

SETTING LOGO

EYFS Safeguarding Audit for Childminders

Name of Childminder:

Ofsted Registration Number:

Childminder email:

This audit is aligned with the safeguarding and welfare requirements set out in Section 3 of the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) framework [Early Years Foundation Stage \(EYFS\) framework](#). Its purpose is to support you in evaluating the effectiveness of your safeguarding practice, identifying any gaps, and take prompt action to address them. The audit should be reviewed regularly and can be used as evidence during an Ofsted inspection.

Childminders are responsible for ensuring that all safeguarding arrangements are robust, up to date, and fully compliant with current government statutory guidance, as well as the requirements of the North Yorkshire Safeguarding Children Partnership (NYSCP).

Refer to statutory guidance documents: *Working together to safeguard children 2023, early years inspection toolkit, early years inspection operating guide for inspectors, early years inspection information, what to do if you're worried a child is being abused: guidance for practitioners, Prevent duty guidance for England and Wales 2023, Keeping children safe in education 2025 and NYSCP threshold guidance.*

PLEASE NOTE:

1. *Advice and guidance, an action plan and safeguarding contacts can be found at the bottom of this document. Any areas identified in the 'not met' column, should be added to the action plan.*

In line with DFE guidance, the Local Authority have the ability to withdraw or refuse entitlement funding, when the safeguarding standards at inspection are 'not met.'

Evidence: Childminders will have a range of information and documents to use as evidence for each category within the audit. The following are examples:

Records:

- ✓ Training
- ✓ Individual child files
- ✓ Individual Child Protection files

Key documents:

- ✓ Policies and procedures
- ✓ Setting Improvement Plan

Other:

- ✓ Surveys undertaken with children, parents, staff
- ✓ Peer observation

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Assistant induction ✓ Assistant files including qualifications and references and supervision documents ✓ Parental responsibility and contact information ✓ Meeting minutes ✓ Management committee (or equivalent) meeting minutes ✓ Health and Safety fire and risk assessments ✓ Safeguarding monitoring checks – e.g. intimate care log, sleeping, environment checks (indoor and out), feeding records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Information to parents (for example: prospectus, setting / parent Agreement) ✓ Website – policies, letters to parents, DFE guidance documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Local authority visits ✓ Ofsted inspection report ✓ Daily staffing structure ✓ Medical consent forms ✓ Accident records
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EYFS Safeguarding Audit for Childminders 2025-2026

Introduction 3.1 – 3.3

Children learn best when they are healthy, safe, secure, when their individual needs are met and when they have positive relationships with the people caring for them. This audit sets out the safeguarding and welfare requirements childminders must meet. It is designed to help childminders create a high-quality, welcoming and safe setting where children can enjoy learning and grow in confidence. Childminders must take all necessary steps to keep children safe and well.

The requirements in this audit explain what childminders must do to:

- *Safeguard children.*
- *Ensure the people who have contact with children are suitable.*
- *Promote good health.*
- *Support and understand behaviour.*
- *Maintain records, policies, and procedures.*

Safeguarding Culture		
<i>See Early Years Inspection Toolkit (Ofsted – September 2025) Early years inspection toolkit</i>		
Does the childminder promote an open and positive safeguarding culture that puts children’s interests first?		
Does the childminder take an effective, whole-setting approach to safeguarding?		
Does the childminder ensure that children who need help and protection receive high-quality support at the right time from the right agency? <i>(See page 3 of the Toolkit for factors)</i>		
Does the childminder encourage a culture of vigilance and recognise that safeguarding issues might occur in any setting at any time, and maintaining an attitude of ‘it could happen here?’		
<p>Are the following adhered to by the childminder?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They have established a culture in which staff, children, parents and others feel comfortable raising and discussing any concerns that relate to safeguarding children and feel confident that appropriate action will be taken. • They have ensured that safeguarding procedures and associated policies are clear, accessible, in line with local and national expectations and reflected in the setting’s practice. • They know and are assured that policies and procedures are understood, are applied and have a positive impact on children. • They have established purposeful and appropriate links with outside agencies to support the setting’s safeguarding procedures and practice. • They share information with the local authority and support the authority effectively with any statutory assessments in relation to children’s social care needs. • They work collaboratively with social workers and other professionals, as appropriate, to provide effective multi-agency planning and support for children who are known, or previously known, to children’s social care. 		
Safeguarding Policies & Procedures		
<i>Each question has a number reference which is taken from the EYFS statutory framework September 2025?</i>		
<p>3.4 Does the childminder working alone or with assistants lead responsibility for safeguarding children in their setting? Do they know how to contact the local statutory children’s services and the Local Safeguarding Partners (LSPs)? Are they alert to any issues of concern in the child’s life at home or elsewhere?</p> <p>In addition to formal training, does the DSL undertake CPD opportunities to keep their knowledge and skills up to date e.g. attending the early years safeguarding learning event, accessing relevant documents / articles?</p> <p>Is there a deputy DSL at the setting?</p>		

Does the childminder ensure staff actively seek and listen to the views and experiences of children, practitioners and parents and carers, and dealing promptly with any concerns?		
3.5 In the case of childminders working together, is each childminder aware of their responsibility for meeting the requirements of their own registration? Are they aware that they have a shared responsibility when working together for the wellbeing of all the children present? Therefore, where childminders work together, is each Childminder aware that they have a responsibility to refer any concerns where another childminder does not continually meet the requirements of their registration?		
<p>3.6 Has the childminder implemented policies and procedures to keep children safe and meet EYFS requirements?</p> <p>Childminders solely registered on the early years register or with an early years CMA are not required to have written policies and procedures. However, they must be able to explain their policies and procedures to parents, carers, and others (for example Ofsted inspectors or the CMA with which 17 they are registered). Do childminders ensure any assistants follow these policies and procedures? Policies and procedures should be in line with the guidance and procedures of the relevant LSP.</p> <p>Does the childminder have an up to date Prevent risk assessment? Prevent risk assessment for early years</p> <p>Are arrangements in place for making referrals to the local authority designated officer (LADO), in the event of an allegations been made against a member of staff? NYSCP- LADO contact details.</p> <p>Are there clear and accurate records held regarding staff in relation to low-level concerns and allegations against staff?</p> <p>Are there appropriate measures and security controls in place to protect children online?</p>		
<p>3.7 Is the childminder aware that safeguarding policies must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The action to be taken when there are safeguarding concerns about a child. • The action to be taken in the event of an allegation being made against anyone living, working or looking after children at the premises from which the childcare/childminding is provided. • How mobile phones, cameras and other electronic devices with imaging and sharing capabilities are used in the setting. • Procedures to follow to check the suitability of new recruits. 		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detail of how safeguarding training is delivered and how practitioners are supported to put this into practice. Childminders may find it helpful to read 'Safeguarding children and protecting professionals in early years settings: online safety considerations.' 		
Whistleblowing		
<p>3.8 Does the childminder put appropriate whistleblowing procedures in place for all assistants to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice in the setting's safeguarding provision? <i>(This must include when and how to report concerns and the process that will be followed after staff report concerns.)</i></p> <p>Does the childminder ensure assistants are aware of the setting's whistleblowing procedures and ensure all assistants feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice and know that such concerns will be taken seriously?</p> <p>Are staff aware of what they should do if they have concerns about another staff member? <i>(Low-level concerns and allegations of concerns)</i></p>		
<p>3.9 Where an assistant feels unable to raise an issue with the childminder, or feels that their genuine concerns are not being addressed, are they aware of the other channels open to them?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>NSPCC whistleblowing advice line is available. Staff can call 0800 0280285 or email help@nspcc.org.uk.</i> <i>Ofsted provides guidance on how to make complaints about a childminder: Complaints procedure - Ofsted - GOV.UK</i> <i>General guidance on whistleblowing can be found via: Whistleblowing for employees: What is a whistleblower - GOV.UK</i> <i>NYSCP- LADO contact details.</i> 		
Concerns about children's safety & welfare		
<p>3.10 If a childminder has concerns about children's safety or welfare, do they immediately notify their local authority children's social care team, in line with local reporting procedures, and, in emergencies, the police? Does the childminder take into account the government's statutory guidance 'Working Together to Safeguard Children' and 'Prevent duty guidance for England and Wales'?</p> <p>Childminders may also find it useful to look at the government's 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' guidance.</p>		
<p>3.11 Depending on how they are registered, is the childminder aware that they must inform Ofsted or their CMA of any allegations of serious harm or abuse by anyone living, working, or looking after children at the premises? This must happen whether the allegations of harm or abuse are alleged to have been committed on the premises or elsewhere, for example, on a visit. Are childminders aware that they must also notify Ofsted or their CMA of the action they have taken in response</p>		

<p>to the allegations? Ofsted/the CMA must be notified as soon as is reasonably practicable, but, in any event, within 14 days of allegations being made. A childminder who without a reasonable excuse fails to do this commits an offence.</p> <p><i>(This must happen whether the allegations of harm or abuse are alleged to have been committed on the premises or elsewhere, for example, on a visit.)</i></p> <p><i>(Ofsted/the CMA must be notified as soon as is reasonably practicable, but in any event within 14 days of the allegations being made. A registered provider who, without a reasonable excuse, fails to do this, commits an offence.)</i></p>		
<p>Child absences</p>		
<p>3.12 Is the childminder aware that they must follow up on absences in a timely manner? If a child is absent for a prolonged period of time, or if a child is absent without notification from the parent or carer, are attempts made to contact the child's parents and/or carers and alternative emergency contacts? Does the childminder consider patterns and trends in a child's absences and their personal circumstances? Does the childminder use their professional judgement when deciding if the child's absence should be considered as prolonged? Consideration must be given to the child's vulnerability, parent's and/or carer's vulnerability and their home life. Any concerns must be referred to local children's social care services and/or a police welfare check requested.</p>		
<p>3.13 Does the childminder have an attendance policy that they share with parents and/or carers? Does this include expectations for reporting child absences and the actions childminders will take if a child is absent without notification or for a prolonged period of time, for example: implementing the setting's safeguarding procedures, following up with the parents and/or carers and contacting emergency contacts if parents and/or carers are not contactable?</p>		
<p>Suitable People</p>		
<p>3.14 Childminders and any assistants must be suitable; do they have the relevant training and have passed any required checks to fulfil their roles? Does the childminder obtain a reference for any childminding assistants they recruit? Childminders and any assistants must be cleared as 'suitable' by Ofsted or their CMA via the suitability letter before they can be included in child: staff ratios. It is the childminder's responsibility to check the initial and ongoing suitability of an assistant.</p>		
<p>3.15 Does the childminder ensure any person who may have regular contact with children (for example, someone living or working on the same premises where the childminding is being provided), is suitable?</p>		
<p>3.16 Is the childminder aware that Ofsted, or a childminder's CMA, is responsible for completing suitability checks of: The childminder.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every other person looking after children on the premises. 		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For childminders with domestic premises, every other person aged 16 and over living or working on any domestic premises where the childminding is being provided. 		
<p>3.17 Is the Childminder aware that enhanced criminal records checks, and barred list checks are required by Ofsted or a childminder's CMA, for any relevant people? If a person has lived or worked outside the UK an additional criminal records check should be made (or multiple "checks" if they have lived in more than one country)</p>		
<p>3.18 Is the childminder aware that they must tell assistants that they must disclose any convictions, cautions, court orders, reprimands and warnings that may affect their suitability to work with children (whether received before or during their employment at the setting)?</p> <p>Is the childminder aware that they must not allow anyone whose suitability has not been checked by Ofsted or their CMA, including through a criminal records check, to have unsupervised contact with the children being cared for?</p>		
<p>3.19 Is the childminder aware that relevant information about identity checks, the vetting process completed (including the criminal records check reference number, the date a check was obtained and details of who at the setting obtained it) will be kept by Ofsted or the CMA with which the childminder is registered?</p>		
<p>3.20 Is the childminder aware that they are required to make a referral to the Disclosure and Barring Service if an assistant is dismissed (or would have been, had they not left the setting first) because they have harmed a child or put a child at risk of harm?</p>		
<p>References</p>		
<p>3.20</p> <p>Does the childminder obtain a reference for any assistants before they are recruited? Childminders should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not accept open references e.g. to whom it may concern. Not rely on applicants to obtain their reference. Ensure any references are from the applicant's current employer, training provider or education setting and have been completed by a senior person with appropriate authority. Not accept references from a family member. Obtain verification of the individual's most recent relevant period of employment where the applicant is not currently employed. Secure a reference from the relevant employer from the last time the applicant worked with children (if not currently working with children). If the applicant has never worked with children, then ensure a reference is from their current employer, training provider or education setting. Ensure electronic references originate from a legitimate source. Contact referees to clarify content where information is vague or insufficient information is provided. 		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare the information on the application form with that in the reference and take up any discrepancies with the applicant. • Establish the reason for the applicant leaving their current or most recent post, and ensure any concerns are resolved satisfactorily before appointment is confirmed. 		
<p>3.22 Is the childminder aware that references should be provided for previous employees upon request in a timely manner? When asked to provide references, childminders should ensure the information confirms whether they are satisfied with the applicant’s suitability to work with children and provide the facts (not opinions) of any substantiated safeguarding concerns/allegations that meet the harm threshold. They should not include information about concerns/allegations which are unsubstantiated, unfounded, false, or malicious.</p>		
<p>Disqualification</p>		
<p>3.23 Is the childminder or assistant aware that they may be disqualified from registration? Childminders may find guidance Disqualification under the Childcare Act 2006 - GOV.UK about disqualification under the Childcare Act 2006 helpful. If a childminder or assistant is disqualified, they must not continue as an early years provider or assistant, or be directly involved in the management of any early years provision. When a person is disqualified, childminders must not employ that person in relation to early years provision.</p>		
<p>3.24 Is the childminder or childminder’s assistant aware that they may also be disqualified to work in domestic premises because they live in the same household as another person who is disqualified, or because they live in the same household where a disqualified person is employed? If a childminder or childminder’s assistant is disqualified they may, in some circumstances, be able to obtain a ‘waiver’ from Ofsted.</p>		
<p>3.25 Depending on how they are registered, is the childminder aware that they must notify Ofsted, or their CMA, of any significant event which is likely to affect the suitability of any person who is in regular contact with children on the premises where childcare is provided? The disqualification of an assistant is an example of a significant event.</p>		
<p>3.26 Depending on how they are registered, is the childminder aware that they must give Ofsted, or their CMA, the following information about themselves or about any person who lives with, or is employed in the same household, as the registered childminder:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of any order, determination, conviction, or other ground for disqualification from registration under regulations made under section 75 of the Childcare Act 2006. • The date of the order, determination or conviction, or the date when the other ground for disqualification arose. • The body or court which made the order, determination or conviction, and the sentence (if any) imposed. • A certified copy of the relevant order (in relation to an order or conviction). 		

3.27 Is the childminder aware that they must provide this information to Ofsted, or their CMA, as soon as reasonably practicable, but in any event within 14 days of the date the childminder became aware of the information or should have reasonably become aware of it if they had made reasonable enquiries?		
3.28 Is the childminder aware that if they become aware of relevant information that may lead to an assistant or any person living or working in the same household being disqualified, the childminder must take appropriate action to ensure the safety of children?		
Staff taking medication / other substances		
3.29 Are childminders and childminders' assistants aware that they must not be under the influence of alcohol or any other substance which may affect their ability to care for children? If a practitioner is taking medication which may affect their ability to care for children, they should seek medical advice. Are childminders and their assistants aware that they must only work directly with children if the medical advice received confirms that the medication is unlikely to impair that person's ability to look after children properly? All medication on the premises must be stored securely and out of reach of children at all times.		
Smoking & vaping		
3.30 Is the childminder aware that they must not allow smoking in or on the premises when children are present or about to be present? Practitioners should not vape or use e-cigarettes when children are present and childminders should consider Use of e-cigarettes in public places and workplaces - GOV.UK Public Health England advice on their use in public places and workplaces.		
Safeguarding training		
3.31 Are the childminder and childminder assistants aware that whatever they know, plan for, and do, matters for children's learning, development, safety, and happiness in settings? Childminders must have appropriate skills, knowledge and a clear understanding of their role and responsibilities in order to provide good quality early years provision.		
3.32 Is the childminder aware that they must follow their legal responsibilities under the Equality Act 2010 including the fair and equal treatment of any assistants regardless of age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation?		
Safeguarding Training		
3.33 Is the childminder aware that they must demonstrate that they have a secure knowledge and understanding of safeguarding within the EYFS and how to implement it in their setting?		
3.34 In childminding settings, is the childminder the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)? The DSL must attend a training course consistent with the criteria set out in Annex C. Childminders should read 'What to do if you're worried a child is being abused: Advice for practitioners'.		

<p>3.35 Is the childminder aware that they must provide support, advice, and guidance to any assistants on an ongoing basis, and on any specific safeguarding issue as required? Childminders must make sure any assistants understand the setting’s safeguarding policies and procedures and have up to date knowledge of safeguarding issues. Does the childminder ensure all assistants are trained in line with the criteria set out in Annex C?</p>		
<p>3.36 Is the childminder aware that training must be renewed every two years? Childminders may consider whether they and any assistants need to undertake annual refresher training during any two-year period to help maintain basic skills and keep up to date with any changes to safeguarding procedures, or as a result of any safeguarding concerns that occur in the setting.</p>		
<p>Qualifications</p>		
<p>3.37 An approved qualification is defined by the Department for Education as meeting the criteria set out in the Early Years Qualification Requirements and Standards document. Childminders interested in an early years qualification may find it useful to read the Early Years Qualifications List, published on GOV.UK. Early years qualification requirements and standards - GOV.UK</p>		
<p>Training and supervision of assistants’ skills</p>		
<p>3.38 Is the childminder aware that they are accountable for the quality of the work of anyone working for them and must be satisfied that they are competent to meet their roles and responsibilities?</p>		
<p>3.39 Is the childminder aware that they must ensure that assistants receive induction training to help them understand their roles and responsibilities? Induction training must include information about emergency evacuation procedures, safeguarding, child protection and health and safety issues. Is the childminder aware that they must support assistants to undertake appropriate training and professional development opportunities to ensure they offer quality learning and development experiences for children that continually improves?</p>		
<p>3.40 Is the childminder aware that they must put appropriate arrangements in place for the supervision of assistants who have contact with children, families, and carers? Effective supervision provides support, coaching, and training for the assistant and promotes the best interests of children. Supervision should foster a culture of mutual support, teamwork, and continuous improvement, which encourages the confidential discussion of sensitive issues.</p>		
<p>3.41 Does the childminder provide supervision which ensures the opportunities for staff to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss any issues – particularly concerning children’s development or wellbeing, including child protection concerns. • Identify solutions to address issues as they arise. • Receive coaching to improve their personal effectiveness. 		

Paediatric first aid		
3.42 Is the childminder aware that they are required to have a paediatric first aid (PFA) certificate to register and must continue to hold this at all times that they are registered? At least one person who has a current paediatric first aid (PFA) certificate must be on the premises and available at all times when children are present and must accompany children on outings. The certificate must be for a full course consistent with the criteria set out in Annex A. PFA training must be renewed every three years and be relevant for people caring for young children and babies.		
3.43 Is the childminder aware that they should take into account the number of children, assistants, and layout of premises to ensure that a paediatric first aider is able to respond to emergencies quickly?		
3.44 Is the childminder aware that they should make PFA certificates, or a list of staff who have a current PFA certificates, available to parents on request?		
English language skills		
3.45 Are childminders and assistants aware that they must have sufficient understanding and use of English to ensure the well-being of children in their care? For example, childminders must be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep records in English. • Liaise with other agencies in English. • Summon emergency help. • Understand instructions. For example, about the safety of medicines or food hygiene. 		
Key person		
3.46 Is the childminder aware that each child must be assigned a key person? In childminding settings, the key person is the childminder, or can be an assistant where appropriate. Their role is to help ensure that every child's care is tailored to meet their individual needs, to help the child become familiar with the setting, offer a settled relationship for the child and build a relationship with their parents and/or carers. They should also help families engage with more specialist support if appropriate.		
Staff: child ratios		
3.47 Is the childminder aware that staffing arrangements must meet the needs of all children and ensure their safety? Does the childminder ensure that children are adequately supervised, especially whilst eating and decide how to use any assistants to ensure children's needs are met? Are childminders aware that they must inform parents and/or carers about how any assistants are organised, and, when relevant and practical, aim to involve them in these decisions?		
3.48 Is the childminder aware that children must usually be within sight and hearing of the childminder and or/assistants and always within sight or hearing? See paragraph 3.63 which applies when children are eating.		

<p>3.49 Is the childminder aware that the ratio requirements below apply to the total number of people available to work directly with children? Exceptionally, and where the quality of care and safety and security of children is maintained, changes to the ratios may be made, but childminders cannot have more than six children under the age of eight per person providing care.</p>		
<p>3.50 Is the childminder aware that at any one time, childminders (whether providing the childminding on domestic or non-domestic premises) may care for a maximum of six children under the age of eight? This includes the childminder's own children and any other children for whom they are responsible, such as those being fostered.</p>		
<p>3.51 Is the childminder aware that of these six children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A maximum of three may be young children (a child is a young child until 31st August following his or her fifth birthday). • There should only be one child under the age of one. 		
<p>3.52 Is the childminder aware that any care provided for older children must not adversely affect the care of children receiving early years provision?</p>		
<p>3.53 Is the childminder aware that if they can demonstrate to parents and/or carers and, depending on how they are registered, Ofsted inspector or their CMA, that the individual needs of all the children are being met, exceptions to the usual ratios can be made? Examples of permissible exceptions include, but are not limited to: When childminders are caring for siblings, or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • when caring for their own child, or • to maintain continuity of care, or • if children aged three to five only attend the childminding setting before and/or after a normal school day, and/or during school holidays, they may be cared for at the same time as three other young children. <p>In all circumstances, the total number of children under the age of eight being cared for must not exceed six per person.</p>		
<p>3.54 Is the childminder aware that if they employ an assistant or work with another childminder, each childminder (or assistant) may care for the number of children permitted by the ratios specified above?</p>		
<p>3.55 Is the childminder aware that children may be left in the sole care of childminders' assistants for up to two hours in a single day? Childminders must obtain parents' and/or carers' permission to leave children with an assistant, including for very short periods of time.</p>		
<p>3.56 Is the childminder aware that if childminders are providing overnight care, the ratios set out above continue to apply and the childminder must always be able to hear the children (this may be via a monitor)? Childminders are required to notify Ofsted or their CMA if they intend to provide overnight care.</p>		

<p>3.57 Is the childminder aware that they must not include anyone aged under 17 in ratios, except apprentices who may be included in ratios from the age of 16. Childminders must not allow anyone aged under 17 to care for children unsupervised at any time. Childminders may count students and long-term volunteers (aged 17 or over) and apprentices (aged 16 or over) in ratios but only if the childminder is satisfied they are suitable, (as in paragraphs 3.14 to 3.17) competent and responsible.</p>		
<p>Health: Medicines</p>		
<p>3.58 Does the childminder promote good health, including oral health of all children in the setting?</p>		
<p>3.59 Does the childminder have a procedure in place for dealing with children who are ill or infectious, which is discussed with parents and/or carers? The procedure must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action to take if a child becomes ill in the setting. • The necessary steps to prevent the spread of infection. • Refer to the Health Protection guidance: Health protection in children and young people settings 		
<p>3.60 Does the childminder have a policy and procedure in place for administering medicines, including systems for obtaining information about a child's needs for medicines, and for keeping this information up to date? The policy must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of how prescription medicines should only be administered where they have been prescribed for a child by a doctor, dentist, nurse or pharmacist. • That medicines containing aspirin should only be given if prescribed by a doctor. • That the childminder and assistants must complete training where administering medication requires medical or technical knowledge. 		
<p>3.61 Medicines (both prescription and non-prescription): Does the childminder ensure that the following is adhered to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medication will only be administered where written permission for that particular medicine has been obtained from the child's parent and/or carers. • Written records are completed each time a medicine (both prescription and non-prescription) is administered. • Where the childminder has an assistant(s) two staff should administer / witness that the medication being administered and record and sign records. • Parents and/or carers are informed on the same day that the medicine has been administered, or as soon as reasonably practicable. • BMA advice and guidance adhered to: Prescribing over-the-counter medicines in nurseries and schools. 		
<p>Health: Food and drink</p>		

<p>3.62 Where children are provided with meals, snacks and drinks, does the childminder ensure these are healthy, balanced and nutritious?</p> <p>Are the following requirements adhered to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The childminder has regard to the EYFS nutrition guidance Early Years Foundation Stage nutrition guidance. • The setting has a food and nutrition policy to share the settings approach to food provision with parent and/or carers. • Fresh drinking water that is always available and accessible to children. 		
<p>Health: Safer eating</p>		
<p>3.63 Does the childminder ensure when children are eating that there is always a member of staff in the room with a valid paediatric first aid (PFA) certificate, as specified within Annex A of the EYFS statutory guidance?</p>		
<p>3.64 Obtaining and sharing information: Does the childminder obtain information about special dietary requirements, preferences, food allergies and intolerances that the child has, and any special health requirements before a child is admitted to the setting?</p> <p>Does the childminder adhere to the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The above information is shared with all staff involved in the preparing and handling of food. • At each mealtime and snack time, the childminder has made it clear about who is responsible for checking that the food provided meets all the requirements for each child. 		
<p>3.65 Allergies and intolerances: Does the childminder ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing discussions with parents and/or carers and, where appropriate, health professionals to develop allergy action plans for managing any known allergies and intolerances. • Allergy and intolerance information and actions plans are kept up to date and shared with all staff. • The British Society for Allergy and Clinical Immunology (BSACI) allergy action plan document is used BSACI Allergy Action Plan. • That all staff are aware of the symptoms and treatments for allergies and anaphylaxis, the differences between allergies and intolerances and that children can develop allergies at any time, especially during the introduction of solid foods which is sometimes called complementary feeding or weaning. • That the NHS advice on food allergies: Food allergy - Food allergy - NHS and treatment of anaphylaxis Anaphylaxis - NHS is followed. 		
<p>3.66 Introducing solid foods: Does the childminder:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have ongoing discussions with parents and/or carers about the stage their child is at in regard to introducing solid foods, including to understand the textures the child is familiar with. • Ensure assumptions are not made based on the child's age when introducing solid foods. 		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare food in a suitable way for each child’s individual developmental needs, working with parents and/or carers to help children move on to the next stage at a pace right for the child. • Ensure that the NHS weaning guidance Weaning - Best Start in Life - NHS is referred to. 		
<p>3.67 Preventing choking: The childminder must prepare food in a way to prevent choking. Does the childminder:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to the DfE food safety guidance for young children Help for early years childminders : Food safety including advice on food and drink to avoid, how to reduce the risk of choking and links to other useful resources for childminders. Preparing Food Safely for Young Children. • Ensure all staff involved in the preparing of food understand the way to prepare food to prevent choking. • Display the Food Safety Agency early years choking hazards poster in the setting and share with all assistants and parent/and or carers. Food safety advice on choking hazards in settings - Foundation Years • Have documentation to evidence food safety training (briefings / webinars). 		
<p>3.68 Safe and appropriate arrangements: Does the childminder ensure that babies and young children are seated safely in a highchair or appropriately sized low chair while eating and where possible in a designated eating space where distractions are minimised?</p>		
<p>3.69 Eating arrangements: Does the childminder ensure that the following arrangements are in place when children are eating?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children must always be within the sight and hearing of a childminder or assistants whilst eating. • Childminder and assistants are aware that choking can be completely silent and the importance to be alert to when a child may be starting to choke. • Where possible, childminder / assistants should sit facing children whilst they eat, so they can make sure children are eating in a way to prevent choking and so they can prevent food sharing and be aware of any unexpected allergic reactions. 		
<p>3.70 Choking - When a child experiences a choking incident that requires intervention: Does the childminder:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record details of where and how the child choked and ensure parents and/or carers are made aware. • Review records periodically to identify if there are trends or common features of incidents that could be addressed to reduce the risk of choking. • Put in place appropriate action to address any identified concerns. 		
<p>Health: Food and drink facilities</p>		
<p>3.71 Does the childminder ensure an area is adequately equipped to provide healthy meals, snacks and drinks for children? The childminder must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide suitable facilities for the hygienic preparation of food for children, if necessary, including suitable sterilisation equipment for babies’ food. 		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be confident that they, or any assistants responsible for preparing and handling food are competent to do so. • Ensure that they, or any assistants involved in preparing and handling food have completed training in food hygiene and evidence is held within training records. 		
Food poisoning		
<p>3.72 Is the childminder aware that they must notify Ofsted, or the CMA of any food poisoning affecting two or more children cared for on the premises?</p> <p>Requirement: This must be done as soon as is reasonably practicable, but, in any event, within 14 days of the incident. A registered childminder who, without reasonable excuse, does not meet this requirement commits an offence.</p>		
Supporting and understanding Behaviour		
<p>3.73 Does the childminder support, understand, and manage children’s behaviour in an appropriate way?</p>		
<p>3.74 Physical Intervention: Is the childminder aware they must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not give or threaten corporal punishment or any punishment which could negatively affect a child's well-being. • Take reasonable steps to ensure that corporal punishment is not given by anyone who is caring for or is in regular contact with a child, or by anyone living or working in the premises where care is provided. Any early years childminder who does not meet these requirements commits an offence. • A person will not be considered to have used corporal punishment (and therefore will not have committed an offence) if physical intervention was taken to avert immediate danger of personal injury to any person (including the child) or to manage a child’s behaviour if absolutely necessary. 		
<p>3.75 Physical Intervention: Is the childminder aware that they must keep a record of any occasion where physical intervention is used, and parents and/or carers must be informed on the same day, or as soon as reasonably practicable?</p>		
Special educational needs / Inclusion		
<p>3.76 Does the childminder have arrangements in place to support children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND)?</p> <p>The childminders are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraged to Identify a SENCO (SEND coordinator) • Have regard to the 0-25 SEND Code of Practice - Childminders who are funded by the local authority to deliver early education places) Other childminders may find it helpful to familiarise themselves with the early years section of the 0-25 SEND Code of Practice. 		
<p>Inclusion – Does the childminder: (See Ofsted Toolkit / Inclusion section Early years inspection toolkit)</p>		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have high expectations for all children, including disadvantaged children, those with SEND, those who are known (or previously known) to children’s social care, and those who may face other barriers to their learning and/or well-being. • Embed a culture in which the early and accurate assessment of children’s needs is prioritised. • Reduce barriers to children’s learning and/or well-being to support their development, involving specialists when necessary. • Put in place an EYPP strategy that is well thought through, and is based on evidence of what works well to support the achievement and well-being of eligible children. • Work closely and effectively with children, parents, professionals and staff and ensuring that children’s and parents’ views and aspirations are included in decision-making about support for children. 		
<i>Safety and suitability of premises, environment and equipment: Accident or injury</i>		
<p>3.77 Accident or injury: Does the childminder ensure that accident, injury arrangements and procedures are in place? The childminder must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure a first aid box with appropriate items for use on children is always accessible. • Keep written record of accidents or injuries and first aid treatment. • Inform parents and/or carers of any accident or injury. • Review accident records to identify any trends or patterns and take action as required. 		
<p>3.78 Accident or injury: Is the childminder aware that that must notify Ofsted, or the CMA of any serious accident, illness, or injury to, or death of, any child while in their care, and of the action taken? This must be done as soon as is reasonably practicable, but in any event, within 14 days of the incident occurring. A registered provider who, without reasonable excuse, does not meet this requirement commits an offence.</p> <p>Child Death Review Process: Is the childminder aware that they must notify the local child protection agencies of any serious accident or injury to, or the death of, any child while in their care, and must act on any advice from those agencies? NYSCP Child Death Review Process (CDRP)</p>		
<i>Safety of premises</i>		
<p>3.79 Does the childminder ensure that their premises, including overall floor space and outdoor spaces, are fit for purpose and suitable for the age of children cared for and the activities provided on the premises? Does the Childminder comply with requirements of health and safety legislation, including fire safety and hygiene requirements?</p>		
<p>3.80 Does the childminder take reasonable steps to ensure the safety of children, assistants, and others on the premises in the case of fire or any other emergency?</p>		

<p>Childminders must have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An emergency evacuation procedure. • An invacuation (shelter) and lockdown procedure. • Appropriate fire detection and control equipment (for example, fire alarms, smoke detectors, fire blankets and/or fire extinguishers) which are in working order. • Fire exits must be clearly identifiable, and fire doors free of obstruction and easily opened from the inside. <p>Does the childminder have awareness of Martyn’s Law, The Terrorism (Protection of premises) Act 2025? How Martyn’s Law will affect education settings - GOV.UK DfE guidance and example procedures Protective security and preparedness for education settings - GOV.UK</p>		
Indoor space requirements		
<p>3.81 Does the childminder ensure that the premises and equipment are organised in a way that meets the needs of children? Childminders must meet the following indoor space requirements where indoor activity in a building(s) forms the main part of (or is integral to) the provision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children under two: 3.5m² per child • Two-year-olds: 2.5m² per child • Children aged three to five years: 2.3m² per child 		
<p>3.82 Is the childminder aware that judgements should be based on useable areas of the rooms used by the children, not including storage areas, thoroughfares, dedicated staff areas, cloakrooms, utility rooms, and toilets? Does the childminder consider what areas within their kitchens are safely usable?</p>		
<p>3.83 Is the childminder aware, that where the space standards are applied, childminders cannot increase the number of children on roll because they additionally use an outside area? Forest and other exclusively outdoor provision (where children are outside all or almost all of the time) is not required to meet the space standards above, as long as children’s needs can be met. For this kind of provision, indoor space requirements can be used as a guide for the minimum area needed.</p>		
Outdoor access		
<p>3.84 Does the childminder provide access to an outdoor play area? If that is not possible/ Does the childminder ensure that outdoor activities are planned and taken on a daily basis (unless circumstances make this inappropriate, for example unsafe weather conditions)? Does the childminder have a clear guidance in place to ensure children remain safe from the harmful effects of exposure to sun and extreme weather?</p>		

Is the childminder aware they must follow their legal responsibilities under the Equality Act 2010 (for example, the provisions on reasonable adjustments)?		
<i>Sleeping arrangements</i>		
<p>3.85 Does the childminder ensure safe sleeping arrangements?</p> <p>The childminder must ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sleeping children are frequently checked to ensure that they are safe. • Cots and bedding are in good condition and suited to the age of the child and that babies are placed down to sleep in line with the latest government safety guidance. Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) - NHS • They and their assistants have read NHS advice on safety of sleeping babies: Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) - NHS 		
<i>Toilets and Intimate hygiene</i>		
<p>3.86 Does the childminder ensure adequate toileting and intimate hygiene arrangements?</p> <p>The childminder must ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an adequate number of toilets and hand basins available • There are suitable hygienic changing facilities for changing any children who are in nappies. • Children’s privacy is considered and balanced with safeguarding and support needs when changing nappies and toileting. • There is an adequate supply of clean bedding, towels, spare clothes, and any other necessary items. 		
<i>Organising premises for confidentiality and safeguarding</i>		
<p>3.87 Does the childminder ensure confidentiality and safeguarding?</p> <p>The childminder must ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On request, they can make available an area where they may talk to parents and/or carers confidentially. • Children are only released into the care of individuals of whom the parent has explicitly notified the childminder. • Children do not leave the premises unsupervised. • They take all reasonable steps to prevent unauthorised persons entering the premises and have an agreed procedure for checking the identity of visitors / visitors to sign in and out. • They consider what additional measures are necessary when children stay overnight. 		
<i>Insurance</i>		
3.88 Does the childminder have appropriate insurance (e.g. public liability insurance) to cover all premises from which they provide childminding?		

Safety of outings		
3.89 Children must be kept safe while on outings: Does the childminder assess potential risks or hazards for the children and identify the steps to be taken to remove, minimise and manage those risks and hazards during outings? Does the assessment include consideration of staff to child ratios?		
3.90 Vehicles used to transport children (if applicable). Are the vehicles and driver(s) of those vehicles, adequately insured?		
Risk assessments		
3.91 Does the childminder ensure that they take all reasonable steps to ensure staff and children in their care, and any assistants, are not exposed to risks and must be able to demonstrate how they are managing risks? Managing risks and risk assessment at work: Overview - HSE Does the childminder have written risk assessments in relation to specific issues, to inform staff practice, and to demonstrate how they are managing risks if asked by parents and/or carers or inspectors? Do the risk assessments identify aspects of the environment that need to be checked on a regular basis, when and by whom those aspects will be checked, and how the risk will be removed or minimised?		
Information and record keeping		
3.92 Maintaining and sharing records: Does the childminder maintain records, obtain and share relevant information (with parents and carers, other professionals working with the child, the police, social services and Ofsted or their CMA) as appropriate? Information sharing advice for safeguarding practitioners - GOV.UK Does the childminder ensure a regular, two-way flow of information between the school and parents and/or carers, (and between other providers, if a child is attending more than one setting)? If requested does the childminder incorporate parents' and/or carers' comments into children's records? Does the childminder ensure child protection records are passed to other providers when a child moves to a new setting or school? Is the childminder receptive to challenge and reflect on their own practice so that the impact of safeguarding policies, systems and processes is kept under continual review?		

<p>3.93 Holding records: Is the childminder aware that records must be easily accessible and available (these may be kept securely off the premises)?</p> <p>Does the childminder ensure that confidential information and records about staff and children is held securely and only accessible and available to those who have a right or professional need to see them? Early Years practitioners: using cyber security to protect NCSC.GOV.UK</p> <p>Is the childminder aware of their responsibilities under the Data Protection legislation and, where relevant, the Freedom of Information Act 2000? Data protection: The UK's data protection legislation - GOV.UK</p> <p>Does the childminder support assistants to record and report concerns / incidents in a factual, timely and accurate manner?</p> <p>Does the childminder (Lead for safeguarding) monitor and track safeguarding and child protection concerns on a regular basis and refer to / take advice from external agencies?</p>		
<p>3.94 Privacy: Does the childminder ensure that all assistants understand the need to protect the privacy of the children in their care, as well the legal requirements that exist to ensure that information relating to the child is handled in a way that ensures confidentiality?</p> <p>Does the childminder given parents and/or carers access to all records about their child, provided that no relevant exemptions apply to their disclosure under the Data Protection Act?</p>		
<p>3.95 Retention of records: Is the childminder aware that records relating to individual children are retained for a reasonable period of time after they have left the provision?</p>		
<p>Information about the child</p>		
<p>3.96 Does the childminder record the following information for each child in their care?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full name • Date of birth • Name and address of every parent and/or carer who is known to the childminder. • Information about any other person who has parental responsibility for the child • Which parent(s) or carer(s) the child normally lives with • Emergency contact details for parents and/or carers. Where possible, settings should hold more than 2 emergency contact numbers for each child. 		

Does the childminder have written consent from parents, for using or displaying images of children within the building, online or within publicity materials?		
Information for parents and carers:		
<p>3.97 Does the childminder share the following information with parents and/or carers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How the EYFS is being delivered in the setting, and how parents and/or carers can access more information. • The range and type of activities and experiences provided for children, the daily routines of the setting, and how parents and/or carers can share learning at home. • How the setting supports children with special educational needs and disabilities. • Food and drinks provided for children. • Details of their policies and procedures, including the procedure to be followed in the event of a parent and/or carer failing to collect a child at the appointed time, or in the event of a child going missing at, or away from, the setting. • How staffing at the setting is organised (for example, whether the childminder has an assistant). • The name of the child’s key person and their role. • A telephone number for parents and/or carers to contact the childminder in an emergency. • For anybody registered as a “childminder without domestic premises” – that they are not permitted to provide any provision under that registration from any domestic premises, which includes for the drop-off and/or collection of a child. 		
Complaints		
<p>3.98 Does the childminder keep a record of any complaints they receive, and their outcome.</p> <p>Childminders must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate written complaints relating to how they are fulfilling the EYFS requirements. • Notify the person who made the complaint of the outcome of the investigation within 28 days of having received the complaint. • Make the record of complaint/s available to Ofsted or relevant CMA on request. 		
3.99 Does the childminder make available to parents and/or carers the details about how to contact Ofsted, or their CMA as appropriate, if they believe the childminder is not meeting the EYFS requirements?		
Inspections and quality assurance visits		
<p>3.100 Is the childminder aware and implements the following inspections and quality assurance visits requirements?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If thy become aware of an Ofsted or a quality assurance visit by their CMA, they must inform parents and/or carers. 		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After an inspection by Ofsted or a quality assurance visit by their CMA, the childminder must supply a copy of the report to parents and/or carers of children attending on a regular basis of the outcome. 		
Information about the childminder		
<p>3.101 Is the childminder aware that they must hold the following documentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Their name, home address and telephone number and any other person living or employed on the premises. • Name, home address and telephone number of anyone else who will regularly be in unsupervised contact with the children attending the early years provision. • A daily record of the names of the children being cared for on the premises, their hours of attendance, and the names of each child's key person (if this is not the childminder themselves). • Their certificate of registration (which can be displayed digitally, for example on a childminder's website, and must be made available to parents and/or carers on request). 		
Changes that must be notified to Ofsted or the relevant childminder agency (CMA)		
<p>3.102 Notifications of changes: Is the childminder aware that all childminders must as soon as reasonably practicable but in any event within 14 days of the change, notify either Ofsted or their CMA of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any change to the address of the premises on which childcare is provided (and must obtain prior approval to operate from any non-domestic premises). • Any change to the premises which may affect the space available to children and the quality of childcare available to them. • Any change to the name or address of the childminder, or the childminder's other contact information. • Any change to the persons aged 16 years or older living or working on any domestic premises from which childminding is provided. • Any change to the persons caring for children on any premises where childminding is provided. • Any proposal to change the hours during which childcare is to be provided which will entail the provision of overnight care. • Any significant event which is likely to affect the suitability of the childminder to look after children. • Any significant event which is likely to affect the suitability of any person who cares for, or/is in regular contact with, children on the premises on which childminding is provided. 		
<p>3.103 Is the childminder aware of the requirement to notify Ofsted or their CMA about a change of person as specified in paragraph 3.102 above, childminders must give Ofsted the new person's name, any former names or aliases, date of birth, and home address. Where it is reasonably practicable to do so, this must be done in advance of the change happening. In</p>		

<p>other cases, this must be done as soon as is reasonably practicable but, in any event, within 14 days. A childminder who, without reasonable excuse, fails to comply with these requirements commits an offence.</p>		
<p>Other legal duties</p>		
<p>3.104 Does the childminder cover all their other legal obligations alongside the EYFS requirements? Other duties on childminders include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment laws • Anti-discriminatory legislation • Health and safety legislation • Data collection regulation • Duty of care 		
<p>EYFS Annex C - Criteria for effective safeguarding training</p>		
<p>Has the childminder and their assistants completed safeguarding training in line with the EYFS Annex C – Criteria for effective safeguarding training? <i>Criteria for effective safeguarding training:</i> C1 Training is designed for staff caring for 0–5-year-olds and is appropriate to the age of the children being cared for. C2 The safeguarding training for all childminders and assistants must cover the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is meant by the term safeguarding. • The main categories of abuse, harm and neglect. • The factors, situation and actions that could lead or contribute to abuse, harm or neglect. • How to work in ways that safeguard children from abuse, harm and neglect. • How to identify signs of possible abuse, harm and neglect at the earliest opportunity. These may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant changes in children's behaviour. • A decline in children's general well-being. • Unexplained bruising, marks or signs of possible abuse or neglect. • Concerning comments or behaviour from children. Inappropriate behaviour from childminders and assistants or household member or any other person working with the children. This could include inappropriate sexual comments; excessive one-to-one attention beyond what is required through their role; or inappropriate sharing of images. • Any reasons to suspect neglect or abuse outside the setting, for example in the child's home or that a child may experience emotional abuse or physical abuse because of witnessing domestic abuse or coercive control or that a girl may have been subjected to (or is at risk of) female genital mutilation. 		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to respond, record and effectively refer concerns or allegations related to safeguarding in a timely and appropriate way. • The setting’s safeguarding policy and procedures. • Legislation, national policies, codes of conduct and professional practice in relation to safeguarding. • Roles and responsibilities of childminders and assistants and other relevant professionals involved in safeguarding. 		
<p>C3 Training for the designated safeguarding lead (DSL): Does the childminder take into account advice from the local safeguarding partners or local authority on appropriate training courses?</p> <p>In addition to the areas set out in paragraph 2, training for the DSL must cover the elements listed below:</p> <p>The training for DSL must cover the elements listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to build a safe organisational culture. • How to ensure safe recruitment. • How to develop and implement safeguarding policies and procedures. If applicable, how to support and work with other practitioners to safeguard children. • Local child protection procedures and how to liaise with local statutory children's services agencies and with the local safeguarding partners to safeguard children. • How to refer and escalate concerns (including as described at paragraph 3.10 of the EYFS). • How to manage and monitor allegations of abuse against other staff. • How to ensure internet safety. 		
<p>Useful Information / Links:</p> <p>NYSCP – Worried about a child</p> <p>NYSCP - LADO</p> <p>NYSCP - YouTube</p> <p>NYES School Improvement - Safeguarding Team NYES Info</p> <p>Home - Dingley's Promise</p> <p>Help for early years providers: Health and wellbeing</p>		

<p style="text-align: center;">SAFEGUARDING ACTION PLAN</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>All areas identified as 'not met' to be added to this plan.</i></p>	
<p>Name of Childminder:</p>	
<p>Date safeguarding audit completed:</p>	

Date action plan completed:	
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Action	By whom?	Target completion date	Achieved and evidence

KEY REFERENCE MATERIALS
Early years foundation stage statutory framework for childminders EYFS statutory framework for group and school-based providers
KEY ROLES AND CONTACTS
MAST – Multi Agency Screening Team
<p><u>Worried About a Child? Make a Referral</u></p> <p>NYC MAST are based at County Hall in Northallerton. MAST professionals access their own agency’s information about a child and family to support shared decision making to improve outcomes for children, where statutory intervention is required or where alternative services may be needed.</p> <p>NYC MAST consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Work Team Manager • Social Work Practice Supervisor • Early Help Casework Practitioner • Social Worker

- Business support
- North Yorkshire Police; detective sergeants, detective constables, intelligence management officer and administrator.
- Harrogate District Foundation Trust (HDFT) Specialist Nurse Child Protection.

Where there are significant immediate concerns about the safety of a child, contact the police on 999.

If you believe the situation is urgent but does not require the police, call **0300 131 2 131** Multi Agency Screening Team (MAST) - When prompted, say “children’s social care”. One of the advisors will be happy to support you.

Once information is shared the universal referral form must be submitted to social.care@northyorks.gov.uk

Out of Hours (Monday – Friday 9am-5pm) call 0300 131 2 131. to speak to the Emergency Duty Team.

Professional’s Consultation Line 01609 535070 is available between 10am and 4pm.

The Consultation Line should be used when you have concerns about a child safeguarding situation and unsure how to proceed on the next steps.

The concerns should be of a higher threshold than of what can be supported by Early Help. [NYSCP](#)

Early Help – Early support and interventions for families

Early Help Consultants are based across North Yorkshire

Early Help Consultants role is to offer support, advice, and guidance on Early Help for children and their families.

Early Help Consultants

- Early Help East (Scarborough, Whitby, Ryedale): 01609 534852
- Early Help West (Harrogate, Craven, Knaresborough, Ripon): 01609 534842
- Early Help Central (Hambleton, Richmondshire, Selby): 01609 534829

<https://www.safeguardingchildren.co.uk/professionals/early-help/>

[North Yorkshire Children & Families Service - Early Help Resources | NYES Info](#)

LADO – Local Authority Designated Officer

Duty Local Authority Designated Officer – LADO.

Advice in relation to managing an allegation against staff member or a volunteer who works in North Yorkshire with children.

lado@northyorks.gov.uk or **01609 798005** within office hours

LADO Notification Form and Guide - [NYSCP](#)

NYSCP - North Yorkshire Safeguarding Children Partnership

[NYSCP \(safeguardingchildren.co.uk\)](http://safeguardingchildren.co.uk)

[NYSCP safeguarding procedures](#)

[DSL Network meetings](#)

North Yorkshire Families Information Service

[Families Information Service | North Yorkshire Council](#)

fis.information@northyorks.gov.uk

North Yorkshire Safeguarding Advisers

Kellee Osborne Kellee.osborne@northyorkshire.gov.uk and Joanna Conway Joanna.conway@northyorks.gov.uk

Safeguarding Training

[NYES School Improvement - Safeguarding Team | NYES Info](#)

[Training for early years settings | NSPCC Learning](#)