

Safeguarding/Child Protection

Statement

Pathways are committed to the safe and happy development of all children. This will be achieved through building a 'culture of safety' in which children and young people are protected from abuse and harm in all areas of our service. All children attending Pathways will be safeguarded by this principal. All adults involved with the children will also comply with the understanding. Any concerns will result from advice being sought from the appropriate agency.

Who needs to follow this policy? Everyone who comes into contact with Pathways, the children and their families have a role to play in safeguarding the children. All adults have a responsibility to equally take appropriate action outlined in this policy.

- Representatives of the nursery will be involved with the development of this policy and the review.
- The welfare of the children is paramount, and it is Pathways responsibility to safeguard and promote this.
- The procedures in this policy apply to trustees, staff, volunteers and students and are in line with those of Staffordshire Safeguarding Partners.

The 3 local safeguarding partners are made up of:

- The local authority
- A clinical commissioning group
- Chief officer of police

Policy Aims

- Children we care for should be valued, safe and happy and feel this and be empowered to tell us if they are suffering harm.
- Ensure parents and carers who use our setting are supported to care for their children in a way that promotes their child's health and well-being and keeps them safe.
- To ensure good practice is consistent.
- Staff have the correct information to meet child protection responsibilities and understand that safeguarding is their responsibility.
- Staff to attend safeguarding training and will receive an induction.
- To provide for children where they can thrive to their full potential in a safe environment.
- To ensure the well being, physical and emotional safety of every child is met.
- Fulfil legal responsibilities in relation to safer recruitment of all staff by completing DBS checks and suitability checks (disclosure and barring services). (See recruitment policy).
- To ensure procedures are in place to record any visitors to the setting.
- To ensure security steps are taken to ensure we have control over who comes into the setting so that no unauthorised person has unsupervised access to the children.
- Report any concerns to the designated person.
- To support children in accordance to agreed child protection plans.

- To ensure that robust risk assessments are completed, that they are seen by all relevant staff and that they are regularly reviewed and updated.
- To promote positive fundamental British values.

The definition for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children in **Working Together to Safeguard Children 2023**:

- Providing help and support to meet the needs of children as soon as problems emerge
- Protecting children from maltreatment, whether that is within or outside the home, including online
- Preventing impairment of children's mental and physical health or development
- Ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care
- Promoting the upbringing of children with their birth parents, or otherwise their family network, whenever possible and where this is in the best interests of the children
- Taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes set out in the Children's Social Care National Framework

Terminology

Child protection - to protect children who are suffering or at risk of suffering significant harm.

Parent - birth parents or other adults who are in a parental role.

Staff - anybody working on behalf of Pathways, full or part time in a paid or voluntary role.

Child - all young people who have not yet reached their 18th birthday.

Recognising abuse

Sexual abuse - Involves forcing or enticing a child to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether the child is aware of what is happening.

Activities may involve physical contact including assault by penetration or non-penetrative acts. Non-contact activities such as children looking at or included in the production of sexual images, watching sexual activities or encouraged to behave in sexually inappropriate ways or grooming a child in preparation for abuse (including the internet)

Intra-familial Sexual Abuse

Intra-familial child sexual abuse refers to child sexual abuse that occurs within a family environment. Perpetrators may or may not be related to the child. The key consideration is whether the abuser feels like family from the child's point of view.

Indicators could be:

- Comments about sexual activity
- Sexual comments or knowledge which are not what you would expect from a child
- Sexual behaviour which you would not expect from a child
- Inappropriate touching or playing

Neglect - 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 could also occur during pregnancy as a result of substance misuse.

Indicators could be:

- The child's clothes are often dirty or unsuitable for the weather
- No one seeks medical help when the child is ill or hurt
- The child is smelly or dirty
- The child is left alone or with unsuitable carers
- The child is thin, pale, lacking in energy
- Lots of accidents happen to the child
- Inadequate food, clothing and shelter
- Not protecting the child from emotional harm or danger

Physical - Any physical injury that has not been accidentally caused.

This may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating, or when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces illness on a child.

Indicators could be:

- Unexplained injuries, bruises, fractures or marks
- Fear, watchfulness, over anxiety to please
- Small round burns or bite marks
- Frequent absences from nursery

Emotional - The persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development.

This may involve conveying to the child that they are worthless, unloved or inadequate as they meet the needs of another person.

It may include not allowing the child to express their views by deliberately silencing them or making fun of them and what they say.

It may feature developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on the child.

Seeing or hearing the ill treatment of another.

Serious bullying (including cyberbullying) causing children to feel frightened and in danger.

Exploitation or corruption of children.

Indicators could be:

- Unexplained gifts
- Withdrawn, anxious behaviour, lack of self confidence
- Self-harm and changes to their eating habits
- Demanding or attention seeking behaviour
- Unwillingness to communicate
- Repetitive behaviour such as hair twisting, scratching or rocking

Online Abuse

Online abuse is any type of abuse that happens on the internet. It can happen across any device that's connected to the web, like computers, tablets and mobile phones. And it can happen anywhere online, including:

- Social media
- Text messages and messaging apps
- Emails
- Online chats
- Online gaming
- Live-streaming sites
- Virtual Reality (VR)

Children can be at risk of online abuse from people they know or strangers. It might be part of other abuse which is taking place offline, like bullying or grooming. Or the abuse might only happen online.

Bullying and Cyber Bullying

Bullying is intentional behaviour that hurts someone else. It includes name calling, hitting, pushing, spreading rumours, threatening or undermining someone.

It can happen anywhere - at school, at home or online. It's usually repeated over a long period of time and can hurt a child both physically and emotionally.

Cyberbullying is bullying that takes place online. Unlike bullying offline, online bullying can follow the child wherever they go, via social networks, gaming and mobile phone. A person can be bullied online and offline at the same time.

Grooming

Grooming is when someone builds a relationship, trust and emotional connection with a person so they can manipulate, exploit and abuse them.

Children and young people who are groomed can be sexually abused, exploited or trafficked.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Practitioners should be alert to signs that would indicate that FGM has occurred, or may be about to occur, and take appropriate safeguarding action. Designated persons should contact the police immediately as well as refer to children's services local authority social work if they believe that FGM may be about to occur.

It is illegal to undertake FGM or to assist anyone to enable them to practice FGM under the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003, it is an offence for a UK national or permanent UK resident to perform FGM in the UK or overseas. The practice is medically unnecessary and poses serious health risks to girls. FGM is mostly carried out on girls between the ages of 0-15, statistics indicate that in half of countries who practise FGM girls were cut before the age of 5.

Symptoms of FGM in very young girls may include difficulty walking, sitting or standing; painful urination and/or urinary tract infection; urinary retention; evidence of surgery; changes to nappy changing or toileting routines; injury to adjacent tissues; spends longer than normal in the bathroom or toilet; unusual and /or changed behaviour after an absence from the setting (including increased anxiety around adults or unwillingness to talk about home experiences or family holidays); parents are reluctant to allow child to undergo normal

medical examinations; if an older sibling has undergone the procedure a younger sibling may be at risk; discussion about plans for an extended family holiday.

NSPCC 24-hour FGM helpline: 0800 028 3550 or email fgmhelp@nspcc.org.uk

Government help and advice: www.gov.uk/female-genital-mutilation

Breast Ironing

Breast ironing is the 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 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.

Breast Ironing is a form of physical abuse and can cause serious health issues such as:

- Abscesses
- Cysts
- Tissue damage
- Infection
- Discharge of milk
- Dissymmetry of the breasts
- Severe fever

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

Child sexual exploitation is a type of sexual abuse, this is when a child or young person is given things, like drugs, money, status, gifts and affection in exchange for performing sexual activities.

Sometimes abusers are violent and intimidating, this is to frighten the child or young person, making them feel like they have no choice. Lending them large sums of money maybe, that they know they will never be able to pay back to gain financial control over them.

Children and young people are also trafficked into or within the UK for sexual exploitation. Anybody can be a perpetrator of CSE, no matter their race, gender or age. The relationship could come across as a friendship, romantic or just someone to look up to.

CSE can happen in person or online, the abuser will gain the child's or younger persons trust or control them through violence and blackmail before moving onto sexual abusing them.

When a child is sexual exploited online, they may be persuaded or forced to:

- Send or post sexually explicit images of themselves
- Film or stream sexual activities
- Have sexual conversations

Once an abuser has these images, they will use these to their advantage.

Gangs will use sexual exploitation:

- To exert power and control
- For initiation

- To use sexual violence as a weapon

Signs and indicators may include:

- Unhealthy or inappropriate behaviour
- Changes in mood or character
- Alcohol or drug misuse
- Being secretive
- Being frightened
- Having money or gifts they are unable to explain
- Physical signs of abuse such as bruising and bleeding
- Staying out late or overnight
- Gang involvement
- Having older boyfriends or girlfriends

County Lines

The 2018 Home Office Serious Crime Strategy states the NPCC definition of a County Line is a term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs into one or more importing areas [within the UK], using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of "deal line". They are likely to exploit children and vulnerable adults to move [and store] the drugs and money and they will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons.

Dealers will frequently target children and adults, often those who have mental health or drug problems to move their drugs or money around for them. In some cases, the dealer may take over the household of a vulnerable person and use this to operate from. This is called cuckooing.

People exploited in this way will quite often be exposed to physical, mental and sexual abuse and could also be trafficked. As children do not often see themselves as victims it is important that we understand county lines and know what to do.

Signs to look out for can include:

- Unexplained, sometimes unaffordable new things
- Missing from home or school
- New friends or relationships with those who they do not share mutual friends with
- May be carrying a weapon
- Sudden influx of cash, clothes or mobile phones
- Unexplained injuries
- An increase in anti-social behaviour
- Gang association or isolation from peers or social networks
- Significant changes in emotional well-being
- An increase in visitors to the house
- New faces appearing at the house

If you have concerns you can call the local police on 101 or ring 999 in an emergency.

You can also call Childline on 0800 1111 which is private and confidential, and they have specially trained counsellors.

Alternatively you can speak to Catch 22 (<http://www.catch-22.org.uk/contact>)

Phone Number: 020 7336 4800

Email: info@catch-22.org.uk

Cuckooing

Cuckooing as mentioned above is a form of county lines where the dealer takes over the home of a vulnerable person in order to criminally exploit them as a base for drug dealing. Signs that this may be happening would be an increase in people entering and leaving the property, increase in cars and bikes outside the home, the windows are covered or curtains remain closed for long periods, family not being seen for some time, signs of anti-social behaviour or drug use.

Honour, Faith or Belief Based Abuse

Child abuse linked to faith or belief 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
- The evil eye or djinns (traditionally known in some Islamic faiths) and dakini (Hindu faith)
- Ritual or multi murders where the killing of children is believed to bring supernatural benefits
- Use or 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

Fabricated illness

Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of or deliberately induces illness in a child. The parent or carer may seek out unnecessary medical treatment or investigation; they could exaggerate a real illness or deliberately induce an illness through poisoning with medication or other substances or may interfere with medical treatments. Fabricated illness is a form of physical abuse, and any concerns will be reported in line with our safeguarding procedures.

Children abusing their peers

Abuse is not always due to the actions of an adult and maybe abuse from another child.

Abuse can be in many forms:

- Emotional - name calling, threatening behaviour, isolation, online bullying and derogatory name calling
- Physical - physical assault
- Sexual

Pathways works alongside parents and children to create mutual respect and an environment where children are encouraged to talk to the staff about any concerns they may have. Parents/carers are also encouraged to talk to the staff if they have any concerns or worries. We know that children who develop harmful sexual behaviour have often experienced abuse and neglect themselves.

All staff understand our policy on achieving positive behaviour and follow it in relation to children showing aggression towards other children.

Concerns about children affected by gang activity/serious youth violence

Practitioners should be aware that children can be put at risk by gang activity, both through participation in and as victims of gang violence. Whilst very young children will be very unlikely to become involved in gang activity, they may potentially be put at risk by the involvement of others in their household in gangs, such as an adult sibling or a parent/carer. Designated persons should follow guidance and procedures in relation to safeguarding children affected by gang activity and ensure this is followed where relevant.

Forced marriage/Honour based violence

Forced marriage is a marriage in which one or both spouses do not consent to the marriage but are forced into it. Duress can include physical, psychological, financial, sexual and emotional pressure. In the cases of some vulnerable adults who lack the capacity to consent coercion is not required for a marriage to be forced. A forced marriage is distinct from an arranged marriage. An arranged marriage may have family involvement in arranging the marriages, but crucially the choice of whether to accept the arrangement remains with the prospective spouses.

Forced marriage became criminalised in 2014. There are also civil powers for example a Forced Marriage Protection Order to protect both children and adults at risk of forced marriage and offers protection for those who have already been forced into marriage.

Risks in relation to forced marriage are high and it is important that practitioners ensure that anyone at risk of forced marriage is not put in further danger. If someone is believed to be at risk it is helpful to get as much practical information as possible, bearing in mind the need for absolute discretion, information that can be helpful will include things like, names, addresses, passport numbers, national insurance numbers, details of travel arrangements, dates and location of any proposed wedding, names and dates of birth of prospective spouses, details of where and with whom they may be staying etc. Forced marriage can be linked to honour-based violence, which includes assault, imprisonment and murder. Honour based violence can be used to punish an individual for undermining what the family or community believes to be the correct code of behaviour.

In an emergency police should be contacted on 999.

Forced Marriage Unit can be contacted either by professionals or by potential victims seeking advice in relation to their concerns. The contact details are below.

- Telephone: (0) 20 7008 0151
- Email: fmufco.gov.uk
- Email for outreach work: fmufcooutreach@fco.gov.uk
- Help and Guidance can be found at: www.gov.uk/guidance/forced-marriage

Key Personnel

The designated safeguarding lead in this area is Mrs Rebecca Owen

The Deputy designated practitioner in this area is Mrs Clare Davies and Mrs Clare Cartledge

Roles and responsibilities of DSL are:

- All are appropriately trained
- To develop a culture of listening to children and taking account of their wishes and feelings
- Have a sound understanding of the local safeguarding child protection board procedures and attends training at least every two years and regularly updates their knowledge
- Offer advice, guidance, supervision and support to others to recognise and respond to the needs of children
- Act as a support for all in contact with Pathways
- Keeps written records and ensures these stay confidential
- Makes referrals to children's social care or police appropriately
- Attends legal required child protection courses
- To promote safe recruitment practices for individuals who the setting employees
- Notifies children's social care if a child on a protection plan is absent without explanation.
- If a child on a protection plan leaves Pathways, ensure the relevant information is passed on to their new Nursery/School and their social worker is informed.
- Ensure all staff are trained to understand our safeguarding policies and procedures and that parents are made aware of them too.

In the absence of the designated safeguarding lead the deputy is appropriately trained and in the absence of the lead will carry out the role to ensure the safety and protection of all. In the long-term absence of the lead the deputy will resume the lead role until the lead returns.

All staff at Pathways are appropriately trained in child protection and are all aware of the procedures to follow and understand that safeguarding is everyone's responsibility. All staff have an up-to-date knowledge of safeguarding issues, are alert to potential indicators and signs of abuse and neglect and understand their professional duty to ensure safeguarding and child protection concerns are reported to the local authority children's social care team.

The trustees ensure that Pathways has:

- Policies and procedures in line with legal requirements, which are reviewed annually and available on request.
- Has procedures in place for dealing with allegations of abuse made against staff, including them made against any management at Pathways. (See policy of allegations of abuse made against people that work with children)
- Safer recruitment procedures that include the appropriate checks (see safer recruitment policy)

The trustees of Pathways nominate a member to be responsible in liaising with the local authority or other agencies in the event of an allegation been made against a staff member in a managerial role.

Pathways will endeavour to support all children with child protection issues. We will take all disclosures or suspicions seriously. A nominated link person will be appointed to keep all parties informed (usually child's keyworker). Where a member of staff is subject to the

allegations made by a pupil your designated persons will be key. If the allegation is against a designated person, then the designated trustee will be the key person.

Curriculum

- Pathways introduce key elements of keeping children safe into our programme to promote the personal, social and emotional development of all children, so that they may grow to be strong, resilient and listened to and so that they develop an understanding of why and how to keep safe.
- The setting creates a culture of value and respect for individuals, having positive regard for children's heritage arising from their colour, ethnicity, languages spoken at home, cultural and social backgrounds
- Finally, Pathways ensure that this is carried out in a way that is developmentally appropriate for the children.

Extended off-site arrangements

Where off site activities take place Pathway's child protection policy and procedures still apply. If outside agencies provide activities on our site, we will check that they have appropriate procedures in place, including safer recruitment. Where children attend off site activities, we will ensure effective child protection arrangements are in place.

Protecting yourself against allegations of abuse

Ensure your entitlement to a full induction prior to starting is carried out and always follow the nursery policies and procedures.

Precautions that can be taken:

- Always ensure other staff are around and avoid lone contact with the children
- When working in rooms ensure doors are left open so you can see one another and talk
- Do not arrange to meet children/students outside of the nursery
- Never befriend or chat to students on social network sites
- Under the Sexual Offences Act 2003 it is a criminal offence for anyone working with students to have a sexual relationship even when the pupil is over the age of consent but under 18 years of age

At Pathways as defined in our policy on Existing Injuries all children arriving with injuries will be recorded and an explanation from the carer may be given and signature to be obtained, this must be done on arrival at the nursery. Any injury noticed during the day after the parent/carers has gone will be recorded, discussed and any necessary advice taken.

As part of safeguarding, we would challenge any unsuitable adults in the collection of children. If you appear to be under the influence of any drugs, alcohol or any illness related side effect then we would challenge this upon collection. Our duty of care is that we would not release the child to the parent/carers under these circumstances for safeguarding reasons. We would then be reporting this to Staffordshire Families Integrated Front Door Service (SFIFD)

Information received from other parties will be noted, discussed and any necessary advice taken.

Information from children will be taken seriously, noted, discussed and any necessary advice taken.

All unexplained absences and lateness will be followed up by a phone call asking for a reason, any necessary advice will be taken.

Preventing impairment of children's overall development - If a child's holistic development needs more support in certain areas or shows cause for concern then we would seek outside advice from appropriate agencies.

All staff understand the thresholds of significant harm and understand how to access services for families, including for those families who are below the threshold for significant harm, according to arrangements published by the local safeguarding partners. The Threshold Framework 'accessing the Right Help at the Right Time' is the overarching document for the whole of the children's workforce. This multi-agency threshold framework is a guidance tool that all agencies, professionals and volunteers can use to consider how best to meet the needs of individual children and young people. The Threshold Framework is available on the Staffordshire Safeguarding Children Partnership website: <https://www.staffsscp.org.uk>

All staff understand the additional vulnerabilities that arise from special educational needs and/or disabilities, plus inequalities of race, gender, language, religion, sexual orientation or culture, and that these receive full consideration in relation to the child or young person.

We are alert to the threats children may face from outside their families, such as that posed by organised crime groups such as county lines and child sexual exploitation, online use and from within peer groups and the wider community.

Digital cameras used by Pathways are only used by Pathways staff and have their own memory cards. These are not given to any outside companies to print and are printed out at nursery. All images are then deleted. Parental consent to take photographs of children is obtained on admission forms. All employees, trustees and volunteers should be aware of Pathways policy and procedures regarding the use of mobile phones and any digital technology and understand that it is unlawful to share images and content on any digital platform without the explicit consent of the person with parental responsibilities.

All staff mobile phones are locked/placed away, and photo images are not permitted. We ask that all parents and visitors at Pathways adhere to our mobile phone policy and do not use their mobiles while on Pathways premises; this is to ensure all children are kept safeguarded. Parents and visitors will be challenged. Children will also be asked not to use phones, and these will be kept away from reach and site until they are collected by their parent/carer.

Children/learners who are late or go missing from education

On occasions when children or learners are ill or are going to be late Pathways ask that parent's phone the nursery to inform us their child will not be attending. Children and learners who go missing from education, particularly those who go missing on repeat

occasions, managers and staff are alert to signs that children and learners who are missing might be at risk of abuse, neglect, extremism or radicalisation.

Pathways will act if we have concerns about the welfare of a child who fails to arrive at a session when expected. The designated person will take immediate action to contact the child's parent to seek an explanation for the child's absence and be assured that the child is safe and well. If no contact is made with the child's parents and the designated person has reason to believe that the child is at risk of significant harm, the relevant professionals are contacted immediately and LSCB procedures are followed.

If the child has current involvement with social care the social worker is notified on the day of the unexplained absence.

If you suspect a child is at risk of harm.

There may be occasions when you suspect that a child is at risk, but you have no evidence. In these circumstances you should allow the child to talk. Never question anything that they say to you. Information should be fact and freely given. If the child does not disclose but you have a concern, fill out a welfare form and hand it to your lead practitioner.

Professional Curiosity and Challenge

What is Professional Curiosity?

Noticing when something doesn't feel right – and asking respectful, open questions to understand more.

What is Professional Challenge?

Speaking up when you're concerned – even if the person you're challenging is more senior.

There may also be occasion when you think that a child and/or parent need some extra help; this is when an Early Help Assessment Form would be completed. (See policy)

If a child discloses to you.

- If a child discloses about their safety or well-being you need to let them know that you must pass the information on
- During the conversation allow them to talk freely
- Give reassuring nods and words of comfort
- Under no circumstance must you question the child, unless for the purposes of clarification
- Inform the child what will happen next (age-Appropriate terms)
- Report the disclosure to the designated safeguarding lead practitioner filling out a record of concern form (in the child's words, not yours)
- The record will include the date and time of the observation or disclosure, the exact words of the child as far as possible, the name of the person to whom the concern was reported, with the date and the time and names of any other person present at the time.
- We will normally seek to talk to parents about a child with their parent. However, if we believe that this could put the child at increased risk the designated practitioner will seek advice from social care.

Procedure- reporting a concern (see reporting a concern flowchart)

Making a referral:

- Internal discussion with lead practitioner
- We may make parents aware we are making a referral, unless we feel this would increase the risk to the child Lead practitioner will Contact **Staffordshire Families Integrated Front Door Services (SFIFD)** 0300 111 8007 Email: eds.team.manager@staffordshire.gov.uk
- Inform them this is child protection referral
- Write up within 24 hours and inform Ofsted
- Children's Social Care acknowledge receipt of written referral within one working day
- A decision on the next course of action is made

All staff understand how to escalate their concerns if they feel either the local authority and/or their own organisation has not acted adequately to safeguard and know how to follow local safeguarding procedures to resolve disputes between staff and organisations.

All staff know that they can contact the NSPCC whistleblowing helpline if they feel that an organisation and the local authority have not taken appropriate action to safeguard a child, and this has not been addressed satisfactory through organisational escalation and professional challenge procedures.

We have our own whistleblowing policy in place.

Confidentiality

All staff understand that child protection issues need high levels of confidentiality, to protect the child, staff and to ensure evidence is not compromised. Staff should only be discussing concerns with the designated lead practitioner, the deputy lead or the designated trustee. These people will then decide who else needs to be informed. Safeguarding concerns do not warrant all staff knowing and only staff that need to know will be informed. Confidentiality is paramount.

Child protection information will be stored in line with General Data Protection Regulations 2018. Records of concerns and information will be stored in a locked cupboard.

All staff understand their responsibilities under the General Data Protection Regulations and the circumstances under which they may share information about you and your child with other agencies.

Pathways follow Ofsted guidelines to protect children by:

- Following a rigorous recruitment policy and disciplinary policy
- Excluding all known abusers
- All new applicants for posts at Pathways are exempt from the provisions of the rehabilitation of offenders act 1974
- All staff will be DBS checked along with volunteers and students
- Appraisals are conducted once a year, and suitability is reviewed throughout the year

Should any of our staff be implicated in any inappropriate activities relating to the children it will be dealt with in accordance with the disciplinary procedure.

Staff at Pathways would also follow the regulations for the independent safeguarding authority.

Preventing Extremism and Radicalisation

As part of safeguarding, we encourage all children, staff, volunteers and parents to respect the fundamental British values of democracy, rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance. We promote this through the activities we offer and in our everyday routine.

We are aware of the Prevent Duty and would follow all procedures under this act. The Prevent Duty is the duty in the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 on specified authorities in the exercise of their functions "to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism". Any prejudice, discrimination or extremist views displayed by the children or staff will be challenged. Information may be shared with first response and/or Staffordshire police Prevent team. We would also work alongside Staffordshire's Channel Panel in relevant circumstances. Channel is a key element of radicalisation. Channel uses existing collaboration between local authorities, statutory partners, the police and the local community to identify individuals at risk of being drawn into terrorism, assess the nature and extent of that risk and develop the most appropriate support for the individuals concerned. All staff receive awareness raising and training regarding preventing extremism and radicalisation.

It is important that staff can identify children who may be vulnerable to radicalisation and know how to act upon this and make a referral. (See the prevent referral route flowchart)

Referral Route: Staffordshire Police Prevent Team - 01785 232054

Email: prevent@staffordshire.pnn.police.uk

Helpline: 020 7340 7264

Police anti-terrorist hotline: 0800 789 321

Email: counter.extermism@education.gsi.gov.uk

All referrals will be reported to Ofsted (Manchester) - 0300 123 1231 (choose provider then concerns)

Staffordshire
Families Integrated Front Door Service (SFIFD)
0300 111 8033

Email: eds.team.manager@staffordshire.gov.uk

8.30 - 5.00 Monday to Thursday

8.30 - 4.30 Friday

Or

EDS (out of hours) 0345 604 2886

Email: eds.team.manager@staffordshire.gov.uk

Non-emergency - Staffordshire Police 101

Stoke-On-Trent
Stoke-On-Trent Children's Advice and Duty
Service (CHAD)
01782 235100

8.30 - 6.00 Monday to Thursday
8.30 - 6.00 Friday
Or
Emergency Duty Team (out of hours)
01782 234234
Email: ChaD.referrals@stoke.gov.uk

Non-emergency - Staffordshire Police 101

New referrals for children who meet the threshold for Level 3 and Level 4 who are not known to children's services, should ideally be made by phoning 0300 111 8033 or by using the online enquiry form www.staffordshire.gov.uk/firstresponse

You can also seek advice at anytime from the NSPCC
Helpline: 0808 800 5000
Email: help@nspcc.org.uk

At pathways we believe that all children have the right to be protected from harm and have the opportunity to thrive in a safe and caring environment.

This policy was adopted at a meeting of _____

Held on _____

Date to be reviewed _____

Signed on behalf of the provider _____

Name of signatory _____

Role of signatory (e.g., chair, director) _____

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