



Holiday Club - Policy Booklet

Vital information for all Parents/Carers

The Croft @ Crossley Mill
Unit 1, Croft Mill
Albert Street
Hebden Bridge
HX7 8AD
Tel: 01422 713379

(Available Monday-Friday
8.00am-5.30pm)

Welcome to Crossley Mill Holiday Club

Aims & Objectives

It is the aim of Crossley Mill Holiday club to provide safe, affordable, accessible, quality childcare and play opportunities in Hebden Bridge during the school holidays.

Children for Whom Care is Provided

We provide sessions for up to 17 children aged between 5-10 years during school holidays. The service will provide a friendly, fun and stimulating environment for all who attend irrespective of their culture, abilities or social status, while meeting the social, physical, intellectual, creative and emotional needs of all the children and recognising the individual needs of each child. Children with special needs can be accommodated after consultation between parents and the manager.

We want parents/carers to feel able to make suggestions about the way the holiday club operates and generally to talk to us about any aspect of your child's care. We consider the staff and parents to be in partnership, enabling us to provide the best possible environment for each child.

We hope your child will have a fun and happy time, enjoying all the different activities we provide. If you do have any queries or worries do not hesitate to contact a member of the Holiday Club staffing team.

What are the basics I need to know?

Crossley Mill Nursery Manager – Jessica Cracknell / Sarah Sykes - 01422 845820

Holiday Club Manager - Sarah Sykes / Olivia McArdle – 01422 713379

Holiday Club Leaders - Ryan Harris and Georgina Smythe

www.crossleymillnursery.org.uk/holiday-club

Opening times/Fees

Holiday club is open Monday to Friday school holiday time only and session times are:

Full day 8.00am to 5.45pm £36

Additional charges will be added for extra activities planned.

Please remember to collect your child promptly at the correct time. A late fee of £10 is charged for any late pickups.

Payment policy

Fees are payable in advance via our online booking system.

Holidays/Sickness/Absence

All pre-booked session must be cancelled giving 48 hours' notice for a full refund. Extra sessions may be available on request.

You will need to provide

- A healthy packed lunch NO NUTS
- Own drinking sports bottle
- Appropriate clothing for the weather (sun hat, raincoat)
- Skin care (sun cream)
- Personal medication in a clear bag, clearly labelled. (Inhalers)

We will provide

- Breakfast (served between 8.30am-9.00am)
- Fresh drinking water
- Fresh fruit (mid-morning snack)
- Light tea (3.30pm)
- Daily activities



Confidentiality

- The confidentiality of all children's details is respected, and records are kept on a secure online system., which only management and senior staff have access to.
- Parents/carers have the right to inspect records relating to them and their child/children at any time in compliance with General data protection regulations 2018 (GDPR)

Environment

- A safe and secure environment is always maintained. A specific Risk assessment covers the day to day management of the holiday club.
- The emergency fire button can be found outside the kitchen door.
- First aid supplies are checked regularly, by a designated first aider and the safety and cleanliness of the holiday club and its equipment is regularly assessed by the manager.
- Holiday club operates a no smoking or vaping policy.

Food

- Special dietary needs will be catered for and the registration form will include a question about your child's dietary needs.
- Breakfast, refreshments and snacks will be provided.
- All Staff responsible for preparing/making food have their basic food hygiene.

Complaints Procedure

The holiday club has a written Complaints policy and procedure.

- In the first instance parents are encouraged to approach the Holiday club Manager who will endeavour to resolve any difficulties.
- Problems needing further consultation will be referred to the holiday club manager at Crossley Mill.
- Where difficulties remain unsolved contact Ofsted



Facebook Policy

Crossley Mill Holiday club has a Facebook page available. This is a communication tool for the setting. We will use it to

- Promote certain events such as, open days, social events & visitors
- Update parents on staff training & development
- To share news
- To show photos of activities, trips or special events happening within the holiday club
- Only photos of children whose parents give consent will be shared on the page and names will remain strictly confidential.

We also want to invite your thoughts & comments.

The holiday club management team are the page administrators and will update the page on a regular basis.

The page administrators reserve the right to remove any comments at any time. The intent of the policy is to protect the privacy and rights of the holiday club, staff & families.

We will remove any postings that

- Name specific individuals in a negative way
- Are abusive or contain inappropriate language or statements
- Do not show proper consideration for others privacy

- Breach copyright or fair use laws
 - Contain any photos of children without necessary parental consent.



Arrivals/Departures/Uncollected Child Policy

Arrivals and departures

Holiday club opens at 8.30am. All children attending their session must arrive by 10am and be collected by 5.30pm by a responsible adult aged 16 or over. Please call the holiday club mobile (at the front of the policy) if there is a change in person collecting your child. We will not hand children over to unknown persons.

Uncollected child procedure

If a child is left beyond the closing time this procedure should be followed:

- two members of staff must remain on the premises.
- a member of the team will attempt to locate the child’s parent/carer
- if the parent/carer is not contactable then emergency numbers will be phoned
- if all attempts to contact parent/carer or emergency contacts fail then the procedure will be repeated at 10 minute intervals
- the Holiday club Manager should be alerted

If after all reasonable attempts to contact parents and the emergency contact have failed, then the manager will contact the **First Response Team at Calderdale MBC.**

Useful Numbers

Local police	01422 337059
First Response Team	01422 393336
First Response Team (out of hours support)	0845 11 11 137



Smoking Policy

The Croft @ Crossley Mill operates a **NO SMOKING or VAPING** policy. Staff who smoke/vape must do so outside the building, away from the holiday club entrance.



Outings policy

Ratio of staff to children (aged 5-10 years old)

One member of staff – 8 children walking

Staff are assigned designated children before leaving the club, children and staff made aware of this.

Regular head counts and registers carried out, all children will wear the High visibility jackets when on outings, A fully charged mobile phone will always be taken containing all children’s up to date emergency contact information.

Staff will always remain vigilant to ensure the safety and welfare of the children. Staff will be fully aware of the route and their destination and will always walk ahead, risk assessing dangers should they arise.

Public transport

When using public transport, we will follow the risk assessment procedure.

All children will be seated safely on public transport and will only stand to leave when the vehicle is stationary, and all children will be sat together in view of their designated adult. When seating is limited, we will wait for the next bus/train to ensure all children have a seat. Head counts will be carried out when entering and exiting the transport. Registers taken at designated times. (when entering or exiting a new destination)

Contents:- First Aid Box, , wipes , mobile phone, sun cream, access to OneDrive files, fully charged mobile phone.



Medication Policy

Aim

This organisation puts the wellbeing of the children in its care at the very core of its services. The organisation is keen to help children to attend, where appropriate, even if they are taking medication. Members of staff are permitted to administer prescribed medicines to the children in our care.

Policy

In order for medication to be administered the following procedure must be adhered to by parents and staff for the health and wellbeing of all the children in the setting.

The organisation requires written and signed consent in advance from parents which clearly shows the child's full name, name of medication, date, dosage, time administered at home, time to be administered at holiday club and the parents signature. This form is to be signed daily until informed otherwise by the parents. Any medication left with staff for administration must be in its original container and bear its original label.

Crossley Mill Holiday club will provide emergency Calpol/Piriton at management's discretion parents/carers will be contacted prior to administration and asked to collect their child.

At least one member of staff will be trained in the administration of and monitoring of medication. In an emergency situation the first aider should be called and an ambulance. Parents should be informed immediately. The **Children's Illness Policy/accident/emergencies** should be followed.



Children's Illness Policy

Our Policy

Holiday club reserves the right to send home or refuse to take any child who is ill, whether their illness is infectious or not. This may happen if the child is so ill that the staff are concerned, or the child is so ill that the child needs more individual care than is possible to give at the holiday club.

Any child with an infectious illness will be excluded from the holiday club. Parents are advised to take their child to their GP. Parents will be asked to notify the holiday club to let us know the doctors diagnosis. Certain kinds of infectious illnesses require a child to be excluded from holiday club for a minimum number of days.

Parents should consult their GP if there is any doubt.

If a child becomes ill whilst at Holiday club, a member of staff will phone the parent or other emergency contact on the child's application form and care for him/her until someone comes to collect them. When a child is absent from holiday club, for any reason including illness, parents are expected to let us know.

Major Accident/Emergencies

If a child has an accident at Holiday club that needs urgent medical attention a member of management team will call an ambulance and then to take the child to the Casualty Department of Halifax Hospital and stay with that child until a parent or carer has arrived. Another member of staff will contact the parent or other emergency contact on the application form. In all cases the first aider will write a report of what happened, and action taken.

Minor accidents and incidents

If a child has a minor accident/incident within holiday club it is dealt with by a member of staff who holds their paediatric first aid, reported to management and then written up on an accident form if needed. The accident form must be signed by 2 members of staff and then signed by parents/carers on collection. All accidents that have involved a bump to the head should be reported to management/senior promptly so that the child's parent can be informed via telephone. The report is then to be photo copied so parents can sign and keep a copy on collection.

Exclusion Policy- See notice board in Holiday club



Lost Child Policy

Policy Statement

The safety of the children is paramount, and the setting will make every effort to ensure that whilst on outings all children are closely supervised to ensure they remain safe and within the group. Please see our Outings Policy for the procedures we have in place.

Procedure

In the extremely unlikely event that a child was to become detached from the group and become 'lost' then we have the following procedure in place.

- All staff and helpers to be alerted and a search made of the immediate and surrounding areas.
- Depending on location, others alerted, for example if in a shop then the shop staff.
- If the search proves negative, then the following people/organisations will be informed
- parents,
- police 01422 337059
- social services 01422 353279
- Ofsted 0300 123 1231 are to be informed.
- Staff must ensure the welfare, both physical and emotional, of other children in their care.
- The responsible Holiday club Practitioner to provide the police with details of the child and incident.
- The Manager, Deputy or Senior to be responsible for gathering all relevant information and liaising with the required authorities and parents.

Parents are kindly requested to inform the Manager or Deputy if there is any risk of abduction from an estranged parent.



ICT policy (cameras and mobile phones)

Statement of intent

It is our intention to provide an environment in which children, parents/carers and staff are safe from images being recorded and inappropriately used.

Aim

Our aim is to:

- Have a clear policy on the acceptable use of mobile phones and cameras that is understood and adhered to by all parties concerned without exception.

In order to achieve this aim, we operate the following Acceptable Use Policy:

Mobile Phones-Staff

- All staff must ensure that their mobile telephones/devices are left inside their bag throughout contact time with children. Staff bags should be placed in the staff room or in the designated coat area.
- Mobile phones may only be used at staff breaks or in staff members' own time and in the designated staff area.
- If staff have a personal emergency, they are free to use the setting's phone or make a personal call from their mobile in the designated staff area.
- During group outings nominated staff will have access to a nominated mobile phone, which is to be used for the managing of the holiday club.
- It is the responsibility of all members of staff to be vigilant and report any concerns to the Holiday club Manager.
- We ask all parents/carers to keep their mobile phones in pockets or bags whilst collecting or dropping off their child at holiday club.
- Concerns will be taken seriously, logged and investigated appropriately (see allegations against a member of staff policy).

- The Manager reserves the right to check the image contents of a member of staff's mobile phone should there be any cause for concern over the appropriate use of it.
- Should inappropriate material be found then our Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) will be contacted immediately. We will follow the guidance of the LADO as to the appropriate measures for the staff member's dismissal.

Children's mobile phones/tablets

Mobile phones are not permitted-we cannot be responsible for your child's personal mobile phone or tablet or for the usage of it during their time at holiday club.

Camera/iPad

- Only the designated holiday club camera (iPad) is to be used to take any photo within the setting or on outings.
- We request parents' signed permission to take photos of their child to record their memories of holiday club

Children accessing the iPad

Children will have access to educational and age appropriate games on the Holiday club iPads, children will have time limits, using a timer to ensure they do not spend longer than 20 minutes at any one time on the iPad. This will be monitored by Holiday club staff. Children will not have access to the internet. Children will only have access to pre downloaded games approved to be appropriate by Holiday club staff.

Internet

- Use of the internet, including e-mail, is permitted as directed by Holiday club management for purposes such as research and learning activities directly related to the curriculum.
- Use of the internet on holiday club premises should principally be for holiday club use, e.g. accessing learning resources, educational websites, researching curriculum topics, use of email on holiday club business etc.



Bad Weather Policy

Statement of Intent

Even though we aim to keep the holiday club running during school holidays, bad weather particular heavy snowfall or floods could result in us having to close.

Outcome 1

Should we have heavy snowfall/floods overnight that make it hazardous and dangerous for staff and parents to travel the Holiday club will be closed. Holiday club management will do their best to ensure parents/carers know on the morning of the closure via text message or phone call.

Outcome 2

Should we have heavy snowfall/floods during a session we will call parents/carers to pick up immediately or as soon as possible. Holiday club management will either send a text message or phone parents/carers. It is VITAL that we have up to date contact numbers for all our children, also an emergency contact if parents/carers are not nearby. Two members of staff will remain with the children until all of them have been collected.

Both outcomes are at the discretion of management by using the information we have to hand such as up to date travel information including public transport, risk assessments and Health and Safety issues. If for any reasons we needed to evacuate the building, we would follow the Evacuation Policy (See Evacuation Policy in the entrance)



Equal Opportunities

Statement of Policy

The legal framework of this policy is the Equal Opportunities and Discrimination (Equality Act 2010) This framework covers all of the "Protected Characteristics" stated below

It is unlawful to discriminate directly or indirectly in recruitment or employment because of any of the nine "protected characteristics" in the Equality Act 2010. These are: **age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, and sexual orientation.** The Equality Act 2010 makes it unlawful for staff to discriminate directly or indirectly, or harass customers or clients because of the protected characteristics of disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, age, sex, and sexual orientation in the provision goods and services.

Perceptive discrimination is also covered in the Equality Act 2010. This is where an individual is directly discriminated against or harassed based on a perception that he or she has a particular protected characteristic when he or she does not.

Children

By using everything that is set out in our Crossley Mill Holiday club Principles and our Holiday club Quality Assurance we encourage children to develop positive attitudes towards people who are different from themselves and show care and empathy towards others.

We do this by:-

- making children feel valued and good about themselves
- reflecting the widest possible range of communities in the choice of resources
- avoiding stereotypes or derogatory images in the selection of materials
- creating an environment of mutual respect and tolerance
- helping children to understand that discriminatory behaviour and remarks are unacceptable
- ensuring that the all routines and activities are offered inclusive with special educational needs and disability in mind
- Ensuring that children whose first language is not English have full access to activities and are fully supported.
- to role model all the above behaviour

Valuing Diversity in Family Life

- We welcome the diversity of family life and work with all families
- We encourage children to contribute stories of their everyday life into holiday club
- For families who have a first language other than English, we value the contribution their culture and language offer.

Policy. Any employees who have any doubts or concerns about its application should contact them.



Behavioural Management Policy

We aim to work with the children to enable them to develop self-discipline and self-esteem in a safe environment of mutual respect and encouragement. We promote positive behaviour and have developed strategies for dealing with unwanted behaviour. We work closely with parents to support children who may be demonstrating unwanted behaviour, sharing strategies and providing additional one-to-one time for the child if they are in need of extra emotional support.

To promote positive behaviour, we have implemented the following.

- We have developed some simple rules for the setting. These are explained to everyone in the setting. We involve the children in helping to agree rules wherever possible.
- All adults in the setting ensure that the rules are applied consistently, so that children have the security of knowing what to expect and learning right from wrong.
- All staff are positive role models for the children with regard to friendliness, care and courtesy. Modelling polite manners such as saying "please" and "thank you".
- Staff in the setting praise and encourage desirable behaviour such as kindness, turn taking and willingness to share.
- We will take positive steps to avoid a situation in which children receive adult attention only in return for undesirable behaviour.

When children behave in undesirable ways we will follow the procedure below.

- Children who misbehave will be given one-to-one adult support in talking about what was wrong and why and how to behave more appropriately. Where appropriate this might be achieved by a period of “time out” with an adult.
- In cases of serious misbehaviour, such as racial, bullying or other abuse, the unacceptability of the behaviour and attitudes will be made clear immediately, but by means of explanations rather than personal blame. Parents will be informed.
- In any case of misbehaviour, it will always be made clear to the child or children concerned that it is the behaviour and NOT the child that is unwelcome.
- Staff will not shout or raise their voices in a threatening way.
- Physical punishment, such as smacking or shaking, will NOT be used or threatened. Such behaviour from any member of staff in the setting would be classed as gross misconduct, which could lead to instant dismissal.
- Children will never be sent out of the room by themselves.
- Techniques intended to single out and humiliate individual children such as a “naughty chair” will not be used.
- Staff will make themselves aware of and respect a range of cultural expectations regarding interactions between people.
- Staff will be aware that some kinds of behaviour may arise from a child's special needs. They will work with the SENCO (if required) to develop strategies to support the individual child's behaviour. Other relevant policies regarding behaviour include, anti-bullying, biting and restraint.
- Positive behaviour amongst the children is promoted by all staff and volunteers.
- Children are never referred to as ‘naughty’- if a child misbehaves, phrases to correct behaviour refer to the actions and NOT the child.



Restraint Policy

Staff at Crossley Mill Holiday club are not permitted to use any form of corporal punishment. In some exceptional circumstances it may be necessary to physically restrain a child in order to prevent:

- personal injury to themselves
- personal injury to another child or adult
- immediate danger of death to themselves
- immediate danger of death to another child or adult

Under these circumstances staff will not be in breach of the law.

The setting staff will make the judgement to physically restrain a child only when there is a real or potential danger.

The child will only be restrained by holding them safely and calmly until the danger has passed and they will be released as soon as it is safe to do so. The child will then be spoken to, preferably in a quiet area. They will be calmed and reassured by the staff. An explanation will be given to the child as to why they were restrained using language appropriate to their understanding.

Management will be informed immediately and contact parents to inform them of the incident.

Any occasions when restraint is used will be recorded on a Physical Restraints form completed by the member of staff responsible for the restraint and include witness's signatures. Parents will be requested to sign the form and be provided with a copy.



Safeguarding Children and Child Protection Policy

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PART 1: Safeguarding children and child protection procedures

Introduction

Crossley Mill Nursery is dedicated to the support, development and promotion of high-quality care and education for the benefit of our children, families and community. We are committed to safeguarding children and promoting their welfare.

All staff, students and volunteers have a responsibility for safeguarding children, being vigilant and identifying and reporting any safeguarding concerns, in line with this and supporting policies, including:

ICT Policy	Behaviour Management Policy
Information Sharing Polices	Suitable Persons & Safe Recruitment Policy
Equal Opportunities Policy	Special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) policy
Departures / Uncollected Child Policy	Staff Code of Conduct & Monitoring Policy
Lockdown Policy	Suitable Persons & Safe Recruitment Policy
Lost Child Policy & Procedure	Visitors Policy
ICT Policy	Student Policy
Visitors Policy	

We ensure all staff, students and volunteers have the necessary knowledge and skills to carry out their duties and have sufficient understanding of how this policy and procedures support them in promoting and safeguarding the welfare of children. This is achieved through recruitment and induction processes and by offering ongoing training and support to all staff, appropriate to their specific role.

This policy is reviewed annually to ensure it remains in line with statutory guidance. Its effectiveness is monitored through staff and stakeholder reviews, appraisals and feedback to ensure appropriate knowledge and awareness is in place.

It is the responsibility of every staff member, student and volunteer to report any breaches of this policy to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL).

Policy intention

The policy makes it clear that all staff, students and volunteers have a responsibility to safeguard children and young people and to protect them from harm. It aims to raise awareness of how to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and provides procedures should a child protection issue arise.

This policy applies to all children up to the age of 18 years whether living with their families, in state care, or living independently (*Working together to safeguard children, 2018*).

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children, in relation to this policy, is defined as:

- Protecting children from maltreatment
- Preventing the impairment of children’s health or development
- Ensuring that children are growing up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care
- Taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes.

(Working together to safeguard children, 2018)

Child protection is an integral part of safeguarding children and promoting their overall welfare. In this policy, child protection shall mean:

- The activity that is undertaken to protect specific children who are suffering, or are at risk of suffering, significant harm.

To safeguard children and promote their welfare we will:

- Develop a safe culture where staff are confident to raise concerns about professional conduct
- Ensure all staff are able to identify the signs and indicators of abuse, including the softer signs of abuse, and know what action to take
- Share information with other agencies as appropriate.

We promote:

- Always listening to children
- Positive images of children
- Children developing independence and autonomy as appropriate for their age and stage of development
- Safe and secure environments for children
- Tolerance and acceptance of different beliefs, cultures and communities
- British values
- Providing intervention and help for children and families in need.

We have a duty to act quickly and responsibly in any instance that may come to our attention. If in any doubt about what constitutes a safeguarding concern, refer to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL). If there is a concern, never do nothing (Laming, 2009), always do something, including sharing information with any relevant agencies. Safeguarding is everybody's responsibility.

The nursery aims to:

- Keep the child at the centre of all we do, providing sensitive interactions that develop and build children's well-being, confidence and resilience. We will support children to develop an awareness of how to keep themselves safe, healthy and develop positive relationships
- Be aware of the increased vulnerability of children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND), isolated families and vulnerabilities in families, including the impact of the toxic trio on children and Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs). The toxic trio is used to describe the three issues of: domestic abuse, mental ill health, and substance misuse.
- Ensure that all staff feel confident and supported to act in the best interest of the child, maintaining professional curiosity around welfare of children, sharing information, and seeking help that a child may need at the earliest opportunity
- Ensure that all staff are familiar and updated regularly with child protection training and procedures and kept informed of changes to local and/or national procedures, including thorough annual safeguarding updates
- Make any child protection referrals in a timely way, sharing relevant information as necessary in line with procedures set out by our Local Authority, Calderdale Council
- Ensure that information is shared only with those people who need to know in order to protect the child and act in their best interest
- Ensure that staff identify, minimise and manage risks while caring for children
- Take any appropriate action relating to allegations of serious harm or abuse against any person working with children including reporting such allegations to Ofsted and other relevant authorities
- Ensure parents are fully aware of our safeguarding and child protection policies and procedures when they register with the nursery and are kept informed of all updates when they occur

- Regularly review and update this policy with staff and parents where appropriate and make sure it complies with any legal requirements and any guidance or procedures issued by our Local Authority, Calderdale Council.

Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)

The DSL has overall responsibility for the Safeguarding children and child protection policy and procedures. It is their role to ensure that the policy and procedures are implemented to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. They are responsible for coordinating safeguarding and child protection training for staff across the organisation.

There is always at least one designated person on duty during the opening hours of the setting. The designated persons receive comprehensive training at least every two years and update their knowledge on an ongoing basis, but at least once a year. They in turn support the ongoing development and knowledge of the staff team with regular safeguarding updates.

Designated Safeguarding Lead	Jessica Cracknell
Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead	Sarah Sykes / Oliva McArdle

In the unlikely event of the DSL or Deputy DSL absence and to ensure immediate action can be taken, concerns should be referred to the Crossley Mill Nursery Safeguarding Coordinator trustee (Adrian Bradley) or contact the Local Safeguarding Partnership (LSP) at Calderdale Council.

The role of the DSL

The role of the DSL is to:

- Monitor and update the Safeguarding children and child protection policy and procedures in line with new legislation and to ensure it is effective. This will be done by making sure that everyone understands the correct procedures during staff meetings, room meetings and supervisions.
- Ensure updates and new legislation are reflected in our services as soon as they are known
- Act as a source of support, advice and expertise for all staff, students, volunteers, children and parents who have child protection concerns
- Ensure detailed, accurate, secure written records of concerns and referrals
- Review all written safeguarding reports
- Assess information provided promptly, carefully and refer as appropriate to external agencies
- Provide signposting to other organisations
- Consult with statutory child protection agencies and regulatory bodies where required
- Make formal referrals to statutory child protection agencies or the police, as required.

In addition, the DSL is required to:

- Keep up-to-date with good practice and national requirements for safeguarding and child protection
- Provide information on safeguarding and child protection for the setting
- Raise awareness of any safeguarding and child protection training needs and implement where necessary
- Retain up-to-date knowledge of the role of the local safeguarding partnership arrangements and local child protection procedures.

The DSL does not investigate whether or not a child has been abused or investigate an allegation or disclosure. Investigations are for the appropriate authorities, usually the police and social services.

Sharing low-level concerns

On occasion, inappropriate, problematic or concerning behaviour by staff or other adults is observed but does not meet the threshold for significant harm. This may be classed as a 'low-level' concern, although this does not mean that it is insignificant.

We define a low-level concern as:

- Any concern, no matter how small, that an adult working with children may have acted in a way that is inconsistent with our Staff Code of Conduct & Monitoring Policy
- including inappropriate behaviour outside of work
- A concern that may be a sense of unease or a ‘nagging doubt’ and does not meet the harm threshold or is serious enough to refer to the LADO.

We encourage a culture of openness, trust and transparency, with clear values and expected behaviour, monitored and reinforced by all staff. All concerns or allegations, however small, will be shared and responded to. All concerns will be shared with the DSL, or other nominated person, as in our reporting procedures. We encourage concerns to be shared as soon as reasonably practicable and preferably within 24 hours of becoming aware of it. However, it is never too late to share a low-level concern.

It is not expected that staff will be able to determine whether the behaviour in question is a concern, complaint or allegation before sharing the information. If the DSL is in any doubt as to whether the information meets the harm threshold, they will consult the LADO.

- Occasionally a member of staff may find themselves in a situation which could be misinterpreted or appear compromising to others. If this occurs, staff are encouraged to self-report to the DSL. Equally, a member of staff may have behaved in a manner which, on reflection, falls below the standards set in our Staff Code of Conduct & Monitoring Policy.

If this occurs, staff are encouraged to self-report to the DSL. We encourage staff to be confident to self-report and believe it reflects awareness of our standards of conduct and behaviour.

When the DSL receives the information, they will need to determine whether the behaviour:

- Meets, or may meet, the harm threshold (and so contact the LADO)
- Meets the harm threshold when combined with previous low-level concerns (and so contact the LADO)
- Constitutes a ‘low-level’ concern
- Is appropriate and consistent with the law and our Staff Code of Conduct & Monitoring Policy

The DSL will make appropriate records of all information shared, including:

- With the reporting person
- The subject matter of the concern
- Any relevant witnesses (where possible)
- Any external discussions such as with the LSP or LADO
- Their decision about the nature of the concern
- Their rationale for that decision
- Any action taken.

This constitutes a record of low-level concern. We retain all records of low-level concerns in a separate low-level concerns file, with separate concerns regarding a single individual kept as a chronology. These records are kept confidential and held securely, accessed only by those who have appropriate authority. Records will be retained at least until the individual leaves their employment.

If the low-level concern raises issues of misconduct, then appropriate actions following our Disciplinary procedures will be taken. Records will be kept in personnel files as well as in the low-level concerns file.

Monitoring children’s attendance

As part of our requirements under the statutory framework we are required to monitor children’s attendance patterns to ensure they are consistent and no cause for concern.

We ask parents to inform the nursery prior to their children taking holidays or days off, and all incidents of sickness absence should be reported to the nursery the same day so the nursery management are able to account for a child’s absence.

If a child has not arrived at nursery within one hour of their normal start time, the parents will be contacted to ensure the child is safe and healthy. If the parents are not contactable then the emergency contacts numbers

listed will be used to ensure all parties are safe. Staff will work their way down the emergency contact list until contact is established and we are made aware that all is well with the child and family.

If contact cannot be established then we contact an external agency to establish all parties are safe. If contact is still not established, we would assess if it would be appropriate to contact relevant authorities, including the police, in order for them to investigate further.

Where a child is part of a child protection plan, or during a referral process, any absences will immediately be reported to the Local Authority children's social care team to ensure the child remains safe and well.

Informing parents

Parents are normally the first point of contact. If a suspicion of abuse is recorded, parents are informed at the same time as the report is made, except where the guidance of the Local Authority children's social care team, police or LADO does not allow this to happen.

This will usually be the case where the parent or family member is the likely abuser or where a child may be endangered by this disclosure. In these cases the investigating officers will inform parents.

Support to families

The nursery takes every step in its power to build up trusting and supportive relationships among families, staff, students and volunteers within the nursery.

The nursery will continue to welcome a child and their family whilst enquiries are being made in relation to abuse in the home situation. Parents and families will be treated with respect in a non-judgmental manner whilst any external investigations are carried out in the best interest of the child.

Confidentiality

Confidentiality must not override the right of children to be protected from harm. However, every effort will be made to ensure confidentiality is maintained for all concerned if an allegation has been made and is being investigated.

If uncertain about whether sensitive information can be disclosed to a third party, contact the DSL or the LADO. They will provide advice about the particulars relating to each individual case, including information which can and cannot be shared.

Staff must not make any comments either publicly or in private about the supposed or actual behaviour of a parent, child or member of staff.

Record keeping and data protection

Confidential records kept on a child are shared with the child's parents or those who have parental responsibility for the child, only if appropriate and in line with guidance of the Local Authority with the proviso that the care and safety of the child is paramount. We will do all in our power to support and work with the child's family.

The nursery keeps appropriate records to support the early identification of children and families which would benefit from early help. Factual records are maintained in a chronological order with parental discussions. Records are reviewed regularly by the DSL to look holistically at identifying children's needs.

Our confidentiality policy will be applied with regards to any information received from an individual. Only persons involved in the investigation should handle this information although any investigating body will have access to all information stored in order to support an investigation.

PART 2: Definitions of abuse

Definition of significant harm

The Children Act 1989 introduced the concept of significant harm as *'the threshold that justifies compulsory intervention in family life in the best interests of children'*. It gives LAs a duty to make enquires to decide whether they should take action to safeguard or promote the welfare of a child who is suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm.

Whilst there are no absolute criteria to rely on when judging what constitutes significant harm, consideration should be given to:

- The severity of the ill-treatment, including the degree of harm
- The extent and frequency of abuse and/or neglect
- The impact this is likely to have, or is having, on the child involved.

This may be a single traumatic event, such as a violent assault, suffocation or poisoning, or it can be a combination of events (both acute and long-standing) that impairs the physical, intellectual, emotional, social or behavioural development of the child.

Definitions of abuse and neglect

Abuse and neglect are forms of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm, or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused within a family, institution or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, a stranger. Perpetrators of abuse can be an adult, or adults, another child or children.

(What to do if you're worried a child is being abused: Advice for practitioners, 2015 and Working together to safeguard children, 2018)

The signs and indicators listed below may not necessarily indicate that a child has been abused, but can help to indicate that something may be wrong, especially if a child shows a number of these symptoms, or any of them to a marked degree.

Indicators of child abuse

- Failure to thrive and meet developmental milestones
- Fearful or withdrawn tendencies
- Unexplained injuries to a child or conflicting reports from parents or staff
- Repeated injuries
- Unaddressed illnesses or injuries
- Significant changes to behaviour patterns.

Softer signs of abuse as defined by National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) include:

Emotional states: Fearful, withdrawn, low self-esteem.

Behaviour: Aggressive, habitual body rocking.

Interpersonal behaviours:

- Indiscriminate contact or affection seeking
- Over-friendliness to strangers including healthcare professionals
- Excessive clinginess, persistently resorting to gaining attention
- Demonstrating excessively 'good' behaviour to prevent parent disapproval
- Failing to seek or accept appropriate comfort or affection from an appropriate person when significantly distressed
- Coercive controlling behaviour towards parents
- Lack of ability to understand and recognise emotions
- Very young children showing excessive comforting behaviours when witnessing parental or carer distress.

Child-on-child abuse

Child-on-child abuse is also known as peer-on-peer abuse; children are included as potential abusers in our policies. Child-on-child abuse may take the form of bullying, physically hurting another child, emotional abuse or sexual abuse. Reporting procedures in these instances remain the same although additional support from

relevant agencies may be required to support both the victim and the perpetrator. Children who develop harmful behaviours are also likely to be victims of abuse or neglect.

If **child-on-child abuse** is suspected, then any concerns must be reported in line with our safeguarding procedures.

Physical abuse

A form of abuse which may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child.

If **physical abuse** is suspected, then any concerns must be reported in line with our safeguarding procedures.

Fabricated or induced illness (FII)

This abuse is when a parent fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child. The parent may seek out unnecessary medical treatment or investigation. They may exaggerate a real illness and symptoms, or deliberately induce an illness through poisoning with medication or other substances, or they may interfere with medical treatments. This may also be presented through false allegations of abuse or encouraging the child to appear disabled or ill to obtain unnecessary treatment or specialist support.

FII is a form of **physical abuse** and any concerns must be reported in line with our safeguarding procedures.

Female genital mutilation (FGM)

FGM is a procedure where the female genital organs are injured or changed with no medical reason. The procedure may be carried out shortly after birth, during childhood or adolescence, just before marriage or during a woman’s first pregnancy, according to the community.

It is frequently a very traumatic and violent act for the victim and can cause harm in many ways. The practice can cause severe pain and there may be immediate and/or long-term health consequences, including mental health problems, difficulties in childbirth, causing danger to the child and mother, and/or death (definition taken from the *Multi-agency statutory guidance on female genital mutilation*). Other consequences include shock, bleeding, infections (tetanus, HIV and hepatitis B and C) and organ damage.

FGM is a form of **physical abuse** and any concerns must be reported in line with our safeguarding procedures. In addition, there is a mandatory duty to report to police any case where an act of FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl under the age of 18.

Breast ironing or breast flattening

Breast ironing, also known as breast flattening, is a process where young girls' breasts are ironed, massaged and/or pounded down through the use of hard or heated objects in order for the breasts to disappear or to delay the development of the breasts entirely. It is believed that by carrying out this act, young girls will be protected from harassment, rape, abduction and early forced marriage. These actions can cause serious health issues such as abscesses, cysts, itching, tissue damage, infection, discharge of milk, dissymmetry of the breasts, severe fever.

Breast ironing/flattening is a form of **physical abuse** and any concerns must be reported in line with our safeguarding procedures.

Emotional abuse

Working together to safeguard children (2018) defines emotional abuse as ‘the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child’s emotional development.’ Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, although it may occur separately.

Examples of emotional abuse include:

- Conveying to a child that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person
- Not giving a child opportunity to express their views, deliberately silencing them or ‘making fun’ of what they say or how they communicate
- Age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed, such as interactions that are beyond a child’s developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction
- Serious bullying (including cyber bullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children
- A child seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another.

A child may also experience emotional abuse through witnessing domestic abuse or alcohol and drug misuse by adults caring for them. In England, The Domestic Abuse Act (2021) recognises in law that children are victims of emotional abuse if they see, hear or otherwise experience the effects of domestic abuse.

Signs and indicators may include delay in physical, mental and/or emotional development, sudden speech disorders, overreaction to mistakes, extreme fear of any new situation, neurotic behaviour (rocking, hair twisting, self-mutilation), extremes of passivity or aggression, appearing to lack confidence or self-assurance.

If **emotional abuse** is suspected, then any concerns must be reported in line with our safeguarding procedures.

Sexual abuse

Sexual abuse involves forcing, or enticing, a child to take part in sexual activities. Sexual abuse does not necessarily involve a high level of violence and includes whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example, rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse.

Sexual abuse can take place online and technology can be used to facilitate offline abuse. Adult males are not the sole perpetrators of sexual abuse; women also commit acts of sexual abuse, as do other children. This policy applies to all children up to the age of 18 years.

Action must be taken if staff witness symptoms of sexual abuse including a child indicating sexual activity through words, play or drawing, having an excessive preoccupation with sexual matters or having an

inappropriate knowledge of adult sexual behaviour, or language, for their developmental age. This may include acting out sexual activity on dolls or toys or in the role-play area with their peers, drawing pictures that are inappropriate for a child, talking about sexual activities or using sexual language or words.

Additional signs of emotional and physical symptoms are shown below.

Emotional signs	Physical signs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being overly affectionate or knowledgeable in a sexual way inappropriate to the child's age or stage of development • Personality changes, such as becoming insecure or clingy • Regressing to younger behaviour patterns, such as thumb sucking or bringing out discarded cuddly toys • Sudden loss of appetite or compulsive eating • Being isolated or withdrawn • Inability to concentrate • Lack of trust or fear of someone they know well, such as not wanting to be alone with a carer • Becoming worried about clothing being removed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bruises • Bleeding, discharge, pains or soreness in their genital or anal area • Sexually transmitted infections • Pregnancy.

If **sexual abuse** is suspected, then any concerns must be reported in line with our safeguarding procedures.

Neglect

Working together to safeguard children (2018) defines neglect as ‘the persistent failure to meet a child’s basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child’s health or development.’

Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve adults involved in the care of the child failing to:

- Provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment)
- Protect them from physical harm or danger
- Ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate caregivers)
- Ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment
- Respond to their basic emotional needs.

An NSPCC briefing (July 2021) found neglect to be the most common form of abuse, with one in ten children in the UK having been neglected. Concerns around neglect have been identified for half of children who are the subject of a child protection plan or on a child protection register in the UK. Younger children are more likely than older children to be the subject of a child protection plan in England because of neglect, although research suggests that the neglect of older children is more likely to go overlooked.

Signs of neglect include a child persistently arriving at nursery unwashed or unkempt, wearing clothes that are too small (especially shoes that may restrict the child's growth or hurt them), arriving at nursery in the same nappy they went home in, or a child having an illness or identified special educational need or disability that is not being addressed. A child may be persistently hungry if a caregiver is withholding, or not providing enough, food. A child who is not receiving the attention they need at home may crave it from other adults, such as at nursery or school.

If **neglect** is suspected, then any concerns must be reported in line with our safeguarding procedures.

Domestic abuse

The definition of domestic abuse from the Domestic Abuse Act, 2021 is:

Behaviour of a person (A) towards another person (B) is 'domestic abuse' if:

- A and B are each aged 16 or over and are personally connected to each other
- The behaviour is abusive.

Behaviour is 'abusive' if it consists of any of the following:

- Physical or sexual abuse
- Violent or threatening behaviour
- Controlling or coercive behaviour
- Economic abuse (any behaviour that has a substantial adverse effect on B's ability to acquire, use or maintain money or other property and/or obtain goods or services)
- Psychological, emotional or other abuse.

It does not matter whether the behaviour consists of a single incident or a course of conduct.

Domestic abuse can happen to anyone regardless of gender, age, social background, religion, sexuality or ethnicity and domestic abuse can happen at any stage in a relationship.

Signs and symptoms of domestic abuse include:

- Changes in behaviour (for example, becoming very quiet, anxious, frightened, tearful, aggressive, distracted, depressed etc.)
- Visible bruising or single, or repeated, injury with unlikely explanations
- Change in the manner of dress (for example, clothes to hide injuries that do not suit the weather)
- Stalking, including excessive phone calls or messages
- Partner or ex-partner exerting an unusual amount of control or demands over work schedule
- Frequent lateness or absence from work.

All children can witness and be adversely affected by domestic abuse in the context of their home life. Exposure to domestic abuse and/or violence can have a serious, long lasting emotional and psychological impact on children.

Where incidents of domestic abuse are shared by our own staff, students or volunteers we will respect confidentiality at all times and not share information without their permission. However, we will share this

information, without permission, in cases of child protection or where we believe there is an immediate risk of serious harm to the person involved.

If **domestic abuse** is suspected, then any concerns must be reported in line with our safeguarding procedures.

Contextual safeguarding

As young people grow and develop, they may be vulnerable to abuse or exploitation from outside their family. These extra-familial threats might arise at school and other educational establishments, from within peer groups, or more widely from within the wider community and/or online.

As part of our safeguarding procedures we will work in partnership with parents and other agencies to work together to safeguard children and provide the support around contextual safeguarding concerns.

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) and Child criminal exploitation (CCE)

Both CSE and CCE are forms of abuse that occur where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance in power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into taking part in sexual or criminal activity, in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator and/or through violence or the threat of violence. CSE and CCE can affect children, both male and female and can include children who have been moved (commonly referred to as trafficking) for the purpose of exploitation (*Keeping children safe in education, 2022*).

Child sexual exploitation (CSE)

CSE is where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into **sexual** activity. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. CSE does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology and may be without the child's immediate knowledge such as through others copying videos or images they have created and posted on social media.

Signs and symptoms include:

- Physical injuries such as bruising or bleeding
- Having money or gifts they are unable to explain
- Sudden changes in their appearance
- Becoming involved in drugs or alcohol, particularly if it is suspected they are being supplied by older men or women
- Becoming emotionally volatile (mood swings are common in all young people, but more severe changes could indicate that something is wrong)
- Using sexual language beyond that expected for their age or stage of development
- Engaging less with their usual friends
- Appearing controlled by their phone
- Switching to a new screen when you come near the computer
- Nightmares or sleeping problems
- Running away, staying out overnight, missing school
- Changes in eating habits
- Talk of a new, older friend, boyfriend or girlfriend

- Losing contact with family and friends or becoming secretive
- Contracting sexually transmitted diseases.

Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)

CCE is where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child into any **criminal** activity. The victim may have been criminally exploited even if the activity appears consensual. CCE does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.

Other examples include children being forced to work in cannabis factories, being coerced into moving drugs or money across the country forced to shoplift or pickpocket, or to threaten other young people. Signs and symptoms of CCE are similar to those for CSE.

If **CSE** or **CCE** is suspected, then any concerns must be reported in line with our safeguarding procedures.

County Lines

The National Crime Agency (NCA) defines county lines as gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs from big cities into smaller towns, using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of ‘deal line.’ Customers live in a different area to the dealers, so drug runners are needed to transport the drugs and collect payment.

Perpetrators often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons to ensure compliance of victims. A child is targeted and recruited into county lines through schools, further and higher educational institutions, pupil referral units, special educational needs schools, children’s homes and care homes.

Signs and symptoms include:

- Changes in dress style
- Unexplained, unaffordable new things (for example, clothes, jewellery, cars etc.)
- Missing from home or school and/or significant decline in performance
- New friends with those who don't share any mutual friendships with the victim, gang association or isolation from peers or social networks
- Increase in anti-social behaviour in the community including weapons
- Receiving more texts or calls than usual
- Unexplained injuries
- Significant changes in emotional well-being
- Being seen in different cars or taxis driven by unknown adults
- A child being unfamiliar with where they are.

Cuckooing

Cuckooing is a form of county lines crime. In this instance, the drug dealers take over the home of a vulnerable person in order to criminally exploit them by using their home as a base for drug dealing, often in multi-

If involvement in **county lines** is suspected, then any concerns must be reported in line with our safeguarding procedures.

occupancy
or social
housing

properties.

Signs and symptoms include:

- An increase in people, particularly unknown people, entering or leaving a home or taking up residence
- An increase in cars or bikes outside a home
- A neighbour who hasn't been seen for an extended period
- Windows covered or curtains closed for a long period
- Change in resident's mood and/or demeanour (for example, secretive, withdrawn, aggressive or emotional)
- Substance misuse and/or drug paraphernalia
- Increased anti-social behaviour.

If **cuckooing** is suspected, then any concerns must be reported in line with our safeguarding procedures.

Child trafficking and modern slavery

Child trafficking and modern slavery is when children are recruited, moved, transported and then exploited, forced to work or are sold.

For a child to have been a victim of trafficking there must have been:

- *Action:* recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation
- *Purpose:* sexual exploitation, forced labour or domestic servitude, slavery, financial exploitation, illegal adoption, removal of organs.

Modern slavery includes slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour and child trafficking. Victims of modern slavery are also likely to be subjected to other types of abuse such as physical, sexual and emotional abuse.

Signs and symptoms for children include:

- Being under control and reluctant to interact with others
- Having few personal belongings, wearing the same clothes every day or wearing unsuitable clothes
- Being unable to move around freely
- Appearing frightened, withdrawn, or showing signs of physical or emotional abuse.

If **child trafficking** or **modern slavery** are suspected, then any concerns must be reported in line with our safeguarding procedures.

Forced marriage

A forced marriage is defined as ‘a marriage in which one, or both spouses, do not consent to the marriage but are coerced into it. Duress can include physical, psychological, financial, sexual and emotional pressure.’

Where incidents of forced marriage are shared by our own staff, students or volunteers, we will respect confidentiality at all times and not share information without their permission. However, we will share this

information without permission in cases of child protection, or where we believe there is an immediate risk of serious harm to the person involved.

If it is suspected that a **forced marriage** is being planned, then any concerns must be reported in line with our safeguarding procedures.

Honour based abuse (HBA)

HBA is described as ‘incidents or crimes which have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or the community, including female genital mutilation (FGM), forced marriage, and practices such as breast ironing.’ (*Keeping children safe in education*, 2022). Such abuse can occur when perpetrators perceive that a relative has shamed the family and/or community by breaking their ‘honour’ code. It is a violation of human rights and may be domestic, emotional and/or sexual abuse such as being held against their will, threats of violence or actual assault. It often involves wider family networks or community pressure and so can include multiple perpetrators.

Signs and symptoms of HBA include:

- Changes in how the child dresses or acts, such as not ‘western’ clothing or make-up
- Visible injuries, or repeated injury, with unlikely explanations
- Signs of depression, anxiety or self-harm
- Frequent absences
- Restrictions on friends or attending events.

Where incidents of HBA are shared by our own staff, students or volunteers, we will respect confidentiality at all times and not share information without their permission. However, we will share this information without permission in cases of child protection, or where we believe there is an immediate risk of serious harm to the person involved.

If **honour based abuse** is suspected, then any concerns must be reported in line with our safeguarding procedures.

Child abuse linked to faith or belief (CALFB)

Child abuse linked to faith or belief (CALFB) can happen in families when there is a concept of belief in:

- Witchcraft and spirit possession, demons or the devil acting through children or leading them astray (traditionally seen in some Christian beliefs)
- The evil eye or djinns (traditionally known in some Islamic faith contexts) and dakini (in the Hindu context)
- Ritual or multi-murders where the killing of children is believed to bring supernatural benefits, or the use of their body parts is believed to produce potent magical remedies
- Use of belief in magic or witchcraft to create fear in children to make them more compliant when they are being trafficked for domestic slavery or sexual exploitation
- Children’s actions are believed to have brought bad fortune to the family or community.

If **CALFB** is suspected, then any concerns must be reported in line with our safeguarding procedures.

Extremism and radicalisation

Under the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015, there is a duty to safeguard vulnerable and at risk children by preventing them from being drawn into terrorism. This is known as the Prevent Duty.

Children can be exposed to different views and receive information from various sources and some of these views may be considered radical or extreme. Radicalisation is the way a person comes to support or be involved in extremism and terrorism; usually it's a gradual process so those who are affected may not realise what's happening. Radicalisation is a form of harm. The process may involve:

- Being groomed online or in person
- Exploitation, including sexual exploitation
- Psychological manipulation
- Exposure to violent material and other inappropriate information
- The risk of physical harm or death through extremist acts.

For further information visit [The Prevent Duty](#) website.

If **radicalisation or extremism** is suspected, then any concerns must be reported in line with our safeguarding procedures. This includes reporting concerns to the police.

Online safety

While the growth of internet and mobile device use brings many advantages, the use of technology has become a significant component of many safeguarding issues such as child sexual exploitation and radicalisation.

There are four main areas of risk associated with online safety:

- Content - being exposed to illegal, inappropriate or harmful material such as pornography, fake news, racist or radical and extremist views
- Contact - being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users such as commercial advertising or adults posing as children or young adults
- Conduct - personal online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm, such as making, sending and receiving explicit images and online bullying
- Commerce - risks such as online gambling, inappropriate advertising, phishing and or financial scams.

Report **online safety concerns** to the DSL and to the Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre (CEOP): <https://www.ceop.police.uk/Safety-Centre/>

Inappropriate content received via email must be reported to the DSL and to the Internet Watch Foundation (IWF): <https://www.iwf.org.uk/>

Up skirting

Up skirting is a criminal offence. It involves taking a picture of someone's genitals or buttocks under their clothing without them knowing, either for sexual gratification or in order to humiliate, or distress, the individual.

If **up skirting** is suspected, then any concerns must be reported in line with our safeguarding procedures.

PART 3: Reporting procedures

Public interest disclosure (whistleblowing)

Whistleblowing is the term used when a worker passes on information concerning wrongdoing. All safeguarding allegations, internal or external, current or historical, must be passed on the DSL. We will cooperate fully with the authorities involved and follow any guidance given.

We believe keeping children safe is the highest priority and if, for whatever reason, concerns cannot be reported to the DSL or deputy DSL, concerns can be reported anonymously to the NSPCC, the police or the LA social services safeguarding children team.

Allegation against our staff

An allegation against our staff may relate to a person who has:

- Behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child
- Possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child
- Behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he or she may pose a risk of harm to children, or
- Behaved or may have behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children.

We will make every effort to maintain the confidentiality of all parties while an allegation or concern is being investigated. Dealing with an allegation can be a stressful experience and, to support the staff member, a named person (usually the DSL or Deputy DSL) to liaise with will be offered. The timeframes for an investigation will follow the guidelines of other involved authorities.

We reserve the right to suspend a staff member until the investigation is concluded. Further action will be determined by the outcome of the investigation.

Founded allegations are considered gross misconduct, in accordance with our disciplinary procedures, and may result in the termination of employment. DBS will be informed to ensure their records are updated and Ofsted will be informed. We retain the right to dismiss any member of staff in connection with founded allegations following an inquiry.

All safeguarding records are kept until the person reaches normal retirement age or for 21 years and 3 months, if that is longer. This will ensure accurate information is available for references and future DBS checks and avoids unnecessary reinvestigation.

Unfounded allegations will result in all rights being reinstated. A return to work plan will be put in place for any member of staff returning to work after an allegation has been deemed unfounded. Individual support will be offered to meet the needs of the staff member and the nature of the incident such as more frequent supervisions, coaching and mentoring or external support services.

If the member of staff resigns during the investigation, we will inform DBS, Ofsted and the police, where appropriate.

Support for staff during safeguarding incidents

The DSL will support staff throughout any of the processes listed above and will signpost to the appropriate counselling should this be required.

Any member of staff who has concerns about the content of this policy and its procedures, should speak to the DSL as soon as possible. If any member of staff wishes to talk confidentially about any safeguarding concern or any other issue relating to child protection or personal circumstance, it is important to do this as soon as possible.

Reporting procedure

We will always act on behalf of the child and will do everything possible to ensure the safety and welfare of any child and so will take all allegations of potential abuse seriously. All concerns reported to staff will be pursued, regardless of the nature of the concern and to whom the allegation relates.

All staff have a responsibility to report safeguarding and child protection concerns and suspicions of abuse. These concerns will be discussed with the DSL as soon as possible –

See ANNEX A for the Reporting Procedure

PART 4: Recruitment, selection, induction and training

Recruitment and selection

Through the implementation of our Suitable Persons & Safe Recruitment Policy, we endeavour to prevent unsuitable people from becoming members of staff. Procedures include relevant checks, such as requesting references, establishing the identity of applicant and conducting criminal records disclosures. Where required, staff and stakeholders have enhanced DBS checks. Clear person specification criteria and processes during the recruitment and selection process enable us to determine a candidate's suitability for the role.

We have specific responsibilities, as outlined in this policy, for any staff, apprentices, students and learners under the age of 18 whether living with their families, in state care, or living independently.

Board members recruitment

All existing and incoming board members complete a DBS check and a DBS certificate is obtained. Board members are subject to the OFSTED suitability check and EY2 registration. Board members are not employed by NAG and therefore do not work directly with the children. (Please refer to Board Member Policy for full roles and responsibilities).

Induction and probation for staff

As part of our induction process, all new workers will receive basic training on this Safeguarding children and child protection policy so they have the necessary knowledge and skills to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.

Within the first week of induction, all staff will receive a copy of this policy. It is the management teams responsibility to ensure that the new staff member understands it and is able to follow it. All safeguarding training must be completed by the end of the probationary period.

All staff are expected to keep their safeguarding knowledge and skills up-to-date and report any concerns they may have. We maintain records to ensure all staff have received the training they need.

Learners on placements or in employment

We hold responsibility for ensuring that learners on placement or in employment are familiar with and sign up to this policy and agree to work within this framework. Learners will receive a copy of the Safeguarding policy prior to starting their placement and will not be left unsupervised with the children.

Learners and students under the age of 18 will be protected as children. Risk assessments will be completed to ensure their safety and well-being are protected and supported during their employment or training period. If situations arise during employment or placement which identifies those aged 18 or under are at risk from abuse or neglect, we will contact the appropriate bodies to ensure the individual is safeguarded.

Responding to and recording disclosures

Staff, volunteers or students may receive a safeguarding disclosure. See the guidance below for responding to and reporting disclosures of abuse.

Responding to a child's disclosure of abuse - what to do and say

- Stay calm and listen carefully
- Try not to look shocked and reassure them that this is not their fault
- Find an appropriate opportunity to say that the information will need to be shared and do not promise to keep the information shared a secret
- Allow the child to continue at their own pace
- Only ask questions for clarification and avoid asking any questions that may suggest a particular answer
- Reassure the child that they have done the right thing, let them know what you will do next and with whom the information will be shared
- Record the disclosure in writing using the child's own words as soon as possible, but not while the child is talking
- Includes the date and time, any names mentioned and to whom the information was given
- Sign and date the record, store it securely and refer the disclosure to the setting DSL and/or manager.

Recording a case of disclosure or suspicions of abuse in the community

If you observe a concern or receive a disclosure, make an objective record. Where possible include:

- Child's name and address
- Age of the child and date of birth
- Setting name and address
- Date and time of the observation or disclosure
- Details of the concern using factual information, including the exact words, if relevant
- Accurate details of the observation, including actions of the child or adult involved
- Accurate details of an injury or wound seen, including position and size
- The names of any other person present at the time
- Name of the person completing the report
- Name of the person to whom the concern was shared, with date and time.

Discuss the record with the setting DSL or manager and follow the procedures. We expect all members of staff and stakeholders to co-operate with relevant agencies to ensure the safety of children.

Legal framework

We adhere to all current legislation, as below:

Children and Social Work Act 2017
Criminal Justice and Court Services Act 2000
Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (as amended by the Serious Crime Act 2015)
Freedom of Information Act 2012
Keeping Children Safe in Education 2022
Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006
The Childcare Act 2006
The Children Act 2004
The Children Act (England and Wales) 1989
The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (the Prevent Duty)
The Data Protection Acts 1984, 1998 and 2018
The Domestic Abuse Act 2021
The Human Rights Act 1998
The Police Act 1997
The Sexual Offences Act 2003
Working together to safeguard children 2018

Relevant non-statutory guidance:

Child sexual exploitation, DfE 2017
Information sharing, DfE 2015
What to do if you're worried a child is being abused, DfE 2015
Calderdale Safeguarding Children's Partnership guidance
Guidance for Safer Working Practice for Adults who work with Children and Young People in Education Settings (2019)

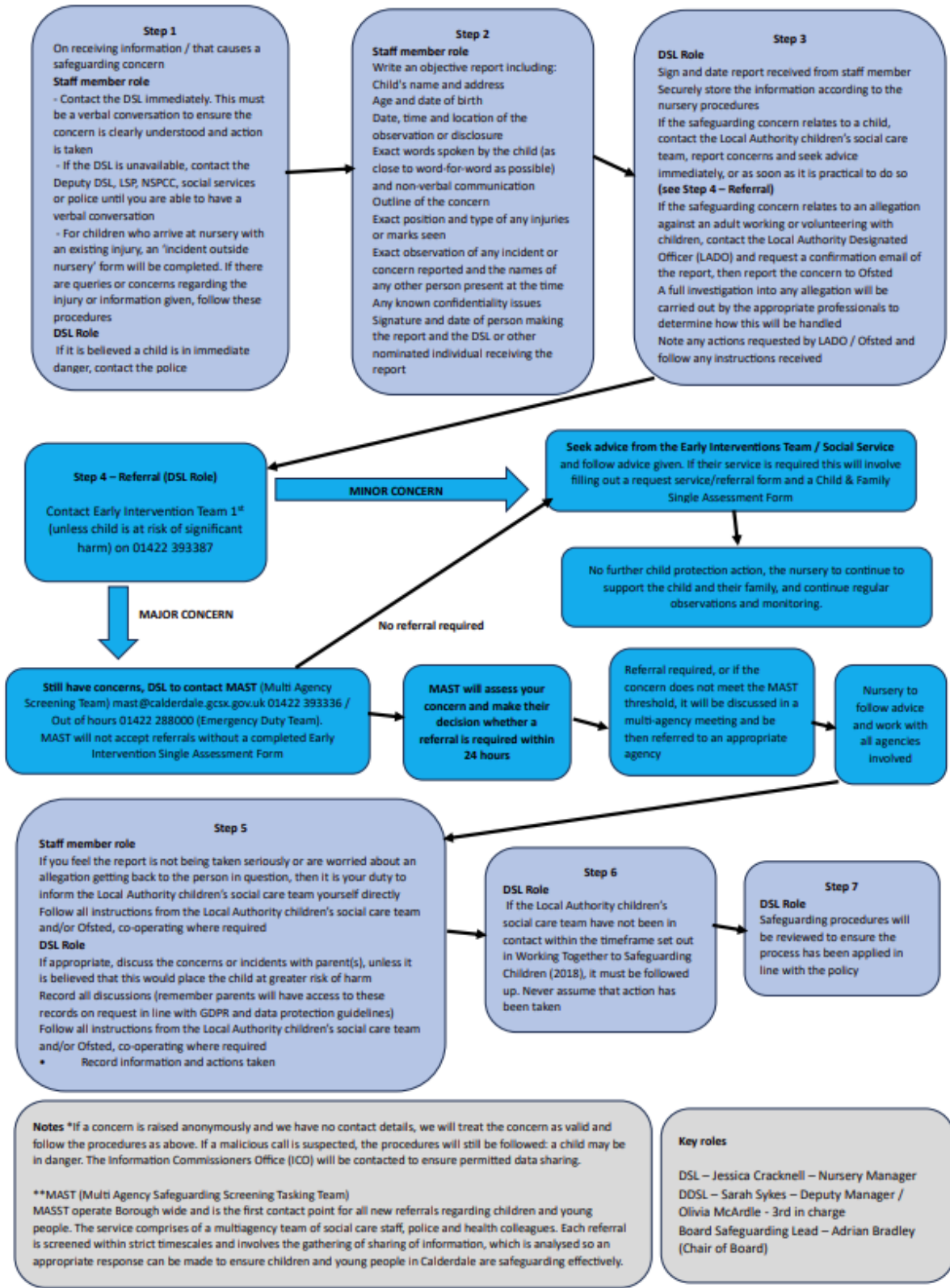
Useful contacts

Setting	
Main office	01422 845 820
DSL – Jessica Cracknell	01422 845 820
Deputy DSL – Sarah Sykes / Olivia McArdle	01422 845 820
Safeguarding Coordinator Trustee (Adrian Bradley)	adrianbradley@hotmail.com
Ofsted (England)	0300 123 1231
Local Authority	
Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO):	01422 392897 / 07596 888147 ladoopadmin@calderdale.gov.uk
Police Safeguarding Unit	01422 337041

Prevent	07799 656464 shakkela.ajajib-latif@calderdale.gov.uk
Calderdale Safeguarding Children Partnership (CSCP)	www.safeguarding-calderdale.co.uk.
Multi-agency Screening Team (MAST)	Princess Building, Princess Street, Halifax, HX1 1TS TELEPHONE: 01422 393336 SECURE EMAIL: (from secure emails only): mastadmin@calderdale.gov.uk The contact numbers for reporting safeguarding concerns are: Multi Agency Screening Team (MAST): 01422 393336 Emergency Duty Team (for Out of Hours): 01422 288000 MAST@calderdale.gcsx.gov.uk
Police and related contacts	
Emergency police	999
Non-emergency police	101
Child exploitation and online protection (CEOP)	Online contact only
DfE counter-extremism helpline	020 7340 7264
Other useful contacts	
NSPCC Child Protection Helpline	0808 800 5000
Childline	0800 1111
Kidscape	020 7823 5430
National Domestic Abuse helpline	0808 2000 247
Modern slavery helpline	08000 121 700
Crimestoppers	0800 555 111
Internet Watch Foundation (IWF)	01223 20 30 30
Information Commissioners Office (ICO)	0303 123 1113

ANNEX A – Reporting Procedure

Safeguarding Reporting Procedure at 20 October 2023





Whistleblowing Policy

Whistleblowing is the term used when a worker passes on information concerning wrongdoing. At Crossley Mill Nursery we expect all our colleagues, both internal and external, to be professional at all times and hold the welfare and safety of every child as their paramount objective.

We recognise that there may be occasions where this may not happen and we have in place a procedure for staff to disclose any information that suggests children's welfare and safety may be at risk.

We expect all team members to talk through any concerns they may have with their supervisor at the earliest opportunity to enable any problems to be resolved as soon as they arise.

Legal framework

The Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998, commonly referred to as the 'Whistleblowing Act', amended the Employment Rights Act 1996 to provide protection for employees who raise legitimate concerns about specified matters. These are called 'qualifying disclosures'. On 25 June 2013, there were some legal changes to what constitutes a qualifying disclosure.

A qualifying disclosure is one made in the public interest by an employee who has a reasonable belief that:

- A criminal offence
- A miscarriage of justice
- An act creating risk to health and safety
- An act causing damage to the environment
- A breach of any other legal obligation or concealment of any of the above
- Any other unethical conduct
- An act that may be deemed as radicalised or a threat to national security is being, has been, or is likely to be, committed.

Qualifying disclosures made before 25 June 2013 must have been made 'in good faith' but when disclosed, did not necessarily have to have been made 'in the public interest.'

Disclosures made after 25 June 2013 do not have to be made 'in good faith'; however, they must be made in the public interest. This is essential when assessing a disclosure made by an individual.

The Public Interest Disclosure Act has the following rules for making a protected disclosure:

- You must believe it to be substantially true
- You must not act maliciously or make false allegations
- You must not seek any personal gain.

It is not necessary for the employee to have proof that such an act is being, has been, or is likely to be, committed; a reasonable belief is sufficient.

Disclosure of information

If, in the course of your employment, you become aware of information which you reasonably believe indicates that a child is, or may be, or is likely to be, in risk of danger and/or one or more of the following may be happening, you MUST use the nursery's disclosure procedure set out below:

- That a criminal offence has been committed or is being committed or is likely to be committed
- That a person has failed, is failing or is likely to fail to comply with any legal obligation to which they are subject (e.g. EYFS, Equalities Act 2010)
- That a miscarriage of justice has occurred, is occurring, or is likely to occur
- That the health or safety of any individual has been, is being, or is likely to be endangered
- That the environment, has been, is being, or is likely to be damaged
- That information tending to show any of the above, has been, is being, or is likely to be deliberately concealed.

Disclosure procedure

- If this information relates to child protection and safeguarding then the nursery child protection and safeguarding children policy should be followed, with particular reference to the staff and volunteering section
- Where you reasonably believe one or more of the above circumstances listed above has occurred, you should promptly disclose this to your manager so that any appropriate action can be taken. If it is inappropriate to make such a disclosure to your manager (i.e. because it relates to your manager) you should speak to the Chair of the Board for NAG (adrianbradley@hotmail.com).
- Employees will suffer no detriment of any sort for making such a disclosure in accordance with this procedure. For further guidance in the use of the disclosure procedure, employees should speak in confidence to the *nursery manager/*owner
- Any disclosure or concerns raised will be treated seriously and will be dealt with in a consistent and confidential manner and will be followed through in a detailed and thorough manner
- Any employee who is involved in victimising employees who make a disclosure, takes any action to deter employees from disclosing information or makes malicious allegations in bad faith will be subject to potential disciplinary action which may result in dismissal
- Failure to report serious matters can also be investigated and potentially lead to disciplinary action which may result in dismissal
- Any management employee who inappropriately deals with a whistleblowing issue (e.g. failing to react appropriately by not taking action in a timely manner or disclosing confidential information) may be deemed to have engaged in gross misconduct which could lead to dismissal
- We give all of our staff the telephone numbers of the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO), the local authority children's social care team and Ofsted so all staff may contact them if they cannot talk to anyone internally about the issues or concerns observed.