull ups' are disposed of hygienically. Any soil (faeces) in nappies or pull ups is flushed down the toilet and the nappy or pull up is bagged and put in the bin. Cloth nappies, trainer pants and ordinary pants that have been wet or soiled are rinsed and bagged for the parent to take home.

NB If young children are left in wet or soiled nappies/'pull ups in the setting this may constitute neglect and will be a disciplinary matter. Settings have a 'duty of care' towards children's personal needs.

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Signed on behalf of the management committee

Name of signatory

Role of signatory (e.g. chair/owner)

General Welfare Requirement: Safeguarding and Promoting Children's Welfare

The provider must promote the good health of the children, take necessary steps to prevent the spread of infection, and take appropriate action when they are ill.

# Promoting health and hygiene

# 1.18 No-smoking

# **Policy statement**

We comply with health and safety regulations and the Welfare Requirements of the EYFS in making our setting a no-smoking environment - both indoor and outdoor.

# EYFS key themes and commitments

| A Unique Child                | Positive Relationships    | Enabling<br>Environments   | Learning and<br>Development |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1.4 Health and well-<br>being | 2.1 Respecting each other | 3.2 Supporting every child |                             |

#### **Procedures**

- All staff, parents and volunteers are made aware of our no-smoking policy.
- We display no-smoking signs.
- The no-smoking policy is stated in our information brochure for parents.
- We actively encourage no-smoking by having information for parents and staff about where to get help to stop smoking if they are seeking this information.
- Staff who smoke do not do so during working hours. Unless on a break and off the premises.
- Staff who smoke during their break make every effort to reduce the effect of the odour and lingering effects of passive smoking for children and colleagues.

### Legal framework

- The Smoke-free (Premises and Enforcement) Regulations 2006 www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2006/20063368.htm
- The Smoke-free (Signs) Regulations 2007 www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2007/20070923.htm

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