Area:	Education Services Thornbeck College	north east autism society	
Title:	Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy		
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CHILD KEY SAFEGUARDING CONTACTS

<table>
<tr>
<td><u>Designated Safeguarding Lead</u>

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01325 328088
Fay.strong@ne-as.org.uk

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01325 328088
Nicola.dunn@ne-as.org.uk

Lee Simpson -Vice Principal
Thornbeck College
01325328088
Lee.simpson@ne-as.org.uk</td>
<td>PREVENT Team
01642 444679
Website:
National Prevent referral form

Channel Helpline
0800 0113764

Durham Police
0345 606 0365
999

<u>Durham Childrens Hub</u>
03000 261 111</td>
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<tr>
<td><u>Single Point of Contact</u>

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01325 328088
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<td>Senior Management Team

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Director of Education
chris.dempster@ne-as.org.uk

John Phillipson
CEO
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Lead Trustee for Safeguarding
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North East Autism Society
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<td>Local Authority Designated Officer
Durham
03000 268835</td>
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</table>

LEARNERS OVER 18 KEY SAFEGUARDING CONTACTS

<table>
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01325 328088
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01642 444679
Website:
National Prevent referral form

Channel Helpline
0800 0113764

Durham Police
0345 606 0365
999

Durham Social Care Direct
03000 267 979</td>
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<td><u>Durham Social Care Direct</u>

03000 267 979</td>
</tr>
</table>

The North East Autism Society provides residential, supported living, education, adult day and family services across the North East of England, with services covering the North East's 12 Local Authority areas. Each Local Authority has its own Multi-Agency Procedural Framework/Interagency Policy. Thornbeck College works with the following referring local authorities therefore, links to these local authorities multi-agency procedures are included below:

Referring Local Authority Local Safeguarding Children's Board	
Durham Safeguarding Children's Board	• Email: dscpsecure@durham.gov.uk • Telephone: 03000 265 770
Darlington Safeguarding Children's Board	• Email: childrensfrontdoor@darlington.gov.uk • Telephone: 01325 406222
South Tyneside Safeguarding Children's Board	• Email: STSCAP@southtyneside.gov.uk • Telephone: 0191 424 6512
North Tyneside Safeguarding Children's Board	• Email:childrenandadultscontactcentre@northtyneside.gov.uk • Telephone: 0345 2000 109
Gateshead Safeguarding Children's Board	• Online form: Child protection / child in need / child care concern referral - Safeguarding in Gateshead • Telephone: 0191 433 2653
Sunderland Safeguarding Children's Board	• Email: Safeguarding.Children@togetherforchildren.org.uk • Telephone: 0191 561 7007 • Emergency Duty Team: 0191 520 5560
North Yorkshire Safeguarding Children's Board	• Email: social.care@northyorks.gov.uk • Online form: NYSCP • Telephone: 0300 131 2 131
Stockton Safeguarding Children's Board	• Email: childrenshub@hartlepool.gov.uk • Telephone: 01642 130080 • Emergency Duty Team: 01642 524552
Referring Local Authority Local Safeguarding Adult Teams Learners over 18 years old	
Durham Safeguarding Adults Lead Officer	• Telephone: 03000 267 979
Darlington Safeguarding Adults Lead Officer	• Online form: safeguarding-adults-referral-form-aug-2022.docx • Email: ssact@darlington.gov.uk • Telephone: 01325 40611
South Tyneside Safeguarding Adults Lead Officer	• Email: LetsTalk@southtyneside.gov.uk • Telephone: 0191 424 4053 • Emergency Duty Team: 0191 456 2093
North Tyneside Safeguarding Adults Lead Officer	• Email:childrenandadultscontactcentre@northtyneside.gov.uk • Telephone: 0191 643 2777 • Emergency Duty Team: 0330 333 7475
Gateshead Safeguarding Adults Lead Officer	• Online form: Tell us about a safeguarding concern - Gateshead Council • Telephone: 0191 433 7033
Sunderland	• Online form: Worried about someone?

Safeguarding Adults Lead Officer	• Telephone: 0191 5205552
North Yorkshire Safeguarding Adults Lead Officer	• Online form: Raise a safeguarding concern - Before you start - NYC • Telephone: 0300 131 2 131
Stockton Safeguarding Adults Lead Officer	• Email: FirstContactAdults@stockton.gov.uk • Telephone: 01642 527764 • Emergency Duty Team: 01642 524552

1. AIMS

This policy aims to provide clear direction to all staff about expected understanding of:

- The appropriate action that is to be taken in a timely manner to safeguard and promote our learners' welfare
- All staffs statutory responsibilities with respect to safeguarding and dealing and responding to safeguarding issues
- Staff are appropriately trained in recognising and reporting safeguarding issues

The policy aims to make explicit the society's commitment to the maintenance and development of good practice and sound procedures. The purpose of the policy is, therefore, to ensure that safeguarding concerns and referrals are handled sensitively, professionally and in ways that appropriately support the particular needs of an individual's wellbeing.

The safeguarding of the people in our care is the single most important aspect of our work. North East Autism Society fully recognises the contribution it can and should make to safeguard and support people in our care.

There are three key elements to our policy:

1. Prevention (positive atmosphere, careful and vigilant working, support to people, providing good role models)
2. Protection (following agreed procedures, ensuring staff are trained and supported to respond appropriately and sensitively to safeguarding concerns)
3. Support (people and staff who may have been abused)

This policy will be reviewed on an annual basis or if there are any significant changes to legislation or good practice guidelines.

2. LEGISLATION AND STATUTORY GUIDANCE

This policy is based on the Department for Education's statutory guidance Keeping Children Safe in Education (2024) and Working Together to Safeguard Children (2023), and the Governance Handbook. We comply with this guidance and the arrangements agreed and published by our 3 local safeguarding partners.

These guidelines are designed to identify the roles and responsibilities of staff employed by the society within this process. The Safeguarding Adults Procedural Framework/Interagency Policy should be read in conjunction with these guidelines. It outlines relevant pieces of legislation, good practice guidance, definitions and categories of abuse and documentation in relation to safeguarding.

This policy is also based on the following legislation:

- Part 1 of the schedule to the Non-Maintained Special Schools (England) Regulations 2015, which places a duty on non-maintained special provisions to safeguard and promote the welfare of learners
- The Children Act 1989 (and 2004 amendment), This act provides a framework for the care and protection of children
- Section 5B (11) of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003, as inserted by section 74 of the Serious Crime Act 2015, which places a statutory duty on teachers to report to the police where they discover that female genital mutilation (FGM) appears to have been carried out on a girl

under 18

- Statutory guidance on FGM, This act sets out responsibilities with regards to safeguarding and supporting girls affected by FGM
- The Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974, This act outlines when people with criminal convictions can work with children
- Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006, This act is to prevent harm from occurring to adults at risk by preventing those who may cause harm from being employed or volunteering in roles where they come into contact with them and Schedule 4 defines what 'regulated activity' is in relation to children.
- Statutory guidance on the Prevent duty, This guidance explains duties under the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 with respect to protecting people from the risk of radicalisation and extremism.
- The Human Rights Act 1998, This act explains that being subjected to harassment, violence and/or abuse, including that of a sexual nature, may breach any or all of the rights which apply to individuals under the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR).
  The Act applies to all public authorities, such as central government departments, local authorities and NHS Trusts, and other bodies performing public functions, such as private companies operating prisons. These organisations must comply with the Act, and an individual's human rights, when providing a service or making decisions that have a decisive impact upon an individual's rights. The Care Act extends the scope of the Human Rights Act. This incorporates registered care providers, both residential and non-residential, providing care and support to an young person, or support to a carer, where the care and support is arranged or funded by the Local Authority, including Direct Payment situations (Local Government Association, 2014). It does not incorporate entirely private arrangements concerning care and support.
  Although the Act does not apply to private individuals or companies, except where they are performing public functions, public authorities have a duty to promote the human rights of individuals and this entails a duty to stop people or companies abusing an individual's human rights. For example, a public authority that knows an young person is being abused by their privately funded carer has a duty to protect the young person from inhuman or degrading treatment.
  The Human Rights Act covers everyone in the United Kingdom, regardless of citizenship or immigration status. Anyone who is in the UK for any reason is protected by the provisions of the Human Rights Act.
- The Equality Act 2010, This act makes it unlawful to discriminate against people regarding particular protected characteristics (including disability, sex, sexual orientation, gender reassignment and race). This means our governors and headteacher should carefully consider how they are supporting their learners with regard to these characteristics. The act allows our collegel to take positive action to deal with particular disadvantages affecting learners (where we can show it's proportionate). This includes making reasonable adjustments for disabled learners. For example, it could include taking positive action to support girls where there's evidence that they're being disproportionately subjected to sexual violence or harassment
- The Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED), This duty explains that we must have due regard to eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation. The PSED helps us to focus on key issues of concern and how to improve learner outcomes. Some learners may be more at risk of harm from issues such as sexual violence; homophobic, biphobic or transphobic bullying; or racial discrimination
- The Childcare (Disqualification) and Childcare (Early Years Provision Free of Charge) (Extended Entitlement) (Amendment) Regulations 2018 (referred to in this policy as the "2018 Childcare Disqualification Regulations") and Childcare Act 2006, This regulations set out who is disqualified from working with children and also meets requirements relating to safeguarding and welfare in the statutory framework and welfare in the statutory framework for the Early

Years Foundation Stage.

- Care Act 2014, The contact of this act informs major elements of this policy as it sets out statutory guidance on all aspects of safeguarding and repeals the No Secrets: guidance on protecting vulnerable adults in care - GOV.UK
- Mental Capacity Act 2005, This act provides legal framework for acting and making decisions on behalf of adults who lack the capacity to make particular decisions for themselves.
- Mental capacity act 2005: deprivation of liberty safeguards - GOV.UK Code of Practice 2008, This sets out key provisions for the protection of those in some residential settings and hospitals who are deemed not to have capacity. It is a set of safeguards which ensure individuals are not unnecessarily deprived of their freedoms.
- Protection of Freedoms Act 2012, This act brought together the agencies which now undertake DBS checks and issues certificates
- The Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998 (PIDA), This created a framework for whistleblowing across the private, public and voluntary sectors. The act provides almost every individual in the workplace with protection from victimisation when they raise genuine concerns about malpractice in accordance with the Act's provisions. All organisations must have a Whistleblowing Policy in place.

3. DEFINITIONS

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children means:

- 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
- Taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes

CHILD PROTECTION is part of this definition and refers to activities undertaken to protect specific children who are suspected to be suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm. This includes harm that occurs inside or outside the home, including online.

ABUSE is a form of maltreatment of an individual and may involve inflicting harm or failing to act to prevent harm. Please note:

- Abuse can consist of a single act or repeated acts
- Abuse can be intentional or unintentional or result from a lack of knowledge
- Abuse can be an act of neglect, an omission or a failure to act
- Abuse can cause harm temporarily or over a period of time
- Abuse can occur in any relationship
- Abuse can be perpetrated by anyone, individually or as part of a group or organisation
- Some forms of abuse are crimes.

Appendix 1 explains the different types of abuse.

NEGLECT is a form of abuse and is 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.

Appendix 1 defines neglect in more detail.

DUTY OF CARE is a legal obligation that is imposed on an individual, requiring the adherence to a standard of reasonable care to avoid careless acts that could foreseeably harm others and lead to claim in negligence.

Sharing of nudes and semi-nudes (also known as sexting or youth-produced sexual imagery) is where children share nude or semi-nude images, videos or live streams. This also includes pseudo-images that are computer-generated images that otherwise appear to be a photograph or video.

CHILDREN include everyone under the age of 18.

The following 3 safeguarding partners are identified in Keeping Children Safe in Education (and defined in the Children Act 2004, as amended by chapter 2 of the Children and Social Work Act 2017). They will make arrangements to work together to safeguard and promote the welfare of local children, including identifying and responding to their needs:

- The local authority (LA)
- Integrated care boards (previously known as clinical commissioning groups) for an area within the LA
- The chief officer of police for a police area in the LA area

Victim is a widely understood and recognised term, but we understand that not everyone who has been subjected to abuse considers themselves a victim or would want to be described that way. When managing an incident, we will be prepared to use any term that the child involved feels most comfortable with.

Alleged perpetrator(s) and perpetrator(s) are widely used and recognised terms. However, we will think carefully about what terminology we use (especially in front of children) as, in some cases, abusive behaviour can be harmful to the perpetrator too. We will decide what's appropriate and which terms to use on a case-by-case basis.

4. EQUALITY STATEMENT

Some young people have an increased risk of abuse, and additional barriers can exist for some young people with respect to recognising or disclosing it. We are committed to anti-discriminatory practice and recognise children's diverse circumstances. We ensure that all children have the same protection, regardless of any barriers they may face.

We give special consideration to children who:

- Have special educational needs (SEN) or disabilities or health conditions (see section 10)
- Are young carers
- May experience discrimination due to their race, ethnicity, religion, gender identification or sexuality
- Have English as an additional language (EAL)
- Are known to be living in difficult situations – for example, temporary accommodation or where there are issues such as substance abuse or domestic violence
- Are at risk of female genital mutilation FGM, sexual exploitation, forced marriage, or radicalisation
- Are asylum seekers
- Are at risk due to either their own or a family member's mental health needs
- Are looked after or previously look after (see section 12)

- Are missing or absent from education for prolonged periods and/or repeat occasions
- Whose Parent/Carer has expressed an intention to remove them from college to be home educated

5. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Safeguarding and child protection is everyone's responsibility. This policy applies to all staff, volunteers and trustees in the college and is consistent with the procedures of the 3 safeguarding partners. Our policy and procedures also apply to extended college and off-site activities.

The college plays a crucial role in preventative education. This is in the context of a whole-college approach to preparing learners for life in modern Britain, and a culture of zero tolerance of sexism, misogyny/misandry, homophobia, biphobia and sexual violence/harassment. This will be underpinned by our:

- Behaviour policy
- Pastoral support system
- Planned programme of relationships, sex and health education (RSHE), which is inclusive and delivered regularly, tackling issues such as:
  - Healthy and respectful relationships
  - Boundaries and consent
  - Stereotyping, prejudice and equality
  - Body confidence and self-esteem
  - How to recognise an abusive relationship (including coercive and controlling behaviour)
  - The concepts of, and laws relating to, sexual consent, sexual exploitation, abuse, grooming, coercion, harassment, rape, domestic abuse, so-called honour-based violence such as forced marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM) and how to access support
  - What constitutes sexual harassment and sexual violence and why they're always unacceptable

5.1 All Staff

All staff will read and understand part 1 and Annex B of the Department for Education's statutory safeguarding guidance, Keeping Children Safe in Education, and review this guidance at least annually.

All staff will sign a declaration at the beginning of each academic year to say that they have reviewed the guidance.

All staff will reinforce the importance of online safety when communicating with parents and carers. This includes making parents and carers aware of what we ask children to do online (e.g., sites they need to visit or who they'll be interacting with online)

All staff will provide a safe space for learners who are LGBTQ+ to speak out and share their concerns.

All staff will be aware of:

- Our systems which support safeguarding, including this child protection and safeguarding policy, the staff code of conduct, the role and identity of the designated safeguarding lead (DSL) and deputy, the behaviour policy, and the safeguarding response to young people who go missing from education, the online safety policy and the safeguarding response to young people who go missing from education.
- The early help assessment process (sometimes known as the common assessment framework) and their role in it, including identifying emerging problems, liaising with the DSL, and sharing

information with other professionals to support early identification and assessment

- The process for making referrals to local authority children's social care and for statutory assessments that may follow a referral, including the role they might be expected to play
- What to do if they identify a safeguarding issue or a child tells them they are being abused or neglected, including specific issues such as FGM, and how to maintain an appropriate level of confidentiality while liaising with relevant professionals
- The signs of different types of abuse and neglect, as well as specific safeguarding issues, such as child-on-child abuse, child sexual exploitation (CSE), child criminal exploitation (CCE), indicators of being at risk from or involved with serious violent crime, FGM, radicalisation and serious violence (including that linked to county lines)
- New and emerging threats, including online harm, grooming, sexual exploitation, criminal exploitation, radicalisation, and the role of technology and social media in presenting harm
- The importance of reassuring victims that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe
- The fact that young people can be at risk of harm inside and outside of their home, at college and online
- The fact that young people who are (or who are perceived to be) lesbian, gay, bi or trans (LGBTQ+) can be targeted by other young people
- What to look for to identify young people who need help or protection

Section 16 and appendix 4 of this policy outline in more detail how staff are supported to do this.

5.2 The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)

The DSL is a member of the senior leadership team. Our DSL is Fay Strong (Principal). The DSL takes lead responsibility for child protection and wider safeguarding. This includes online safety and understanding our filtering and monitoring processes on college devices and college networks to keep learners safe online.

During term time, the DSL will be available during college hours for staff to discuss any safeguarding concerns.

The DSL can also be contacted out of college hours in the event of an emergency by emailing fay.strong@ne-as.org.uk.

When the DSL is absent, Nicola Dunn (Vice Principal) and Lee Simpson (Vice Principal),will act as cover.

The DSL will be given the time, funding, training, resources and support to:

- Provide advice and support to other staff on child welfare and child protection matters
- Take part in strategy discussions and inter-agency meetings and/or support other staff to do so
- Contribute to the assessment of young people
- Refer suspected cases, as appropriate, to the relevant body (local authority children's social care, Channel programme, Disclosure and Barring Service, and/or police), and support staff who make such referrals directly
- Have a good understanding of harmful sexual behaviour
- Have a good understanding of the filtering and monitoring systems and processes in place at our college
- Ensure that staff have appropriate prevent training

The DSL will also:

- Liaise with local authority case managers and designated officers for child protection concerns as appropriate.
- Discuss the local response to sexual violence and sexual harassment with police and local authority children's social care colleagues to prepare the college's policies
- Be confident that they know what local specialist support is available to support all young people involved (including victims and alleged perpetrators) in sexual violence and sexual harassment, and be confident as to how to access this support
- Be aware that children must have an 'appropriate adult' to support and help them in the case of a police investigation or search

The full responsibilities of the DSL and deputies are set out in their job description

5.3 Governance

Governance will:

- Facilitate a whole-college approach to safeguarding, ensuring that safeguarding and child protection are at the forefront and underpin all relevant aspects of process and policy development
- Evaluate and approve this policy at each review, ensuring it complies with the law, and hold the Principal to account for its implementation
- Be aware of its obligations under the Human Rights Act 1998, the Equality Act 2010 (including the Public Sector Equality Duty), and our local multi-agency safeguarding arrangements
- Appoint a senior board level (or equivalent) lead to monitor the effectiveness of this policy in conjunction with the full governing board. This is always a different person from the DSL
- Ensure all staff undergo safeguarding and child protection training, including online safety, and that such training is regularly updated and is in line with advice from the safeguarding partners.

Ensure that the college has appropriate filtering and monitoring systems in place, and review their effectiveness, This includes:

- Making sure that the leadership team and staff are aware of the provisions in place, and that they understand their expectations, roles and responsibilities around filtering and monitoring as part of safeguarding training
- Reviewing the DfE's filtering and monitoring standards, and discussing with IT staff and service providers what needs to be done to support the college in meeting these standards

Make sure:

- The DSL has the appropriate status and authority to carry out their job, including additional time, funding, training, resources and support
- Online safety is a running and interrelated theme within the whole-college approach to safeguarding and related policies
- The DSL has lead authority for safeguarding, including online safety and understanding the filtering and monitoring systems and processes in place
- The college has procedures to manage any safeguarding concerns (no matter how small) or allegations that do not meet the harm threshold (low-level concerns) about staff members (including supply staff, volunteers and contractors). Appendix 3 of this policy covers this procedure

- That this policy reflects those young people with SEND, or certain medical or physical health conditions, can face additional barriers to any abuse or neglect being recognised

Where another body is providing services or activities (regardless of whether or not the young people who attend these services/activities are young people on the college roll):

- Seek assurance that the other body has appropriate safeguarding and child protection policies/procedures in place, and inspect them if needed
- Make sure there are arrangements for the body to liaise with the college about safeguarding arrangements, where appropriate
- Make sure that safeguarding requirements are a condition of using the college premises, and that any agreement to use the premises would be terminated if the other body fails to comply

All trustees will read Keeping Children Safe in Education in its entirety.

The Director of Education/Chief Executive officer will act as the 'case manager' in the event that an allegation of abuse is made against the Principal, where appropriate (see appendix 3).

Section 15 of this policy has information on how trustees are supported to fulfil their role.

5.4 The Principal

The Principal is responsible for the implementation of this policy, including:

- Ensuring that staff (including temporary staff) and volunteers are informed of our systems which support safeguarding, including this policy, as part of their induction
- Understand and follow the procedures included in this policy particularly those concerning referrals of cases of suspected abuse and neglect
- Communicating this policy to parents when their child joins the college and via the collegewebsite
- Ensuring that the DSL has appropriate time, funding, training and resources, and that there is always adequate cover if the DSL is absent
- Ensuring that all staff undertake appropriate safeguarding and child protection training and update this regularly
- Acting as the 'case manager' in the event of an allegation of abuse made against another member of staff or volunteer, where appropriate (see appendix 3)
- Ensuring the relevant staffing ratios are met
- Making decisions regarding all low-level concerns, though they may wish to collaborate with the DSL on this

Section 15 of this policy has information on how trustees are supported to fulfil their role.

6 CONFIDENTIALITY

All personal information will be retained in line with the society's Record Keeping and GDPR and Data Protection Policy. All written records will be kept in a secure area and system which is access controlled. All records will also be destroyed in line with our records management policy. We will ensure that access is available for those who need to know, but for all others it will remain absolutely confidential. Please refer to Thornbeck College's Data Protection (GDPR) Policy.

Thornbeck College will ensure that:

- Timely information sharing is essential to effective safeguarding
- Fears about sharing information must not be allowed to stand in the way of the need to promote the welfare, and protect the safety, of young people
- The Data Protection Act (DPA) 2018 and UK GDPR do not prevent, or limit, the sharing of information for the purposes of keeping young people safe
- If staff need to share 'special category personal data', the DPA 2018 contains 'safeguarding of children and individuals at risk' as a processing condition that allows practitioners to share information without consent. If it is not possible to gain consent, it cannot be reasonably expected that a practitioner gains consent, or if to gain consent would place a child at risk
- Staff should never promise a child that they will not tell anyone about a report of abuse, as this may not be in the child's best interests
- If a victim asks the college not to tell anyone about the sexual violence or sexual harassment:
  - There's no definitive answer, because even if a victim doesn't consent to sharing information, staff may still lawfully share it if there's another legal basis under the UK GDPR that applies
  - The DSL will have to balance the victim's wishes against their duty to protect the victim and other young people
- The DSL should consider that:
  - Parents or carers should normally be informed (unless this would put the victim at greater risk)
  - The basic safeguarding principle is if a child is at risk of harm, a referral should be made to local authority children's social care.
  - If a child has been harmed or is in immediate danger this must be referred to the police
  - Rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault are crimes. Where a report of rape, assault by penetration or sexual assault is made, this should be referred to the police. While the age of criminal responsibility is 10, if the alleged perpetrator is under 10, the starting principle of referring to the police remains
- Regarding anonymity, all staff will:
  - Be aware of anonymity, witness support and the criminal process in general where an allegation of sexual violence or sexual harassment is progressing through the criminal justice system
  - Do all they reasonably can to protect the anonymity of any young people involved in any report of sexual violence or sexual harassment, for example, carefully considering which staff should know about the report, and any support for young people involved
  - Consider the potential impact of social media in facilitating the spreading of rumours and exposing victims' identities
- The government's information sharing advice for safeguarding practitioners includes 7 'golden rules' for sharing information, and will support staff who have to make decisions about sharing information
- If staff are in any doubt about sharing information, they should speak to the designated safeguarding leads
- Confidentiality is also addressed in this policy with respect to record-keeping in section 14, and allegations of abuse against staff in appendix 3

We also use the Caldicott Principles as a guide to good practice when determining the sharing of information in connection with safeguarding concerns. These principles are as follows:

Principle 1 – Justify the purpose(s) for using confidential information
Every proposed use or transfer of personal confidential data within or from an organisation should be clearly defined, scrutinised and documented. Continuing uses should be regularly reviewed by

an appropriate guardian.

Principle 2 – Don't use personal confidential data unless it is absolutely necessary
Personal confidential data items should not be included unless it is essential for the specified purpose(s). The need for patients to be identified should be considered at each stage of satisfying the purpose(s).

Principle 3 – Use the minimum necessary personal confidential data
Where use of personal confidential data is considered to be essential, the inclusion of each individual item of data should be considered and justified. This is so that the minimum amount of personal confidential data is transferred or accessible as is necessary for a given function to be carried out.

Principle 4 - Access to personal confidential data should be on a strict need-to-know basis
Only those individuals who need access to personal confidential data should have access to it, and they should only have access to the data items that they need to see. This may mean introducing access controls or splitting data flows where one data flow is used for several purposes.

Principle 5 - Everyone with access to personal confidential data should be aware of their responsibilities
Action should be taken to ensure that those handling personal confidential data - both clinical and non-clinical staff - are made fully aware of their responsibilities and obligations to respect patient confidentiality.

Principle 6 – Comply with the law
Every use of personal confidential data must be lawful. Every organisation should have someone who handles personal confidential data and is responsible for ensuring that the organisation complies with legal requirements.

Principle 7 - The duty to share information can be as important as the duty to protect patient confidentiality
Good record keeping is an essential part of the accountability of our organisation to those who use our services. Maintaining proper records is vital to an individual's safety. If records are inaccurate, future decisions may be wrong, and harm may be caused to the individual. Where an allegation of abuse is made, all organisations have a responsibility to keep clear and accurate records. It is fundamental to ensure that evidence is protected, and records show what action has been taken, what action has not been taken , what decisions have been made, and why.

Thornbeck College will ensure that the following key questions are answered, and abided by, when determining what information to record, store and share:

- What information do staff need to know in order to provide a high-quality response to the young person concerned?
- What information do staff need to know in order to keep young people safe under the service's duty to protect people from harm?
- What information is not necessary?
- What is the basis for any decision to share, or not share, information with a third party?

LEARNERS OVER 18 YEARDS OLD

Thornbeck College recognises that safeguarding vulnerable adults raises significant issues in relation to information sharing, especially when trying to balance an adult's right to free choice,

including the choice about sharing of information, with the responsibility to keep people safe. We recognise that adults who have capacity are free to make certain choices which objectively could be considered as abuse or neglect, and they may object to further sharing of information. However, there might be circumstances where, despite the choices made by the adult, information can be shared in the context of safeguarding.

If an issue arises where there is a serious conflict between safeguarding an adult and that adult's rights to consent, either to the behaviour or the sharing of information, then the college will seek legal advice.

The society recognises that where:

- There is a real risk of harm,
- There is a risk of harm to the wellbeing and safety of the adult or others,
- Other adults or children could be at risk from the person causing harm,
- It is necessary to prevent crime or if a crime may have been committed, or,
- The person lacks capacity to consent.

The safety of the adult must be considered to be paramount and a report should be made either in an emergency via 999/101 or to the relevant LA Adult Help Desk. Agencies can be asked to deal with the matter in confidence and North East Autism Society recognises that the police and local authority adult safeguarding team are trained to deal with such disclosures in line with all relevant statutory and common law rules.

7 RECOGNISING ABUSE AND TAKING ACTION

All staff are expected to be able to identify and recognise all forms of abuse, neglect and exploitation and shall be alert to the potential need for early help for a child who:

- Is disabled
- Has special educational needs (whether or not they have a statutory education health and care (EHC) plan)
- Is a young carer
- Is bereaved
- Is showing signs of being drawn into anti-social or criminal behaviour, including being affected by gangs and county lines and organised crime groups and/or serious violence, including knife crime
- Is frequently missing/goes missing from education, care or home
- Is at risk of modern slavery, trafficking, sexual and/or criminal exploitation
- Is at risk of being radicalised or exploited
- Is viewing problematic and/or inappropriate online content (for example, linked to violence), or developing inappropriate relationships online
- Is in a family circumstance presenting challenges for the child, such as drug and alcohol misuse, adult mental health issues and domestic abuse

- Is misusing drugs or alcohol
- Is suffering from mental ill health
- Has returned home to their family from care
- Is at risk of so-called 'honour'-based abuse such as female genital mutilation (FGM) or forced marriage
- Is a privately fostered child
- Has a parent or carer in custody or is affected by parental offending
- Is missing education, or persistently absent from education, or not in receipt of full-time education
- Has experienced multiple suspensions and is at risk of, or has been permanently excluded

Staff, volunteers and trustees must follow the procedures set out below in the event of a safeguarding issue.

Please note – in this and subsequent sections, you should take any references to the DSL to mean "the DSL (or deputy DSL)".

7.1 If a child is suffering or likely to suffer from harm, or in immediate danger:

Make a referral to children's social care and/or the police immediately if you believe a child is suffering or likely to suffer from harm, or in immediate danger. Anyone can make a referral.

Where an allegation arises from suspicions of abuse, the member of staff who first becomes aware of the allegation, must bring this immediately or as soon as practically possible to the attention of a Designated Safeguarding Lead. If the concerns are regarding a Designated Safeguarding Lead, staff must approach the Principal. The DSL will ensure that any reported incidents of abuse follow the legislation and statutory guidance for child protection and safeguarding adults.

The first person becoming aware of potential abuse does not have the responsibility to make a judgment about the validity of allegations or the seriousness of such, but must make known those allegations to the Designated Safeguarding Lead. When presented with an allegation or suspicion of abuse, the alerting member of staff should assess whether anyone is at risk or is in immediate danger. Then take any reasonable steps within their role to protect any person who may be at immediate risk or harm, for example:

- Call the Police if a crime has taken place or is believed to have taken place
- Call an ambulance or GP if someone needs urgent medical attention
- Separate the alleged victim and alleged perpetrator, only if it is safe to do so. Staff should never put themselves at risk
- Take responsible steps to preserve any evidence, if at a potential crime scene
- Report concerns, verbally, to a Designated Safeguarding Lead as soon as practically possible
- Make a written account of what has happened, or of what has been noticed or said, as soon as possible; remembering to record facts and not to make assumptions

- Do not approach, confront or interview the alleged perpetrator unless this is within their role and is necessary to do so to ensure the safety or well-being of others. If necessary the Alerter should try and obtain advice (preferably from Police) before doing so.

Tell the DSL (see section 5) as soon as possible if you make a referral directly.

To make a referral contact:

Children's Services	Office Hours	Out of Hours	Email

Adults Services (Learners over the age of 18)	Office Hours	Out of Hours	Email
Redcar & Cleveland	01642 771500	01642 524552	AccessAdultsTeam@redcar-cleveland.gov.uk
Middlesbrough	01642 065070	01642 524552	adultaccessteam@middlesbrough.gov.uk

Child abuse can also be reported to the local council – please follow the link below:

https://www.gov.uk/report-child-abuse-to-local-council

7.2 If a young person makes a disclosure

If a young person discloses a safeguarding issue to you, you should:

- Listen to and believe them. Allow them time to talk freely and do not ask leading questions
- Stay calm and do not show that you are shocked or upset
- Tell the child they have done the right thing in telling you. Do not tell them they should have told you sooner
- Explain what will happen next and that you will have to pass this information on. Do not promise to keep it a secret
- Verbally inform a DSL as soon as possible
- Complete a written CPOMs record as soon as possible, to alert the DSL in the learners own words. Stick to the facts, and do not put your own judgement on it. In situations where there is a potential that the child is at risk of harm, speak to a DSL immediately.
- Alternatively, if appropriate, make a referral and/or the police directly (see 7.1), and tell the DSL as soon as possible that you have done so. Aside from these people do not disclose the information to anyone else unless told to do so by a relevant authority involved in the safeguarding process

If someone discloses that they have experienced or are experiencing abuse, you should not:

- Staff are not to investigate they are simply listening to what the person has to tell them. Open questions should be asked, such as "what did you mean by that?" Care should be taken that words are not put into the person's mouth by asking leading questions such as "when you said that did you mean….?"
- Stop someone who is freely recalling significant events, as they may not speak about it again.
- Promise to keep secrets. Even if the person asks not to tell anyone, it must be explained in a way they understand, that we have a Duty of Care to pass on the information. It may help to explain that the information is only being passed to those who 'need to know' and that this is being done because of the concerns about them
- Give unrealistic expectations or guarantees regarding confidentiality or safety by saying, for example, "Don't worry this will never happen to you again."
- Be judgmental.
- Tell anybody that doesn't need to know.
- Contact the alleged perpetrator or anyone who might be in touch with him or her.

Bear in mind that some young people may:

- Not feel ready, or know how to tell someone that they are being abused, exploited or neglected
- Not recognise their experiences as harmful
- Feel embarrassed, humiliated or threatened. This could be due to their vulnerability, disability, sexual orientation and/or language barriers

None of this should stop you from having a 'professional curiosity' and speaking to the DSL if you have concerns about a learner.

Any concerns should be reported immediately to a Designated Safeguarding Lead verbally in the first instance. This must then be followed up with a written account of the concern on CPOMS, outlining any evidence to support the concern. Further information on what is required within the written account can be found below:

When producing and submitting a written account, staff should remember the following:

- Write it as soon as possible to ensure that detailed information, events or facts are not forgotten.
- Date and time of the disclosure
- Only include factual information including dates/times. Do not include personal views or feelings or make any personal judgments or assumptions. If it is felt necessary to include personal views, ensure that this is clearly indicated in the account and state the reason(s) why.
- Write down the setting and whether anyone else was present.
- If recounting a disclosure, try to write down exactly what the person said, using their words.
- The written account should be recorded using our online monitoring system, CPOMS, however, in the event it is written by hand, ensure that the handwriting is legible.
- If support is needed in writing the account, discuss this with the Designated Safeguarding Lead.
- Give the written account to the person to whom the concerns need to be reported (do not ask anyone else to do this)
- Be aware that any written account may be required later as part of a legal action or disciplinary procedure.

Written accounts about concerns and disclosures of abuse are strictly confidential. Such information should only be entered into a CPOMS or file which is inaccessible to the perpetrator or to those who do not need or have right to the information. It is the responsibility of the person receiving the written account to file it appropriately and in line with Data Protection, taking into account NEAS confidentiality and filing procedures.

Staff may be asked to continue to support the person during the process that follows the disclosure. If this is the case, the staff's role will be to continue to offer support without directly asking questions or seeking opinions from the person. If the staff are unsure as to how far their role extends during this process, advice should be sought from their line manager or a DSL.

Staff may also be asked to attend a Strategy Discussion Meeting to report on the details of the disclosure. The abused person might need ongoing support and the staff may play an important role in providing this.

Once concerns have been reported, staff will be given feedback as to how the concerns are being dealt with. Staff should not expect to receive detailed feedback but they should be informed if safeguarding procedures have been implemented, and if not, what other action, if any, has been taken. If the safeguarding procedures have been implemented, staff should receive general feedback throughout the process and be informed of any outcome(s), if possible. If staff do not hear anything once they have reported their concerns, they have the right to ask for feedback. It is important that the staff is reassured that their concerns have been taken seriously and acted upon accordingly.

Staff are not reporting that abuse has necessarily occurred (unless personally witnessed). There duty is to pass over information that someone has told them or providing information on what they suspect to be abuse (signs and symptoms they may have observed). As such, staff do not have to have evidence or provide any 'proof', they are simply passing over their concerns. It is the role of other professionals in the process to investigate if appropriate. Staff acting in good faith will not be criticised or disciplined in any way should the outcome be that there is no cause for concern. They will be deemed to have acted in their Duty of Care.

7.3 If you discover that FGM has taken place, or a learner is at risk of FGM:

The Department for Education's Keeping Children Safe in Education explains that FGM comprises "all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs".

FGM is illegal in the UK and a form of child abuse with long-lasting, harmful consequences. It is also known as 'female genital cutting', 'circumcision' or 'initiation'.

Possible indicators that a learner has already been subjected to FGM, and factors that suggest a learner may be at risk, are set out in appendix 4 of this policy.

Any teacher who either:

- Is informed by a girl under 18 that an act of FGM has been carried out on her, or
- Observes physical signs that appear to show that an act of FGM has been carried out on a girl under 18 and they have no reason to believe that the act was necessary for the girl's physical or mental health or for purposes connected to labour or birth

Must immediately report this to the police, personally. This is a mandatory statutory duty and teachers will face disciplinary sanctions for failing to meet it.

Unless they have been specifically told not to disclose, they should also discuss the case with the DSL and involve children's social care as appropriate.

Any other member of staff who discovers that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out on a learner under 18 must speak to the DSL and follow our local safeguarding procedures.

The duty for teachers mentioned above does not apply in cases where a learner is *at risk* of FGM or FGM is suspected but is not known to have been carried out. Staff should not examine learners.

Please follow this link below to access local procedures regarding FGM:

https://www.proceduresonline.com/durham/scb/p_hbv_forced_mar_fgm.html#fgm

7.4 If you have concerns about a child (as opposed to believing a child is suffering or likely to suffer from harm, or is in immediate danger):

Figure 1 below, before section 7.7, illustrates the procedure to follow if you have any concerns about a child's welfare.

Where possible, speak to the DSL first to agree a course of action.

If in exceptional circumstances the DSL is not available, this should not delay appropriate action being taken. Speak to a member of the senior leadership team and/or take advice from local authority children's social care. You can also seek advice at any time from the NSPCC helpline on 0808 800 5000.

Share details of any actions you take with the DSL as soon as practically possible.

Make a referral to the local authority children's social care directly, if appropriate (see 'Referral' below). Share any action taken with the DSL as soon as possible.

Early Help Assessment

If an early help assessment is appropriate, the DSL will generally lead on liaising with other agencies and setting up an inter-agency assessment as appropriate. Staff may be required to support other agencies and professionals in an early help assessment, in some cases acting as the lead practitioner.

We will discuss and agree, with statutory safeguarding partners, levels for the different types of assessment, as part of local arrangements.

The DSL will keep the case under constant review and the college will consider a referral to local authority children's social care if the situation does not seem to be improving. Timelines of interventions will be monitored and reviewed.

Referral

If it is appropriate to refer the case to local authority children's social care or the police, the DSL will make the referral or support you to do so. If you make a referral directly (see section 7), you must tell

the DSL as soon as possible.

The local authority will make a decision within one working day of a referral about what course of action to take and will let the person who made the referral know the outcome. The DSL or person who made the referral must follow up with the local authority if this information is not made available, and ensure outcomes are properly recorded.

If the child's situation does not seem to be improving after the referral, the DSL or person who made the referral must follow local escalation procedures to ensure their concerns have been addressed and that the child's situation improves.

7.5 If you have concerns about extremism:

If a child is not suffering or likely to suffer from harm, or in immediate danger, where possible speak to the DSL first to agree a course of action.

If in exceptional circumstances the DSL is not available, this should not delay appropriate action being taken. Speak to a member of the senior leadership team and/or seek advice from local authority children's social care. Make a referral to local authority children's social care directly, if appropriate (see 'Referral' above). Inform the DSL or deputy as soon as practically possible after the referral.

Where there is a concern, the DSL will consider the level of risk and decide which agency to make a referral to. This could include Channel, the government's programme for identifying and supporting individuals at risk of being drawn into terrorism, or the local authority children's social care team.

The Department for Education also has a dedicated telephone helpline, 020 7340 7264, which college staff and governors can call to raise concerns about extremism with respect to a learner. You can also email counter.extremism@education.gov.uk. Note that this is not for use in emergency situations.

In an emergency, call 999 or the confidential anti-terrorist hotline on 0800 789 321 if you:

- Think someone is in immediate danger
- Think someone may be planning to travel to join an extremist group
- See or hear something that may be terrorist-related

7.6 If you have a mental health concern:

Mental health problems can, in some cases, be an indicator that a child has suffered or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation.

Staff will be alert to behavioural signs that suggest a child maybe experiencing a mental health problem or be at risk of developing one.

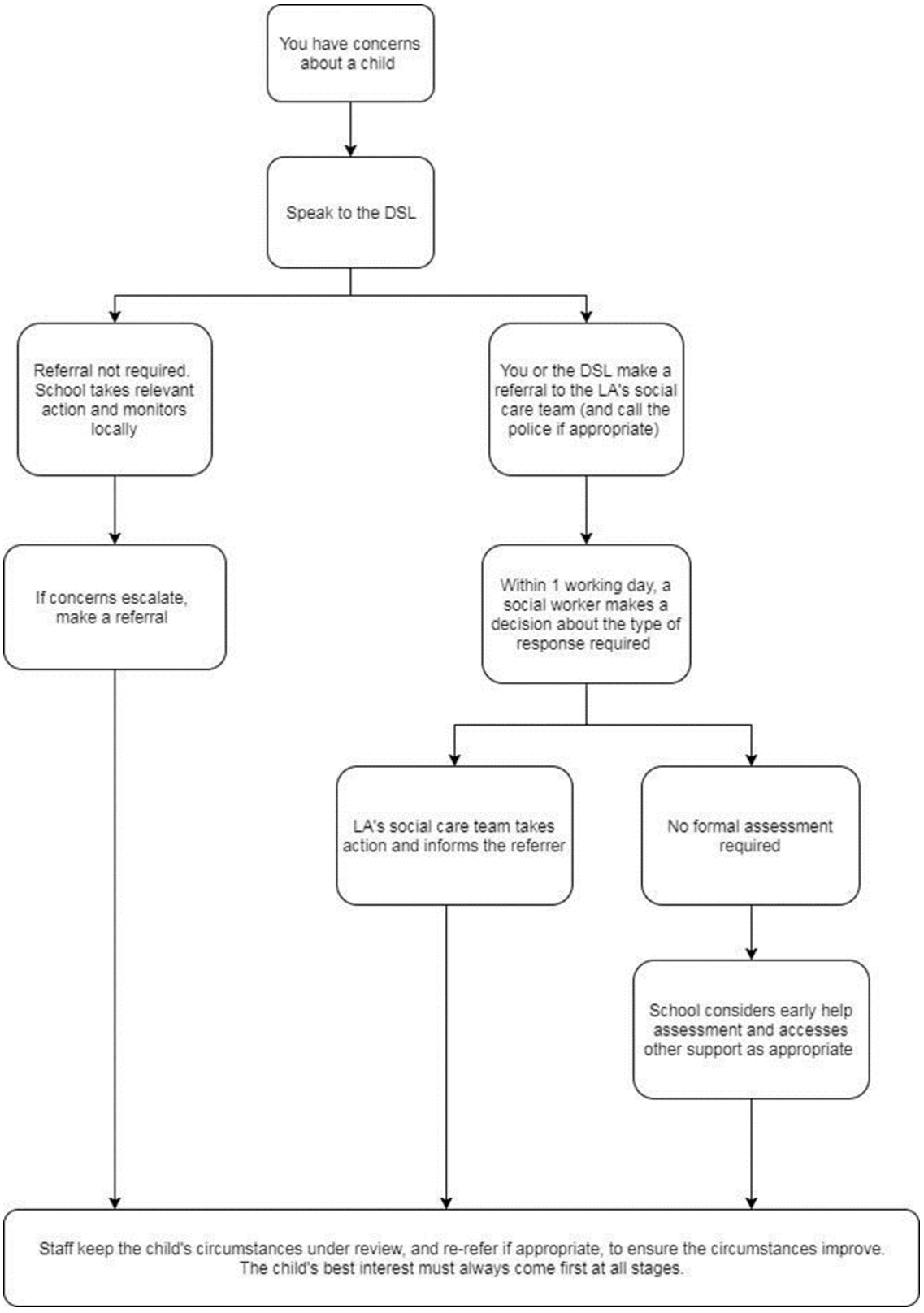
If you have a mental health concern about a child that is also a safeguarding concern, take immediate action by following the steps in section 7.4

If you have a mental health concern that is **not** also a safeguarding concern, speak to the DSL to agree a course of action.

Further information regarding procedures for identifying possible mental health problems including routes to escalate and referral can be found in the Mental Health Policy 2024.

Figure 1: procedure if you have concerns about a child's welfare (as opposed to believing a child is suffering or likely to suffer from harm, or in immediate danger)

(Note – if the DSL is unavailable, this should not delay action. See section 7.4 for what to do.)


You have concerns about a child
Speak to the DSL
Referral not required. School takes relevant action and monitors locally
You or the DSL make a referral to the LA's social care team (and call the police if appropriate)
If concerns escalate, make a referral
Within 1 working day, a social worker makes a decision about the type of response required
LA's social care team takes action and informs the referrer
No formal assessment required
School considers early help assessment and accesses other support as appropriate
Staff keep the child's circumstances under review, and re-refer if appropriate, to ensure the circumstances improve. The child's best interest must always come first at all stages.

7.7 Concerns about a staff member, supply teacher, volunteer or contractor

If you have concerns about a member of staff (including a supply teacher, volunteer or contractor), or an allegation is made about a member of staff (including a supply teacher or volunteer or contractor) posing a risk of harm to young people, speak to the Principal. If the concerns/allegations are about the Principal, speak to the Director of Education.

The Principal/Director of Education will then follow the procedures set out in appendix 3, if appropriate.

Where you believe there is a conflict of interest in reporting a concern or allegation about a member of staff (including a supply teacher, volunteer or contractor) to the Society's senior management team report it directly to the local authority designated officer (LADO).

If you receive an allegation relating to an incident where an individual or organisation was using the college premises for running an activity for young people, follow our college safeguarding policies and procedures, informing the LADO, as you would with any safeguarding allegation.

Where appropriate, the college will inform Ofsted of the allegation and actions taken, within the necessary timescale (see appendix 3 for more detail). Early years only

7.8 Allegations of abuse made against other learners:

We recognise that young people are capable of abusing their peers. Abuse will never be tolerated or passed off as "banter", "just having a laugh" or "part of growing up". As this can lead to a culture of unacceptable behaviours and an unsafe environment for learners.

We also recognise the gendered nature of child-on-child abuse. However, all child-on-child abuse is unacceptable and will be taken seriously.

Most cases of learners hurting other learners will be dealt with under our college's behaviour policy, but this child protection and safeguarding policy will apply to any allegations that raise safeguarding concerns. This might include where the alleged behaviour:

- Is serious, and potentially a criminal offence
- Could put learners in the college at risk
- Is violent
- Involves learners being forced to use drugs or alcohol
- Involves sexual exploitation, sexual abuse or sexual harassment, such as indecent exposure, sexual assault, upskirting or sexually inappropriate pictures or videos (including the sharing of nudes and semi-nudes)

See appendix 4 for more information about child-on-child abuse

Procedures for dealing with allegation of child-on-child abuse:

If a learner makes an allegation of abuse against another learner:

- You must record the allegation and tell the DSL, but do not investigate it
- The DSL will contact the local authority children's social care team and follow its advice, as well as the police if the allegation involves a potential criminal offence
- The DSL will put a risk assessment and support plan into place for all young people involved (including the victim(s), the child(ren) against whom the allegation has been made and any others affected) with a named person they can talk to if needed. This will include considering local authority transport as a potentially vulnerable place for a victim or alleged perpetrator(s).

- The DSL will contact the children and adolescent mental health services (CAMHS), if appropriate

If the incident is a criminal offence and there are delays in the criminal process, the DSL will work closely with the police (and other agencies as required) while protecting children and/or taking any disciplinary measures against the alleged perpetrator. We will ask the police if we have any questions about the investigation

- Follow the college reporting and recording procedure in line with child protection and safeguarding

Creating a supportive environment in college and minimising the risk of child-on-child abuse:

We recognise the importance of taking proactive action to minimise the risk of child-on-child abuse, and of creating a supportive environment where victims feel confident in reporting incidents.

To achieve this, we will:

- Challenge any form of derogatory or sexualised language or inappropriate behaviour between peers, including requesting or sending sexual images
- Be vigilant to issues that particularly affect different genders – for example, sexualised or aggressive touching or grabbing towards female learners, and initiation or hazing type violence with respect to boys
- Ensure our curriculum helps to educate learners about appropriate behaviour and consent
- Ensure learners are able to easily and confidently report abuse using our reporting systems (as described in section 7.10 below)
- Ensure staff reassure victims that they are being taken seriously
- Be alert to reports of sexual violence and/or harassment that may point to environmental or systemic problems that could be addressed by updating policies, processes and the curriculum, or could reflect wider issues in the local area that should be shared with safeguarding partners
- Support children who have witnessed sexual violence, especially rape or assault by penetration. We will do all we can to make sure the victim, alleged perpetrator(s) and any witnesses are not bullied or harassed
- Consider intra familial harms and any necessary support for siblings following a report of sexual violence and/or harassment
- Ensure staff are trained to understand:
  - How to recognise the indicators and signs of child-on-child abuse, and know how to identify it and respond to reports
  - That even if there are no reports of child-on-child abuse in college, it does not mean it is not happening – staff should maintain an attitude of "it could happen here"
  - That if they have any concerns about a child's welfare, they should act on them immediately rather than wait to be told, and that victims may not always make a direct report. For example:
    - Children can show signs or act in ways they hope adults will notice and react to
    - A friend may make a report
    - A member of staff may overhear a conversation
    - A child's behaviour might indicate that something is wrong
  - That certain children may face additional barriers to telling someone because of their vulnerability, disability, gender, ethnicity and/or sexual orientation
  - That a learner harming a peer could be a sign that the child is being abused themselves, and that this would fall under the scope of this policy
  - The important role they have to play in preventing child-on-child abuse and responding where they believe a child may be at risk from it
  - That they should speak to the DSL if they have any concerns
  - That social media is likely to play a role in the fall-out from any incident or alleged incident, including for potential contact between the victim, alleged perpetrator(s) and friends from either side.

The DSL will take the lead role in any disciplining of the alleged perpetrator(s). We will provide support at the same time as taking any disciplinary action.

Disciplinary action can be taken while other investigations are going on, e.g., by the police. The fact that another body is investigating or has investigated an incident doesn't (in itself) prevent our college from coming to its own conclusion about what happened and imposing a penalty accordingly. We will consider these matters on a case-by-case basis, taking into account whether:

- Taking action would prejudice an investigation and/or subsequent prosecution – we will liaise with the police and/or LA social care to determine this
- There are circumstances that make it unreasonable or irrational for us to reach our own view about what happened while an independent investigation is ongoing.

7.9 Sharing of nudes or semi-nudes (`sexting`):

The following approach is based on guidance from the UK Council Internet Safety for all staff and for DSLs and senior leaders.

Your responsibilities when responding to an incident:

If you are made aware of an incident involving the consensual or non-consensual sharing of nude or semi-nude images/videos (also known as 'sexting' or 'youth produced sexual imagery'), you must report it to the DSL immediately.

You must **not**:

- View, copy, print, share, store or save the imagery yourself, or ask a learner to share or download it (if you have already viewed the imagery by accident, you must report this to the DSL)
- Delete the imagery or ask the learner to delete it
- Ask the learner(s) who are involved in the incident to disclose information regarding the imagery (this is the DSL's responsibility)
- Share information about the incident with other members of staff, the learner(s) it involves or their, or other, parents and/or carers
- Say or do anything to blame or shame any young people involved

You should explain that you need to report the incident and reassure the learner(s) that they will receive support and help from the DSL.

Initial review meeting:

Following a report of an incident, the DSL will hold an initial review meeting with appropriate collegestaff – this may include the staff member who reported the incident and the safeguarding or leadership team that deals with safeguarding concerns. This meeting will consider the initial evidence and aim to determine:

- Whether there is an immediate risk to learner(s)
- If a referral needs to be made to the police and/or social care
- If it is necessary to view the imagery in order to safeguard the young person (in most cases, imagery should not be viewed)
- What further information is required to decide on the best response
- Whether the imagery has been shared widely and via what services and/or platforms (this may be unknown)
- Whether immediate action should be taken to delete or remove images from devices or online services

- Any relevant facts about the learners involved which would influence risk assessment
- If there is a need to contact another school, college, setting or individual
- Whether to contact parents or carers of the learners involved (in most cases parents should be involved)
- The DSL will make an immediate referral to police and/or social care if:
  - The incident involves an adult. Where an adult poses as a child to groom or exploit a child or young person, the incident may first present as a child-on-child incident. See appendix 4 for more information on assessing adult-involved incidents
  - There is reason to believe that a young person has been coerced, blackmailed or groomed, or if there are concerns about their capacity to consent (for example owing to special educational needs)
- What the DSL knows about the images or videos suggests the content depicts sexual acts which are unusual for the young person's developmental stage, or are violent
- The imagery involves sexual acts and any learner in the images or videos is under 13
- The DSL has reason to believe a learner is at immediate risk of harm owing to the sharing of the nudes or semi-nudes (for example, the young person is presenting as suicidal or self-harming)

If none of the above apply then the DSL, in consultation with the Principal and other members of staff as appropriate, may decide to respond to the incident without involving the police or social care. The decision will be made and recorded in line with the procedures set out in this policy

Further review by the DSL:

If at the initial review stage, a decision has been made not to refer to police and/or -social care, the DSL will conduct a further review to establish the facts and assess the risk.

They will hold interviews with the learners involved (if appropriate).

If at any point in the process there is a concern that a learner has been harmed or is at risk of harm, a referral will be made to children's social care and/or the police immediately.

Informing parents/carers:

The DSL will inform parents/carers at an early stage and keep them involved in the process, unless there is a good reason to believe that involving them would put the learner at risk of harm.

Referring to the police:

If it is necessary to refer an incident to the police, this will be done through contacting the police community support officer, local neighbourhood police, and/or dialing 999/101.

Recording incidents:

All incidents of sharing of nudes and semi-nudes and the decisions made in responding to them will be recorded. The record-keeping arrangements set out in section 14 of this policy also apply to recording incidents.

Curriculum coverage:

Learners are taught about the issues surrounding sharing of nudes or semi-nudes as part of our Relationships Sex Education and computing programmes. Teaching covers the following in relation to the sharing of nudes and semi-nudes:

- What it is
- How it is most likely to be encountered
- The consequences of requesting, forwarding or providing such images, including when it is and is not abusive and

when it may be deemed as online sexual harassment
- Issues of legality
- The risk of damage to people's feelings and reputation

Learners also learn the strategies and skills needed to manage

- Specific requests or pressure to provide (or forward) such images
- The receipt of such images

This policy on sharing of nudes and semi-nudes is also shared with learners, as appropriate, so they are aware of the processes the college will follow in the event of an incident.

Teaching follows best practice in delivering safe and effective education, including:
- Putting safeguarding first
- Approaching from the perspective of the learner
- Promoting dialogue and understanding
- Empowering and enabling children and young people
- Never frightening or scare-mongering
- Challenging victim-blaming attitudes

7.10 Reporting systems for our learners:

Where there is a safeguarding concern, we will take the learners wishes and feelings into account when determining what action to take and what services to provide. We recognise the importance of ensuring learners feel safe and comfortable to come forward and report any concerns and/or allegations.

To achieve this, we will:

- Put systems in place for learners to confidently report abuse
- Ensure our reporting systems are well promoted, easily understood and easily accessible for learners
- Make it clear to learners that their concerns will be taken seriously, and that they can safely express their views and give feedback
- Learners are aware of how to report concerns through regular tutorials and relationship, sex education. Safeguarding posters and easy read guides on how to report concerns are available to all learners in a range of formats.

8. Online safety and the use of mobile technology:

We recognise the importance of safeguarding children from potentially harmful and inappropriate online material, and we understand that technology is a significant component in many safeguarding and wellbeing issues.

To address this, our college aims to:

- Have robust processes in place to ensure the online safety of learners, staff, volunteers and governors
- Protect and educate the whole college community in its safe and responsible use of technology, including mobile and smart technology (which we refer to as 'mobile phones')
- Set clear guidelines for the use of mobile phones for the whole college community
- Establish clear mechanisms to identify, intervene in and escalate any incidents or concerns, where appropriate

The 4 key categories of risk:

Our approach to online safety is based on addressing the following categories of risk:

- Content – being exposed to illegal, inappropriate or harmful content, such as pornography, fake news, racism, misogyny, self-harm, suicide, anti-Semitism, radicalisation and extremism
- Contact – being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users, such as peer-to-peer pressure, commercial advertising and adults posing as children or young adults with the intention to groom or exploit them for sexual, criminal, financial or other purposes
- Conduct – personal online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm, such as making, sending and receiving explicit images (e.g., consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes and semi-nudes and/or pornography), sharing other explicit images and online bullying; and
- Commerce – risks such as online gambling, inappropriate advertising, phishing and/or financial scams

To meet our aims an address the risks above we will:

Educate learners about online safety as part of our curriculum. For example:

- The safe use of social media, the internet and technology
- Keeping personal information private
- How to recognise unacceptable behaviour online
- How to report any incidents of cyber-bullying, ensuring learners are encouraged to do so, including where they are a witness rather than a victim

We will train staff, as part of their induction, on safe internet use and online safeguarding issues including cyber-bullying and the risks of online radicalisation. All staff members will receive refresher training at least once each academic year

Educate parents/carers about online safety via our website, communications sent directly to them. We will also share clear procedures with them, so they know how to raise concerns about online safety

Make sure staff are aware of any restrictions placed on them with regards to the use of their mobile phone and cameras, for example that:

- Staff are allowed to bring their personal phones to college for their own use, but will limit such use to non-contact time when learners are not present
- Staff will not take pictures or recordings of learners on their personal phones or cameras

Make all learners, parents/carers, staff, volunteers and governors aware that they are expected to sign an agreement regarding the acceptable use of the internet in college, use of the college's ICT systems and use of their mobile and smart technology

Explain the sanctions we will use if a learner is in breach of our policies on the acceptable use of the internet and mobile phones

Make sure all staff, learners and parents/carers are aware that staff have the power to search learners' phones, as set out in the DfE's guidance on searching, screening and confiscation

Put in place robust filtering and monitoring systems to limit children's exposure to the 4 key categories of risk (described above) from the college's IT systems

Carry out an annual review of our approach to online safety, supported by an annual risk assessment that considers and reflects the risks faced by our college community

Provide regular safeguarding and child protection updates including online safety to all staff at least annually, in order to

continue to provide them with the relevant skills and knowledge to safeguard effectively.

Review the child protection and safeguarding policy, including online safety, annually and ensure the procedures and implementation are updated and reviewed regularly.

This section summarises our approach to online safety and mobile phone use. For full details about our college's policies in these areas, please refer to our online safety policy and mobile phone policies.

8.1 Artificial intelligence (AI)

Generative artificial intelligence (AI) tools are now widespread and easy to access. Staff, learners and parents/carers may be familiar with generative chatbots such as ChatGPT and Google Bard.

Thornbeck College recognises that AI has many uses, including enhancing teaching and learning, and in helping to protect and safeguard learners. However, AI may also have the potential to facilitate abuse (e.g. bullying and grooming) and/or expose learners to harmful content. For example, in the form of 'deepfakes', where AI is used to create images, audio or video hoaxes that look real.

Thornbeck College will treat any use of AI to access harmful content or bully learners in line with this policy and our anti-bullying policy.

Staff should be aware of the risks of using AI tools whilst they are still being developed and should carry out risk assessments for any new AI tool being used by the college.

9. Notifying parents or carers:

Where appropriate, we will discuss any concerns about a learner with their parents. The DSL will normally do this in the event of a suspicion or disclosure. Other staff will only talk to parents about any such concerns following consultation with the DSL. If we believe that notifying the parents would increase the risk to the learner, we will discuss this with the local authority social care team before doing so.

In the case of allegations of abuse made against other learners, we will normally notify the parents of all the learners involved. We will think carefully about what information we provide about the other learner involved, and when. We will work with the police and/or local authority social care to make sure our approach to information sharing is consistent.

The DSL will, along with any relevant agencies (this will be decided on a case-by-case basis):

- Meet with the victim's parents or carers, with the victim, to discuss what's being put in place to safeguard them, and understand their wishes in terms of what support they may need and how the report will be progressed
- Meet with the alleged perpetrator's parents or carers to discuss support for them, and what's being put in place that will impact them, e.g., moving them out of classes with the victim, and the reason(s) behind any decision(s)

10. LEARNERS WITH SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS, DISABILITIES or HEALTH ISSUES

We recognise that learners with special educational needs (SEN), disabilities or certain health conditions can face additional safeguarding challenges. Additional barriers can exist when recognising abuse and neglect in this group, including:

- Assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the learner's condition without further exploration

- Learners being more prone to peer group isolation or bullying (including prejudice-based bullying) than other learners
- The potential for learners with SEN, disabilities or certain health conditions being disproportionally impacted by behaviours such as bullying, without outwardly showing any signs
- Communication barriers and difficulties in managing or reporting these challenges
- Cognitive understanding – being unable to understand the difference between fact and fiction in online content and then repeating the content/behaviours in college or the consequences of doing so

We offer extra pastoral support for learners with SEN and disabilities. This includes:

- Weekly group and/or 1:1 tutorial
- Whole college events
- Identified circle of support to ensure learners have safe people to talk to
- Safeguarding Themes a part of the curriculum

Any abuse involving learners with SEND will require close liaison with the DSL (or deputy).

11. LEARNERS WITH A SOCIAL WORKER

Learners may need a social worker due to safeguarding or welfare needs. We recognise that a learner's experiences of adversity and trauma can leave them vulnerable to further harm as well as potentially creating barriers to attendance, learning, behaviour and mental health.

The DSL and all members of staff will work with and support social workers to help protect vulnerable learners

Where we are aware that a learner has a social worker, the DSL will always consider this fact to ensure any decisions are made in the best interests of the learner's safety, welfare and educational outcomes. For example, it will inform decisions about:

- Responding to unauthorised absence or missing education where there are known safeguarding risks
- The provision of pastoral and/or academic support.

12. LOOKED-AFTER AND PREVIOUSLY LOOKED AFTER CHILDREN

We will ensure that staff have the skills, knowledge and understanding to keep looked-after children and previously looked-after children safe. In particular, we will ensure that:

- Appropriate staff have relevant information about children's looked after legal status, contact arrangements with birth parents or those with parental responsibility, and care arrangements
- The DSL has details of children's social workers and relevant virtual school heads
- Corrina McEwan, Vice Principal, takes the lead on promoting the educational achievement of looked-after and previously looked-after children, in line with statutory guidance.

As part of their role, they will:

- Work closely with the DSL to ensure that any safeguarding concerns regarding looked-after and previously looked-after children are quickly and effectively responded to
- Work with virtual school heads to promote the educational achievement of looked-after and previously looked-after children.

13. Learners who are lesbian, gay, bisexual or gender questioning

We recognise that learners who are (or who are perceived to be) lesbian, gay, bisexual or gender questioning (LGBTQ+) can be targeted by other learners. See our anti-bullying policy for more detail on how we prevent bullying based on gender or sexuality.

We also recognise that LGBTQ+ learnes are more likely to experience poor mental health. Any concerns should be reported to the DSL.

When families/carers are making decisions about support for gender questioning learners, they should be encouraged to seek clinical help and advice. This should be done as early as possible when supporting pre-pubertal children.

When supporting a gender questioning learner, we will take a cautious approach as there are still unknowns around the impact of social transition, and a learner may have wider vulnerability, such as complex mental health and psychosocial needs, autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and/or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

We will also consider the broad range of their individual needs, in partnership with their parents/carers (other than in rare circumstances where involving parents/carers would constitute a significant risk of harm to the learner). We will also include any clinical advice that is available and consider how to address wider vulnerabilities such as the risk of bullying.

Risks can be compounded where learners lack trusted adults with whom they can be open. We therefore aim to reduce the additional barriers faced and create a culture where learners can speak out or share their concerns with members of staff.

14. COMPLAINTS AND CONCERNS ABOUT COLLEGE SAFEGUARDING POLICIES

14.1 Complaints against staff:

Complaints against staff that are likely to require a child protection/ safeguarding investigation will be handled in accordance with our procedures for dealing with allegations of abuse made against staff (see appendix 3).

14.2 Other complaints:

Thornbeck College is committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children, young people and vulnerable adults and expects all staff to share the same values. The college has a Complaints and Appeals Policy to handle other complaints for example those related to learners or premises.

14.3 Whistle-blowing

Thornbeck College is committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children, young people and vulnerable adults and expects all staff to share the same values.

Whistle-blowing is a process that enables employed staff to raise serious concerns in the workplace and to have these concerns properly addressed. There may be allegations or concerns of abuse which implicate a member or members of staff. A member of staff may have concerns about the conduct or behaviour of a colleague. Despite working closely together or even socialising outside of work, the Duty of Care necessitates the matter being raised, in accordance with safeguarding procedures.

Front-line staff are often the first to see or suspect misconduct, but are often worried about raising concerns. They may worry that they are being disloyal to their colleagues or are worried about the consequences of coming forward. It is recognised that whistle-blowing is often seen in a negative light and that this negativity has been perpetuated for many years. Consequently it is difficult for staff to see the positives but this needs to be encouraged. A good starting point is to ensure open, honest and effective communication amongst staff teams and within the service. Where this is the case, staff should begin to feel more confident and positive about coming forward with ideas, thoughts, suggestions and concerns. All managers must ensure that they listen to their staff and support them in this. The policy which is available to all staff is designed to support staff to come forward with their concerns, and relay confidence that they will be supported throughout the process. Thornbeck College has a whistle blowing policy in place that highlight the procedures in place.

15. RECORD KEEPING

We will hold records in line with our records retention schedule.
All safeguarding concerns, discussions, decisions made and the reasons for those decisions, must be recorded in writing. If you are in any doubt about whether to record something, discuss it with the DSL.

Records will include.

- A clear and comprehensive summary of the concern
- Details of how the concern was followed up and resolved
- A note of any actions taken, decisions reached and the outcome

Concerns and referrals will be kept in a separate safeguarding electronic file for each individual.
Non-confidential records will be easily accessible and available. Confidential information and records will be held securely and only available to those who have a right or professional need to see them.

Safeguarding records relating to individual learners will be retained for a reasonable period of time after they have left the college.

If a learner for whom the college has, or has had, safeguarding concerns moves to another provision, the DSL will ensure that their safeguarding file is forwarded promptly and securely, and separately from the main learner file.

To allow the new provision to have support in place when the learner arrives, this should be within: five days for an in-year transfer, or within, the first five days of the start of a new term.

In addition, if the concerns are significant or complex, and/or social services are involved, the DSL will speak to the DSL of the receiving provision and provide information to enable them to have time to make any necessary preparations to ensure the safety of the child. Thornbeck College holds records in line with our Retention Schedule.

Thornbeck College shares information with other agencies when this is appropriate, in line with Durham County Councils Safeguarding Children and Adults Board procedures.

Both paper based and electronic records are stored securely in line with GDPR procedures.

In addition:

- Appendix 2 sets out our policy on record-keeping specifically with respect to recruitment and pre- employment checks
- Appendix 3 sets out our policy on record-keeping with respect to allegations of abuse made againststaff.

16. TRAINING

16.1 All Staff

All staff members will undertake safeguarding and child protection training at induction, including on whistle-blowing procedures and on online safety, to ensure they understand the college's safeguarding systems and their responsibilities, and can identify signs of possible abuse or neglect.

This training will be regularly updated and will:

- Be integrated, aligned and considered as part of the whole college safeguarding approach and wider staff training

and curriculum planning.
- Be in line with advice from the three safeguarding partners.
- Include online safety, including an understanding of the expectations, roles and responsibilities for staff around filtering and monitoring.
- Manage behaviour effectively to ensure a good and safe environment
- Have a clear understanding of the needs of all learners

All staff will have training on the government's anti-radicalisation strategy, Prevent, to enable them to identify learners at risk of being drawn into terrorism and to challenge extremist ideas.

Staff will also receive regular safeguarding and child protection updates, including on online safety, (for example, through emails, e- bulletins and staff meetings) as required, but at least annually.

Volunteers will receive appropriate training, if applicable.

16.2 The DSL and deputies:

The DSL and deputies will undertake child protection and safeguarding training at least every 2 years.

In addition, they will update their knowledge and skills at regular intervals and at least annually (for example, through e-bulletins, meeting other DSLs, or taking time to read and digest safeguarding developments).

They, or any other designated Prevent lead, will also undertake Prevent awareness training, including on extremist and terrorist ideologies.

16.3 Governance and Trustees

All trustees receive training about safeguarding and child protection (including online safety). This is to make sure that they:

- Have the knowledge and information needed to perform their functions and understand their responsibilities, such as providing strategic challenge
- Can be assured that safeguarding policies and procedures are effective and support the college to deliver a robust whole-college approach to safeguarding

As the Director of Education may be required to act as the 'case manager' in the event that an allegation of abuse is made against the Principal; they receive training in managing allegations for this purpose.

The Trustees are accountable for ensuring that the Society has clear and effective policies and procedures in place and that they comply with legislation and good practice guidelines. They also have a duty to monitor the society's compliance with these guidelines. (However neither the Trustees as a Board nor individual Trustees have a role in dealing with individual cases or have a right to know details of cases except when exercising their disciplinary functions in respect of allegations against the member of staff).

The Trustees should in particular ensure that the Society:

1. Has a Safeguarding Protection Policy and procedures in place that is in accordance with local authority guidance and locally agreed inter-agency procedures and that the policy is accessible to parents, carers or appropriate professionals.

2. Use of safeguarding and safer recruitment practices throughout the organisation.

3. Operates procedures for dealing with allegations of abuse against staff and volunteers, and those other personnel who work with service users with the permission of the society including clear management of allegation procedures and practices within the organisation.

4. Has a senior member of staff in each service area designated to take lead responsibility for dealing with safeguarding issues providing advice and support to other staff, liaising with the responsible local authority and working with other agencies

5. The senior leadership team and all other staff who work within the society undertake appropriate training to equip them to carry out their responsibilities in safeguarding people effectively. They must remain up to date by training at a minimum of two yearly intervals. Agency staff and volunteers who work with service users must also be made fully aware of the expectations and arrangements for safeguarding adults and their individual responsibilities.

6. The Trustees must remedy any deficiencies or weaknesses in safeguarding arrangements that are brought to their attention. They must address any such issue without delay.

16.4 Recruitment – interview panels:

At least one person conducting any interview for a post at the college will have undertaken safer recruitment training. This will cover, as a minimum, the contents of the Department for Education's statutory guidance, Keeping Children Safe in Education, and will be in line with local safeguarding procedures.

See appendix 2 of this policy for more information about our safer recruitment procedures

17. MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

This policy will be reviewed annually by the Education Leadership Team. At every review, it will be approved by the full governance board.

18. LINKS WITH OTHER POLICIES

This policy links to the following policies and procedures:

- Positive and Proactive Support Policy
- Staff code of conduct
- Complaints and Appeals
- Health and safety
- Attendance
- E-Safety (includes acceptable usage)
- Equality
- Relationship and Sex Education (RSE)

- First aid
- Curriculum
- Whistle blowing
- Anti-bullying
- Data Protection (GDPR)
- NEAS employee privacy notice
- Designated Teacher Policy
- Unexplained Injuries Policy
- Recruitment Policy
- Medication Policy
- Continual and Professional Development Policy
- Photographs and Digital Imaging Policy
- Holidays, Trips and Activities Policy
- Transport Policy
- Annual Safeguarding Report

These appendices are based on the Department for Education's statutory guidance, Keeping Children Safe in Education.

APPENDIX 1: TYPES OF ABUSE

Abuse, including neglect, and safeguarding issues are rarely standalone events that can be covered by one definition or label. In most cases, multiple issues will overlap.

Physical abuse may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to an individual. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a individual.

Emotional abuse is the persistent emotional maltreatment of n individual such as to cause severe and adverse effects on the individual's emotional development. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, although it may occur alone.

Emotional abuse may involve:

- Conveying to a learner that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person
- Not giving the learner opportunities 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 on learners. These may include interactions that are beyond a learner's developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the learner participating in normal social interaction
- Seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another
- Serious bullying (including cyberbullying), causing learners frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children

Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the individual 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
- 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 (including via the internet)

Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other learners.

Neglect is 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 and acts of omission can include ignoring medical, emotional or physical care needs, failing to provide access to appropriate health, social care or educational services, and the withholding of the necessities of life such as medication, adequate nutrition and heating. Neglect also includes a failure to intervene in situations that are dangerous to the person concerned or to others, particularly when the person lacks the mental capacity to assess risk for themselves.

Neglect and poor professional practice may take the form of isolated incidents or pervasive ill treatment and gross misconduct. Neglect of this type may happen within an adult's own home or in an institution. Repeated instances of poor care may be an indication of more serious problems. Neglect can be intentional or unintentional.

Possible indicators of neglect are:

- Inadequate heating and/or lighting in their own home or in an institution.
- Physical condition or appearance is poor (e.g. ulcers, pressure sores, soiled or wet clothing).
- Malnourished, has sudden or continuous weight loss and/or is dehydrated.
- Can not access appropriate medication or medical care.
- Is not afforded appropriate privacy or dignity.
- The learner and/or a carer has inconsistent or reluctant contact with health and social services.
- Callers/visitors are refused access to the learner
- The learner is exposed to unacceptable risk.

Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse and once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to:

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

It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

Self-neglect entails neglecting to care for one's personal hygiene, health or surroundings and includes behaviour such as hoarding. It is also defined as the inability, intentional or unintentional, to maintain a socially and culturally accepted standard of self-care with the potential for serious consequences to the health and wellbeing of the individual and sometimes to their community.

Self-neglect may not prompt a section 42 enquiry for adults, and an assessment will be made on a case by case basis. A decision on whether a response is required under safeguarding will depend on the adult's ability to protect themselves by controlling their own behaviour. However, there may come a point where they are no longer able to do this without external support.

Indicators of self-neglect may include:

- living in very unclean, sometimes verminous, circumstances;
- poor self-care, leading to a decline in personal hygiene;
- poor nutrition;
- poorly healing sores;
- poorly maintained clothing;
- isolation;
- failure to take medication;
- hoarding;
- neglecting household maintenance; or
- portraying eccentric behaviour/lifestyles

Poor environments and personal hygiene may be a matter of personal or lifestyle choice or other issues, such as insufficient income.

Organisational abuse is the mistreatment, abuse or neglect of an adult by a regime or individuals in a setting or service where the adult lives or that they use. Such abuse violates the person's dignity and represents a lack of respect for their human rights.

Organisational abuse includes neglect and poor care practice within an institution or specific care setting, such as a hospital or care home, or where care is provided within an adult's own home. This may range from one-off incidents to ongoing ill-treatment. It can occur through neglect or poor professional practice as a result of the structure, policies, processes and practices within an organisation.

Organisational abuse occurs when the routines, systems and regimes of an institution result in poor or inadequate standards of care and poor practice, which affect the whole setting and deny, restrict or curtail the dignity, privacy, choice, independence or fulfilment of adults with care and support needs.

Organisational abuse can occur in any setting providing health or social care. A number of inquiries into care in residential settings have highlighted that organisational abuse is most likely to occur when staff:

- receive little support from management;
- are inadequately trained
- are poorly supervised and poorly supported in their work; and
- receive inadequate guidance.

Or where there is:

- unnecessary or inappropriate rules and regulations;
- lack of stimulation or the development of individual interests;
- inappropriate staff behaviour, such as the development of factions, misuse of drugs oralcohol, failure to respond to leadership; or
- restriction of external contacts or opportunities to socialise.

Discriminatory abuse includes discrimination on the grounds of race, faith or religion, age, disability, gender, sexual orientation and political views, along with racist, sexist, homophobic or ageist comments or jokes, or comments and jokes based on a person's disability or any other form of harassment,slur or similar treatment.

Hate crime can be viewed as a form of discriminatory abuse, although it will often involve othertypes of abuse too. It also includes not responding to dietary needs and not providing appropriate spiritual support. Excluding a person from activities on the basis they are 'not liked'is also discriminatory abuse.

Possible indicators of discriminatory abuse

Indicators for discriminatory abuse may not always be obvious and may also be linked to acts of physical abuse and assault, sexual abuse and assault, financial abuse, neglect, psychological abuse and harassment, so the indicators listed above may also apply to discriminatory abuse.

An adult who is suffering discriminatory abuse may also:

- Reject their own cultural background and/or racial origin or other personal beliefs,sexual practices or lifestyle choices.
- Make complaints about the service not meeting their needs.

APPENDIX 2: SAFER RECRUITMENT AND DBS CHECKS – POLICY AND PROCEDURES

Recruitment and Selection Process:

The recruitment steps outlined below are based on part three of Keeping Children Safe in Education Part 3.

To make sure we recruit suitable people, we will ensure that those involved in the recruitment and employment of staff to work with children have received appropriate safer recruitment training.

We have put the following steps in place during our recruitment and selection process to ensure we are committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children

Advertising:

When advertising roles, we will make clear:

- Our college's commitment to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children
- That safeguarding checks will be undertaken
- The safeguarding requirements and responsibilities of the role, such as the extent to which the role will involve contact with children
- Whether or not the role is exempt from the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 and the amendments to the Exceptions Order 1975, 2013 and 2020. If the role is exempt, certain spent convictions and cautions are 'protected', so they do not need to be disclosed, and if they are disclosed, we cannot take them into account

Application forms:

Our application forms will:

- Include a statement saying that it is an offence to apply for the role if an applicant is barred from engaging in regulated activity relevant to children (where the role involves this type of regulated activity)
- Include a copy of, or link to, our child protection and safeguarding policy and our policy on the employment of ex-

offenders

Shortlisting:

Our shortlisting process will involve at least 2 people and will:

- Consider any inconsistencies and look for gaps in employment and reasons given for them
- Explore all potential concerns

Once we have shortlisted candidates, we will ask shortlisted candidates to:

- Complete a self-declaration of their criminal record or any information that would make them unsuitable to work with children, so that they have the opportunity to share relevant information and discuss it at interview stage. The information we will ask for includes:
  - If they have a criminal history
  - Whether they are included on the barred list
  - Whether they are prohibited from teaching
- Information about any criminal offences committed in any country in line with the law as applicable in England and Wales
- Any relevant overseas information

Sign a declaration confirming the information they have provided is true

We will also consider carrying out an online search on shortlisted candidates to help identify any incidents or issues that are publicly available online. Shortlisted candidates will be informed that we may carry out these checks as part of our due diligence process.

Seeking references and checking employment history:

We will obtain references before interview. Any concerns raised will be explored further with referees and taken up with the candidate at interview.

When seeking references, we will:

- Not accept open references
- Liaise directly with referees and verify any information contained within references with the referees
- Ensure any references are from the candidate's current employer and completed by a senior person. Where the referee is college based, we will ask for the reference to be confirmed by the headteacher/principal as accurate in respect to disciplinary investigations
- Obtain verification of the candidate's most recent relevant period of employment if they are not currently employed
- Secure a reference from the relevant employer from the last time the candidate worked with children if they are not currently working with children
- Compare the information on the application form with that in the reference and take up any inconsistencies with the candidate
- Resolve any concerns before any appointment is confirmed

Interview and selection:

When interviewing candidates, we will:

- Probe any gaps in employment, or where the candidate has changed employment or location frequently, and ask

candidates to explain this
- Explore any potential areas of concern to determine the candidate's suitability to work with children and vulnerable adults
- Record all information considered and decisions made

Pre-appointment vetting checks:

We will record all information on the checks carried out in the college's single central record (SCR). Copies of these checks, where appropriate, will be held in individuals' personnel files. We follow requirements and best practice in retaining copies of these checks, as set out below.

New staff:

All offers of appointment will be conditional until satisfactory completion of the necessary pre-employment checks. When appointing new staff, we will:

- Verify their identity
- Obtain (via the applicant) an enhanced DBS certificate, including barred list information for those who will be engaging in regulated activity (see definition below). We will obtain the certificate before, or as soon as practicable after, appointment, including when using the DBS update service. We will not keep a copy of the certificate for longer than 6 months, but when the copy is destroyed, we may still keep a record of the fact that vetting took place, the result of the check and recruitment decision taken
- Obtain a separate barred list check if they will start work in regulated activity before the DBS certificate is available
- Verify their mental and physical fitness to carry out their work responsibilities
- Verify their right to work in the UK. We will keep a copy of this verification for the duration of the member of staff's employment and for 2 years afterwards
- Verify their professional qualifications, as appropriate
- Ensure they are not subject to a prohibition order if they are employed to be a teacher
- Carry out further additional checks, as appropriate, on candidates who have lived or worked outside of the UK. Where available, these will include:
  - For all staff, including teaching positions: criminal records checks for overseas applicants
  - For teaching positions: obtaining a letter of professional standing from the professional regulating authority in the country where the applicant has worked
- Check that candidates taking up a management position* are not subject to a prohibition from management (section 128) direction made by the secretary of state
- Management positions are most likely to include, but are not limited to, principals and vice principals.
- We will ensure that appropriate checks are carried out to ensure that individuals are not disqualified under the 2018 Childcare Disqualification Regulations and Childcare Act 2006. Where we take a decision that an individual falls outside of the scope of these regulations and we do not carry out such checks, we will retain a record of our assessment on the individual's personnel file. This will include our evaluation of any risks and control measures put in place, and any advice sought.

Regulated activity means a person who will be:

- Responsible, on a regular basis in a college or college, for teaching, training, instructing, caring for or supervising children; or
- Carrying out paid, or unsupervised unpaid, work regularly in college where that work provides an opportunity for contact with children; or
- Engaging in intimate or personal care or overnight activity, even if this happens only once and regardless of whether they are supervised or not

Existing staff:

In certain circumstances we will carry out all the relevant checks on existing staff as if the individual was a new member of staff. These circumstances are when:

- There are concerns about an existing member of staff's suitability to work with children; or
- An individual moves from a post that is not regulated activity to one that is; or
- There has been a break in service of 12 weeks or more

We will refer to the DBS anyone who has harmed, or poses a risk of harm, to a child or vulnerable adult where:

- We believe the individual has engaged in relevant conduct; or
- We believe the individual has received a caution or conviction for a relevant (automatic barring either with or without the right to make representations) offence, under the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 (Prescribed Criteria and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 2009; or
- We believe the 'harm test' is satisfied in respect of the individual (i.e., they may harm a child or vulnerable adult or put them at risk of harm); and
- The individual has been removed from working in regulated activity (paid or unpaid) or would have been removed if they had not left

Agency and third-party staff:

- We will obtain written notification from any agency or third-party organisation that it has carried out the necessary safer recruitment checks that we would otherwise perform. We will also check that the person presenting themselves for work is the same person on whom the checks have been made.

Contractors:

We will ensure that any contractor, or any employee of the contractor, who is to work at the college has had the appropriate level of DBS check (this includes contractors who are provided through a PFI or similar contract). This will be:

- An enhanced DBS check with barred list information for contractors engaging in regulated activity
- An enhanced DBS check, not including barred list information, for all other contractors who are not in regulated activity but whose work provides them with an opportunity for regular contact with children

We will obtain the DBS check for self-employed contractors.

We will not keep copies of such checks for longer than 6 months.

Contractors who have not had any checks will not be allowed to work unsupervised or engage in regulated activity under any circumstances.

We will check the identity of all contractors and their staff on arrival at the college.

For self-employed contractors such as music teachers or sports coaches, we will ensure that appropriate checks are carried out to ensure that individuals are not disqualified under the 2018 Childcare Disqualification Regulations and Childcare Act 2006. Where we decide that an individual falls outside of the scope of these regulations and we do not carry out such checks, we will retain a record of our assessment. This will include our evaluation of any risks and control measures put in place, and any advice sought.

Volunteers:

We will:

- Never leave an unchecked volunteer unsupervised or allow them to work in regulated activity
- Obtain an enhanced DBS check with barred list information for all volunteers who are new to working in regulated activity
- Carry out a risk assessment when deciding whether to seek an enhanced DBS check without barred list information for any volunteers not engaging in regulated activity. We will retain a record of this risk assessment
- Ensure that appropriate checks are carried out to ensure that individuals are not disqualified under the 2018 Childcare Disqualification Regulations and Childcare Act 2006. Where we decide that an individual falls outside of the scope of these regulations and we do not carry out such checks, we will retain a record of our assessment. This will include our evaluation of any risks and control measures put in place, and any advice sought

Governance:

- All governance will have an enhanced DBS check without barred list information.
- They will have an enhanced DBS check with barred list information if working in regulated activity.
- The chair of the board will have their DBS check countersigned by the secretary of state.

All trustees will also have the following checks:

- Identity
- Right to work in the UK
- Other checks deemed necessary if they have lived or worked outside the UK

Staff working in alternative provision settings:

Where we place a learner with an alternative provision provider, we obtain written confirmation from the provider that they have carried out the appropriate safeguarding checks on individuals working there that we would otherwise perform.

Adults who supervise learners on work experience:

When organising work experience, we will ensure that policies and procedures are in place to protect learners from harm.

We will also consider whether it is necessary for barred list checks to be carried out on the individuals who supervise a learner under 16 on work experience. This will depend on the specific circumstances of the work experience, including the nature of the supervision, the frequency of the activity being supervised, and whether the work is regulated activity.

APPENDIX 3 – ALLEGATIONS OF ABUSE MADE AGAINST STAFF

This section is based on 'Section 1: Allegations that may meet the harms threshold' in part 4 of Keeping Children Safe in Education.

This section applies to all cases in which it is alleged that a current member of staff, including a supply teacher, volunteer or contractor has:

- Behaved in a way that has harmed a learner, or may have harmed a learner, or
- Possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a learner, or

- Behaved towards learners in a way that indicates he or she would pose a risk of harm
- Behaved or may have behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with learners. This includes behaviour taken place both inside and outside of college

If we're in any doubt as to whether a concern meets the harm threshold, we will consult out local authority designated officer (LADO) or the Safeguarding Lead Officer for any learner over the age of 18.

We will deal with any allegation of abuse quickly, in a fair and consistent way that provides effective child protection and safeguarding while also supporting the individual who is the subject of the allegation.

A 'case manager' will lead any investigation.

This will be the Principal or the Director of Education where the Principal is subject of the allegation, the case manager will be the Director of Education.

Our procedures for dealing with allegations will be applied with common sense and judgement.

If we receive an allegation of an incident happening while an individual or organisation was using the college premises to run activities for children, we will follow our safeguarding policies and procedures and inform our LADO or the Safeguarding Lead Officer for any learner over the age of 18.

Suspension of the accused until the case is resolved:

Suspension of the accused will not be the default position and will only be considered in cases where there is reason to suspect that a learner is at risk of harm, or the case is so serious that it might be grounds for dismissal. In such cases, we will only suspend an individual if we have considered all other options available and there is no reasonable alternative.

Based on an assessment of risk, we will consider alternatives such as:

- Redeployment within the college so that the individual does not have direct contact with the learner concerned
- Providing an assistant to be present when the individual has contact with learners
- Redeploying the individual to alternative work in the college so that they do not have unsupervised access to learners
- Moving the learner to classes where they will not come into contact with the individual, making it clear that this is not a punishment and parents have been consulted
- Temporarily redeploying the individual to another role in a different location, for example other work for the Society.

If in doubt, the case manager will seek views from the college's personnel advisor and the designated officer at the local authority, as well as the police and children's social care where they have been involved

Definitions for outcomes of allegation investigations:

- Substantiated: there is sufficient evidence to prove the allegation
- Malicious: there is sufficient evidence to disprove the allegation and there has been a deliberate act to deceive or cause harm to the subject of the allegation
- False: there is sufficient evidence to disprove the allegation
- Unsubstantiated: there is insufficient evidence to either prove or disprove the allegation (this does not imply guilt or innocence)
- Unfounded: to reflect cases where there is no evidence or proper basis which supports the allegation being made

Procedure for dealing with allegations:

In the event of an allegation that meets the criteria above, the Principal (or Director of Education/Chief Executive Officer

where the Principal is the subject of the allegation) – the 'case manager' – will take the following steps:

Conduct basic enquiries in line with local procedures to establish the facts to help determine whether there is any foundation to the allegation before carrying on with the steps below:

- Immediately discuss the allegation with the designated officer at the local authority. This is to consider the nature, content and context of the allegation and agree a course of action, including whether further enquiries are necessary to enable a decision on how to proceed, and whether it is necessary to involve the police and/or children's social care services. (The case manager may, on occasion, consider it necessary to involve the police before consulting the designated officer – for example, if the accused individual is deemed to be an immediate risk to children or there is evidence of a possible criminal offence. In such cases, the case manager will notify the designated officer as soon as practicably possible after contacting the police)
- Inform the accused individual of the concerns or allegations and likely course of action as soon as possible after speaking to the designated officer (and the police or children's social care services, where necessary). Where the police and/or children's social care services are involved, the case manager will only share such information with the individual as has been agreed with those agencies
- Where appropriate (in the circumstances described above), carefully consider whether suspension of the individual from contact with children at the college is justified or whether alternative arrangements such as those outlined above can be put in place. Advice will be sought from the designated officer, police and/or children's social care services, as appropriate
- Where the case manager is concerned about the welfare of other children in the community or the individual's family, they will discuss these concerns with the DSL and make a risk assessment of the situation. If necessary, the DSL may make a referral to children's social care
- If immediate suspension is considered necessary, agree and record the rationale for this with the designated officer. The record will include information about the alternatives to suspension that have been considered, and why they were rejected. Written confirmation of the suspension will be provided to the individual facing the allegation or concern within 1 working day, and the individual will be given a named contact at the college and their contact details
- If it is decided that no further action is to be taken in regard to the subject of the allegation or concern, record this decision and the justification for it and agree with the designated officer what information should be put in writing to the individual and by whom, as well as what action should follow both in respect of the individual and those who made the initial allegation
- If it is decided that further action is needed, take steps as agreed with the designated officer to initiate the appropriate action in college and/or liaise with the police and/or children's social care services as appropriate
- Provide effective support for the individual facing the allegation or concern, including appointing a named representative to keep them informed of the progress of the case and considering what other support is appropriate. Employees can also contact their trade union representation or society HR department.
- Inform the parents or carers of the child/children involved about the allegation as soon as possible if they do not already know (following agreement with children's social care services and/or the police, if applicable). The case manager will also inform the parents or carers of the requirement to maintain confidentiality about any allegations made against teachers (where this applies) while investigations are ongoing. Any parent or carer who wishes to have the confidentiality restrictions removed in respect of a teacher will be advised to seek legal advice
- Keep the parents or carers of the child/children involved informed of the progress of the case and the outcome, where there is not a criminal prosecution, including the outcome of any disciplinary process (in confidence)
- Make a referral to the DBS where it is thought that the individual facing the allegation or concern has engaged in conduct that harmed or is likely to harm a child, or if the individual otherwise poses a risk of harm to a child

If the college is made aware that the secretary of state has made an interim prohibition order in respect of an individual, we will immediately suspend that individual from teaching, pending the findings of the investigation by the Teaching Regulation Agency.

Where the police are involved, wherever possible the college will ask the police at the start of the investigation to obtain consent from the individuals involved to share their statements and evidence for use in the college's disciplinary process,

should this be required at a later point.

Procedure for dealing with allegations for learners over 18 years old

Safeguarding Adults Strategy Discussion Meeting:

When a decision is made that abuse cannot be ruled out, a Strategy Discussion Meeting must be convened. The Strategy Discussion Meeting must be convened within 5 working days of concern being raised. It is the responsibility of the Safeguarding Manager/Lead Officer to convene a Multi-Agency Strategy Discussion Meeting as developing the strategy is a multi-agency process involving all agencies appropriate to the particular matter.

The aims of the strategy discussion meeting are:

- To assess risk and consider any immediate safeguarding needs in relation to the alleged victim and for any other adult who may be at risk.
- To discuss and share all relevant information in relation to the situation or allegation, in accordance with the principles guiding the sharing of information and with respect to boundaries of confidentiality
- To agree an Action Plan based on information obtained through the Strategy Discussion.

Each agency must be proactive in offering resources within their remit to meet the above aims.

Outcome(s) of the Safeguarding Adults Strategy Discussion Meeting

Based on the information provided at the Strategy Discussion Meeting and the actions identified within the Action Plan, the Safeguarding Manager/Lead Officer must make a decision, with the agreement of all those in attendance at the meeting, regarding what happens next. There are three options to consider:

1. No further action or;
2. Decision to undertake a Safeguarding Assessment/Investigation or;
3. Other action to be taken.

No Further Action

If all information from the Strategy Discussion Meeting is considered and it is concluded that:

- The adult is not at risk of abuse
- There is no longer at risk of abuse (for example, an alleged perpetrator has beendismissed from their job and referred to the DBS List)
- That abuse did not occur

Then the Safeguarding Manager may decide to take no further action at this point.

If, given all the information from the Strategy Discussion Meeting, abuse cannot be ruled out or concerns remain about the safety and well-being of the adult, then the Safeguarding Manager/Lead Officer must take the case to the next stage in the Safeguarding Adults process. The next stage in the process requires the Safeguarding Manager/Lead Officer to co-ordinate the ongoing collation of information for further investigation or assessment in order to take action(s) to stop or reduce the risk of abuse, take any appropriate action(s) to prevent abuse from occurring or to reduce the risk of abuse occurring.

Investigation

An investigation will commence if the initial alert involved a specific allegation or concern that abuse had or is taking place. Following the Strategy Discussing Meeting, where abuse cannot be ruled out an investigation should be carried out to determine whether or not abuse has occurred. Evidence will need to be gathered in order to take any appropriate action(s) to stop the abuse or reduce the risk of abuse.

Assessment

If the initial concern did not involve a specific incident of abuse, but the concerns were around the safety and well being of an adult, a further assessment of the situation in relation to therisk of abuse will commence. The adult may be at risk of abuse from, for example, his/her behaviour or condition or living arrangements. This needs to be properly assessed in order to take any appropriate action(s) to prevent abuse from occurring or to prevent the risk of abuse occurring.

Adults Assessment/Investigation Meeting

It is the responsibility of the Safeguarding Lead to co-ordinate and manage the investigative or assessment process. The maximum timescale for completion of the assessment/investigative process is 8 weeks from the notification, although it is recognised that some cases, due to their complexity or involvement with other processes or procedures (particularly where Police investigation is involved) may take longer. Any delays to the process and the reason(s) for the delay must be recorded and shared with everyone involved in the process, including the Safeguarding Adults Team.

The Safeguarding Lead will be responsible for convening assessment/investigation meetings in order to co-ordinate the ongoing collation of information about the abuse that has occurred or might occur. Following the conclusion of the Assessment or Investigation there should be an agreement at the final meeting regarding the feedback to be given, and by whom, to the reporting staff member and to others concerned.

Safeguarding Plan

A Safeguarding Plan must be produced when a decision is taken to conclude the assessment / investigative process and it is identified that the person (or others) remain at risk, or there is the possibility of on-going risk. The Safeguarding Plan is produced at the final Assessment / Investigation Meeting and identifies safeguarding measures to be put in place because the adult remains at risk or there is the possibility of on-going risk.

Conclusion of the Assessment or Investigation

The Safeguarding Lead, in agreement with the agencies and individuals involved in the assessment or investigative process, makes a decision as to when there is no longer a need to convene further Assessment/Investigation Meetings, thus signaling the end of the assessment or investigative process. In most instances, the assessment or investigation will conclude when all identified actions have been taken and there are no further issues to consider. The Safeguarding Manager/Lead Officer will indicate for those cases where it is applicable, the outcome of the investigative process. This should be a multi-agency decision based on all the information and evidence obtained during the investigative process. Was the alleged abuse:

- Substantiated
- Not substantiated
- Not determined/Inconclusive

Additional considerations for supply teachers and all contracted staff:

If there are concerns or an allegation is made against someone not directly employed by the college, suchas supply teacher or contracted staff member provided by an agency, we will take the actions below in addition to our standard procedures.

- We will not decide to stop using an individual due to safeguarding concerns without finding outthe facts and liaising with our local authority designated officer to determine a suitable outcome
- The governing board will discuss with the agency whether it is appropriate to suspend the individual, or redeploy them to another part of the college, while the college carries out the investigation
- We will involve the agency fully, but the college will take the lead in collecting the necessaryinformation and providing it to the local authority designated officer as required
- We will address issues such as information sharing, to ensure any previous concerns or allegations known to the agency are taken into account (we will do this, for example, as part of the allegationsmanagement meeting or by liaising directly with the agency where necessary)

When using an agency, we will inform them of our process for managing allegations, and keep themupdated about our policies as necessary, and will invite the agency's HR manager or equivalent to meetings as appropriate.

Timescales:

We will deal with all allegations as quickly and effectively as possible and will endeavor to comply with the following timescales, where reasonably practicable:

- Any cases where it is clear immediately that the allegation is unsubstantiated or malicious will be resolved within 1 week
- If the nature of an allegation does not require formal disciplinary action, we will institute appropriate action within 3 working days
- If a disciplinary hearing is required and can be held without further investigation, we will hold this within 15 working days

However, these are objectives only and where they are not met, we will endeavour to take the right action as soon as possible thereafter

Specific actions:

Action following a criminal investigation or prosecution:

The case manager will discuss with the local authority's designated officer whether any further action, including disciplinary action, is appropriate and, if so, how to proceed, taking into account information provided by the police and/or social care services.

Conclusion of a case where the allegation is substantiated:

If the allegation is substantiated and the individual is dismissed or the college ceases to use their services, or the individual resigns or otherwise ceases to provide their services, the case manager and the college's personnel adviser will discuss with the designated officer whether to make a referral to the DBS for consideration of whether inclusion on the barred lists is required.

If the individual concerned is a member of teaching staff, the college will consider whether to refer the matter to the Teaching Regulation Agency to consider prohibiting the individual from teaching.

Individuals returning to work after suspension:

If it is decided on the conclusion of a case that an individual who has been suspended can return to work, the case manager will consider how best to facilitate this.

The case manager will also consider how best to manage the individual's contact with the learner who made the allegation, if they are still attending the college.

Unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious reports:

If a report is determined to be unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious the DSL will consider the appropriate next steps. If they consider that the child and/or person who made the allegation is in need of help, or the allegation may have been a cry for help, a referral to children's social care may be appropriate.

Shown to be deliberately invented, or malicious, the college will consider whether any disciplinary action is appropriate against the individual(s) who made it.

Unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious allegations:

If an allegation is:

- Determined to be unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious, the LADO or and case manager will consider the appropriate next steps. If they consider that the child and/or person who made the allegation is in need of help, or the allegation may have been a cry for help, a referral to children's social care may be appropriate
- Shown to be deliberately invented, or malicious, the college will consider whether any disciplinary action is appropriate against the individual(s) who made it

Confidentiality and information sharing:

The college will make every effort to maintain confidentiality and guard against unwanted publicity while an allegation is being investigated or considered.

The case manager will take advice from the local authority's designated officer, police and social care services, as appropriate, to agree:

- Who needs to know about the allegation and what information can be shared
- How to manage speculation, leaks and gossip, including how to make parents or carers of a child/children involved aware of their obligations with respect to confidentiality
- What, if any, information can be reasonably given to the wider community to reduce speculation
- How to manage press interest if, and when, it arises

Record-keeping:

The case manager will maintain clear records about any case where the allegation or concern meets the criteria above and store them on the individual's confidential personnel file for the duration of the case.

The records of any allegations that, following an investigation is found to be malicious or false will be deleted from the individuals personnel file (unless the individual consents for the records to be retained on the file).
For all other allegations (which are not found to be malicious or false), the following information will be kept on the file for individual concerned:

- A clear and comprehensive summary of the allegation
- Details of how the allegation was followed up and resolved
- Notes of any action taken, and decisions reached and the outcome
- A declaration on whether the information will be referred to in any future reference

In these cases, college will provide a copy to the individual, in agreement with social care or the police as appropriate

We will retain all records at least until the accused individual has reached normal pension age, or for 10 years from the date of the allegation if that is longer.

References:

When providing employer references, we will not refer to any allegation that has been proven to be false, unfounded, unsubstantiated or malicious, or any repeated allegations which have been found to be false unfounded, unsubstantiated or malicious.

Include substantiated allegations, provided that the information is factual and does not include opinions.

Learning lessons:

After any cases where the allegations are substantiated, the case manager will review the circumstances of the case with the local authority's designated officer to determine whether there are any improvements that we can make to the college's procedures or practice to help prevent similar events in the future.

This will include consideration of (as applicable):

- Issues arising from the decision to suspend the member of staff
- The duration of the suspension
- Whether or not the suspension was justified
- The use of suspension when the individual is subsequently reinstated. We will consider how future investigations of a similar nature could be carried out without suspending the individual.

For all other cases, the case manager will consider the facts and determine whether any improvements can be made.

Non-recent allegations:

Abuse can be reported, no matter how long ago it happened

We will report any non-recent allegations made by a child to the LADO or the Safeguarding Lead in line with our local authorities' procedures for dealing with non-recent allegations

Where an adult makes an allegation to the college that they were abused, we will advise the individual to report the allegation to the police.

Section 2: concerns that do not meet the harm threshold:

The section is based on 'Section 2: Concerns that do not meet the harm threshold' in part 4 of Keeping Children Safe in Education. This section applies to all concerns (including allegations) about members of staff, including supply teachers, volunteers and contractors, which do not meet the harm threshold set out in section 1 above.

Concerns may arise through, for example:

- Suspicion
- Complaint
- Safeguarding concern or allegation from another member of staff
- Disclosure made by a child, parent or other adult within or outside the college
- Pre-employment vetting checks

We recognise the importance of responding to and dealing with any concerns in a timely manner to safeguard the welfare of learners

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- Complaint
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- Disclosure made by a child, parent or other adult within or outside the college
- Pre-employment vetting checks

We recognise the importance of responding to and dealing with any concerns in a timely manner to safeguard the welfare of learners

Definition of low-level concerns:

The term 'low-level' concern is any concern – no matter how small – that an adult working in or on behalf of the college may have acted in a way that:

- Is inconsistent with the staff code of conduct, including inappropriate conduct outside of work, and
- Does not meet the allegations threshold or is otherwise not considered serious enough to consider a referral to the designated officer at the local authority

Examples of such behaviour could include, but are not limited to:

- Being overly friendly with learners
- Having favourites
- Taking photographs of learners on their mobile phone
- Humiliating learners

Sharing low-level concerns:

We recognise the importance of creating a culture of openness, trust and transparency to encourage all staff to share low-level concerns so that they can be addressed appropriately.

We will create this culture by:

- Ensuring staff are clear about what appropriate behaviour is, and are confident in distinguishing expected and appropriate behaviour from concerning, problematic or inappropriate behaviour, in themselves and others
- Empowering staff to share any low-level concerns as per section 7.7 of this policy

- Empowering staff to self-refer
- Addressing unprofessional behaviour and supporting the individual to correct it at an early stage
- Providing a responsive, sensitive and proportionate handling of such concerns when they are raised
- Helping to identify any weakness in the college's safeguarding system

Responding to low-level concerns:

If the concern is raised via a third party, the principal will collect evidence where necessary by speaking:

- Directly to the person who raised the concern, unless it has been raised anonymously
- To the individual involved and any witnesses

The Principal will use the information collected to categorise the type of behaviour and determine any further action, in line with the staff code of conduct. The Principal will be the ultimate decision-maker in respect of low-level concerns, though they may wish to collaborate with other DSLs in the college

Record keeping:

All low-level concerns will be recorded in writing. In addition to details of the concern raised, records will include the context in which the concern arose, any action taken and the rationale for decisions and action taken. Records will be:

- Kept confidential, held securely and comply with the DPA 2018 and UK GDPR
- Reviewed so that potential patterns of concerning, problematic or inappropriate behaviour can be identified. Where a pattern of such behaviour is identified, we will decide on a course of action, either through our disciplinary procedures or, where a pattern of behaviour moves from a concern to meeting the harms threshold as described in section 1 of this appendix, we will refer it to the designated officer at the local authority
- Retained at least until the individual leaves employment at the college

Where a low-level concern relates to a supply teacher or contractor, we will notify the individual's employer, so any potential patterns of inappropriate behaviour can be identified.

References:

We will not include low-level concerns in references unless:

- The concern (or group of concerns) has met the threshold for referral to the designated officer at the local authority and is found to be substantiated; and/or
- The concern (or group of concerns) relates to issues which would ordinarily be included in a reference, such as misconduct or poor performance.

Thornbeck College will adhere to the advice in annex B of Keeping Children Safe in Education and locally agreed procedures put in place by the three safeguarding partners. We will adopt the factsheets from the Safeguarding Training Centre to increase understanding relating to safeguarding issues and how to deal with them.

Assessing adult-involved nude and semi-nude sharing incidents

This section is based on annex A of the UK Council of Internet Safety's advice for education settings.

All adult-involved nude and semi-nude image sharing incidents are child sexual abuse offences and must immediately be referred to police/social care. However, as adult-involved incidents can present as child-on-child nude/semi-nude sharing, it may be difficult to initially assess adult involvement.

There are two types of common adult-involved incidents: sexually motivated incidents and financially motivated incidents.

Sexually motivated incidents

In this type of incident, an adult offender obtains nude and semi-nudes directly from a child or young person using online platforms.

To make initial contact, the offender may present as themselves or use a false identity on the platform, sometimes posing as a child or young person to encourage a response and build trust. The offender often grooms the child or young person on social media, in chatrooms or on gaming platforms, and may then move the conversation to a private messaging app or an end-to-end encrypted (E2EE) environment where a request for a nude or semi-nude is made. To encourage the child or young person to create and share nude or semi-nude, the offender may share pornography or child sexual abuse material (images of other young people), including AI-generated material.

Once a child or young person shares a nude or semi-nude, an offender may blackmail the child or young person into sending more images by threatening to release them online and/or send them to friends and family.

Potential signs of adult-involved grooming and coercion can include the child or young person being:

- Contacted by an online account that they do not know but appears to be another child or young person
- Quickly engaged in sexually explicit communications, which may include the offender sharing unsolicited images
- Moved from a public to a private/E2EE platform
- Coerced/pressured into doing sexual things, including creating nudes and semi-nudes
- Offered something of value such as money or gaming credits
- Threatened or blackmailed into carrying out further sexual activity. This may follow the child or young person initially sharing the image or the offender sharing a digitally manipulated image of the child or young person to extort 'real' images

Financially motivated incidents

Financially motivated sexual extortion (often known as 'sextortion') is an adult-involved incident in which an adult offender (or offenders) threatens to release nudes or semi-nudes of a child or young person unless they pay money or do something else to benefit them.

Unlike other adult-involved incidents, financially motivated sexual extortion is usually carried out by offenders working in sophisticated organised crime groups (OCGs) overseas and are only motivated by profit. Adults are usually targeted by these groups too.

Offenders will often use a false identity, sometimes posing as a child or young person, or hack another young person's account to make initial contact. To financially blackmail the child or young person, they may:

- Groom or coerce the child or young person into sending nudes or semi-nudes and financially blackmail them

- Use images that have been stolen from the child or young person taken through hacking their account
- Use digitally manipulated images, including AI-generated images, of the child or young person

The offender may demand payment or the use of the victim's bank account for the purposes of money laundering.

Potential signs of adult-involved financially motivated sexual extortion can include the child or young person being:

- Contacted by an online account that they do not know but appears to be another child or young person. They may be contacted by a hacked account of a child or young person
- Quickly engaged in sexually explicit communications which may include the offender sharing an image first
- Moved from a public to a private/E2EE platform
- Pressured into taking nudes or semi-nudes
- Told they have been hacked and they have access to their images, personal information and contacts
- Blackmailed into sending money or sharing bank account details after sharing an image or the offender sharing hacked or digitally manipulated images of the child or young person

Learners missing from education:

A learner going missing from education, particularly repeatedly, can be a warning sign of a range of safeguarding issues. This might include abuse or neglect, such as sexual abuse or exploitation or child criminal exploitation, or issues such as mental health problems, substance abuse, radicalisation, FGM or forced marriage.

There are many circumstances where a learner may become missing from education, but some learners are particularly at risk. These include learners who:

- Are at risk of harm or neglect
- Are at risk of forced marriage or FGM
- Come from Gypsy, Roma, or traveller families
- Come from the families of service personnel
- Go missing or run away from home or care
- Are supervised by the youth justice system
- Cease to attend a provision
- Come from new migrant families

We will follow our procedures for unauthorised absence and for dealing with learners who go missing from education, particularly on repeat occasions, to help identify the risk of abuse and neglect, including sexual exploitation, and to help prevent the risks of going missing in future.

Staff will be trained in signs to look out for and the individual triggers to be aware of when considering the risks of potential safeguarding concerns which may be related to being missing, such as travelling to conflict zones, FGM and forced marriage.

If a staff member suspects that a learner is suffering from harm or neglect, we will follow local child protection/ safeguarding procedures, including with respect to making reasonable enquiries. We will make an immediate referral to the local authority and the police, if the learner is suffering or likely to suffer from harm, or in immediate danger.

Modern slavery

Modern slavery encompasses slavery, human trafficking, forced and compulsory labour and domestic servitude.

Traffickers and slave masters use whatever means they have at their disposal to coerce, deceive and force individuals into a life of abuse, servitude and inhumane treatment.

A large number of active organised crime groups are involved in modern slavery. However, it is also committed by individual opportunistic perpetrators.

There are many different characteristics that distinguish slavery from other human rightsviolations. However, only one needs to be present for slavery to exist.

Someone is in slavery if they are:

- forced to work - through mental or physical threat;
- owned or controlled by an 'employer', usually through mental or physical abuse or the threat of abuse;
- dehumanised, treated as a commodity or bought and sold as 'property'; or
- physically constrained or have restrictions placed on his/her freedom of movement.

Modern slavery takes various forms and affects people of all ages, gender and races

Human trafficking involves an act of recruiting, transporting, transferring, harbouring or receiving a person through a use of force, coercion or other means, for the purpose of exploitingthem. Trafficking can be domestic or it can involve trafficking into the UK.

If an identified victim of human trafficking is also an vulnerable child or with care and support needs, the response will be coordinated under the societies safeguarding procedures. The police are the lead agency in managing responses to victims of human trafficking.

There is a national framework to assist in the formal identification of victims and help to coordinate the referral of victims to appropriate services. This is known as the National ReferralMechanism.

Signs of various types of slavery and exploitation are often hidden, making it hard to recognise potential victims. Victims can be any age, gender or ethnicity or nationality. Whilst by no meansexhaustive, some common signs that may indicate modern slavery are:

- A learner is not in possession of their legal documents (passport, identification and bankaccount details) and they are being held by someone else.
- A learner has old or serious untreated injuries and they are vague, reluctant orinconsistent in explaining how the injury occurred.
- The learner looks malnourished, unkempt, or appears withdrawn.
- They have few personal possessions and often wear the same clothes.
- The clothes they do wear may not be suitable.
- The learner has become withdrawn or appears frightened, unable to answer questions directed at them, or speak for themselves and/or an accompanying third party speaks for them. If they do speak, they are inconsistent in the information they provide, including basic factssuch as the address where they live.
- They appear under the control and influence of others, rarely interact or appear unfamiliar with their neighbourhood or where they work. Many victims will not be able to speak English.
- They are fearful of people in general and the authorities in particular.
- They themselves to be in debt to someone else or in a situation of dependence.
- The learner lives in inappropriate or unduly cramped accommodation.
- Learners, sometimes in groups, are seen in places where you wouldn't expect. For example,

Signs outside of a property that may indicate modern slavery is taking place includes:

- Bars covering the windows of the property.
- Curtains are always drawn.
- There are coverings over the windows, such as reflective film or coatings.
- The entrance has CCTV cameras installed.
- The letterbox is sealed to prevent use.
- There are signs that the electricity may have been tacked on from neighbouring properties or directly from power lines.

Signs inside the property that may indicate modern slavery includes:

- Locked rooms or no access to the back rooms of the property.
- Overcrowding.
- The house is in poor condition, needing repair work.

Psychological abuse

Psychological abuse includes emotional abuse and takes the form of threats of harm or abandonment, deprivation of contact, humiliation, rejection, blaming, controlling, intimidation, coercion, indifference, harassment, verbal abuse, including shouting or swearing, cyber bullying, isolation or withdrawal from services or support networks.

Psychological abuse is the denial of a person's human and civil rights, including choice and opinion, privacy and dignity and being able to follow one's own spiritual and cultural beliefs or sexual orientation.

It includes preventing the learner from using services that would otherwise support them and enhance their lives. It also includes the intentional and/or unintentional withholding of information, such as information not being available in different formats, languages, etc.

Possible indicators of psychological abuse are:

- Untypical ambivalence, deference, passivity, or resignation.
- The learner anxious or withdrawn, especially in the presence of the alleged abuser.
- The learner exhibits low self-esteem.
- Untypical changes in behaviour (e.g. continence problems, sleep disturbance).
- The leaner is not allowed visitors and/or phone calls.
- The learner is locked in a room or in their home.
- The learner is denied access to aids or equipment (e.g. glasses, dentures, hearing aid,crutches, etc.).
- The learners access to personal hygiene and the toilet is restricted.
- The learners movement is restricted by use of inappropriate furniture or other equipment.
- Bullying via social networking internet sites and persistent texting

Financial or material abuse

This includes theft, fraud, internet scamming, coercion in relation to an adult's financial affairs or arrangements, including in connection with wills, property, inheritance or financial transactions, or the misuse or misappropriation of property, possessions or benefits.
Possible indicators of financial abuse are:

- Lack of heating, clothing or food.

- Inability to pay bills and/or unexplained shortage of money.
- Lack of money, especially the day after receiving money, such as benefits.
- Inadequately explained withdrawals from accounts.
- Unexplained loss/misplacement of financial documents.
- The recent addition of authorised signatories on an adult's accounts or cards.
- Disparity between assets/income and living conditions.
- Power of attorney obtained when the adult lacks the capacity to make this decision.
- Recent changes of deeds/title of house or will.
- Recent acquaintances expressing sudden or disproportionate interest in the adult andtheir money.
- Individual not in control of their direct payment or individualised budget.
- Mis-selling/selling by door-to-door traders/cold calling.
- Illegal money-lending.

Child criminal exploitation:

Child criminal exploitation (CCE) is a form of abuse where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child into criminal activity, in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or for the financial or other advantage of the perpetrator of facilitator, and/or through violence or the threat of violence.

The abuse can be perpetrated by males or females, and children or adults. It can be a one-off occurrence or a series of incidents over time and range from opportunistic to complex organized abuse.

The victim can be exploited even when the activity appears to be consensual. It does not always involve physical contact and can happen online. For example, young people may be forced to work in cannabis factories, coerced into moving drugs or money across the country (county lines), forced to shoplift or pickpocket, or to threaten other young people.

Indicators of CCE can include a child:

- Appearing with unexplained gifts or new possessions
- Associating with other young people involved in exploitation
- Suffering from changes in emotional wellbeing
- Misusing drugs and alcohol
- Going missing for periods of time or regularly coming home late
- Regularly missing college or education
- Not taking part in education

If a member of staff suspects CCE, they will discuss this with DSL. The DSL will trigger the local safeguarding procedures, including a referral to the local authority's children's social care team and the police, if appropriate.

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Cuckooing:

The term 'cuckooing' is "named after the nest stealing practices of wild cuckoos. It describes the situation where a county lines dealer 'takes over' accommodation located in the provincial drugs market, using it as a local dealing base." (Coomber and Moyle: 2017).

An individual or group can do this by taking over the homes of local adults and families, including children and adults with care and support needs, through an abuse of power or vulnerability by coercion, control and/or force so that they can provide a base for the supply of drugs into the local community. This places the adult and/or families at an increased risk of eviction if they are in social or privately rented housing, and isolation from their communities due to the anti-social activity it can create. Cuckooing often forms part of wider 'county lines' activity and is also a form of criminal exploitation.

Child sexual exploitation:

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) is a form of abuse where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into sexual activity, in exchange for something the victim needs or wants and/or for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. It may, or may not, be accompanied by violence or threats of violence.

The abuse can be perpetrated by males or females, and children or adults. It can be a one-off occurrence or a series of incidents over time and range from opportunistic to complex organised abuse.

The victim can be exploited even when the activity appears to be consensual. Children or young people who are being sexually exploited may not understand that they are being abused. They often trust their abuser and may be tricked into believing they are in a loving, consensual relationship.

CSE can include both physical contact (penetrative and non-penetrative acts) and non-contact sexual activity. It can also happen online. For example, young people may be persuaded or forced to share sexually explicit images of themselves, have sexual conversations by text, or take part in sexual activities using a webcam. CSE may also occur without the victim's immediate knowledge, for example through others copying videos or images.

In addition to the CCE indicators above, indicators of CSE can include a child:

- Having an older boyfriend or girlfriend
- Suffering from sexually transmitted infections or becoming pregnant

If a member of staff suspects CSE, they will discuss this with the DSL. The DSL will trigger the local safeguarding procedures, including a referral to the local authority's children's social care team and the police, if appropriate.

Learner on learner abuse:

Learner on learner abuse is when learners abuse other learners. This type of abuse can take place inside and outside of college. It can also take place both face-to-face and online and can occur simultaneously between the two.

Our college has a zero-tolerance approach to sexual violence and sexual harassment. We recognise that even if there are there no reports, which doesn't mean that this kind of abuse isn't happening.

Child-on-child abuse is most likely to include, but may not be limited to:

- Bullying (including cyber-bullying, prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying)
- Abuse in intimate personal relationships between children (this is sometimes known as 'teenage relationship abuse')
- Physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm (this may include an online element which facilitates, threatens and/or encourages physical abuse)
- Sexual violence, such as rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault (this may include an online element which facilitates, threatens and/or encourages sexual violence)
- Sexual harassment, such as sexual comments, remarks, jokes and online sexual harassment, which may be standalone or part of a broader pattern of abuse
- Causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent, such as forcing someone to strip, touch themselves sexually, or to engage in sexual activity with a third party
- Consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images and/or videos (also known as sexting or youth produced sexual imagery)
- Upskirting, which typically involves taking a picture under a person's clothing without their permission, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm
- Initiation/hazing type violence and rituals (this could include activities involving harassment, abuse or humiliation used as a way of initiating a person into a group and may also include an online element)

Where learners abuse their peers online, this can take the form of, for example, abusive, harassing, and misogynistic messages; the non-consensual sharing of indecent images, especially around chat groups; and the

sharing of abusive images and pornography, to those who don't want to receive such content.
If staff have any concerns about child-on-child abuse, or a child makes a report to them, they will follow the procedures set out in section 7 of this policy, as appropriate. In particular, section 7.8 and 7.9 set out more detail about our college's approach to this type of abuse.

Domestic abuse:

Learners can witness and be adversely affected by domestic abuse and/or violence at home where it occurs between family members. In some cases, a learner may blame themselves for the abuse or may have had to leave the family home as a result.

Types of domestic abuse include intimate partner violence, abuse by family members, teenage relationship abuse (abuse in intimate personal relationships between children) and child/adolescent to parent violence and abuse. It can be physical, sexual, financial, psychological or emotional. It can also include ill treatment that isn't physical, as well as witnessing the ill treatment of others – for example, the impact of all forms of domestic abuse on children.

Anyone can be a victim of domestic abuse, regardless of gender, age, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, sexuality or background, and domestic abuse can take place inside or outside of the home. Learners who witness domestic abuse are also victims.

Learners may also experience and/or be the perpetrators of domestic abuse and/or violence in their own personal relationships. This can include sexual harassment.

Exposure to domestic abuse and/or violence can have a serious, long-lasting emotional and psychological impact on learners and affect their health, wellbeing, development and ability to learn.

If police are called to an incident of domestic abuse and any learner in the household have experienced the incident, the police will inform the key adult in college (usually the designated safeguarding lead) before the learner or learners arrive at college the following day. This is the procedure where police forces are part of operation Encompass.

The DSL will provide support according to the learner's needs and update records about their circumstances.

Homelessness:

Being homeless or being at risk of becoming homeless presents a real risk to a learner's welfare.

The DSL and deputies will be aware of contact details and referral routes into the local housing authority so they can raise/progress concerns at the earliest opportunity (where appropriate and in accordance with local procedures).

Where a learner has been harmed or is at risk of harm, the DSL will also make a safeguarding referral

So-called 'honour-based' abuse (including FGM and forced marriage):

So-called 'honour-based' abuse (HBA) encompasses incidents or crimes committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or community, including FGM, forced marriage, and practices such as breast ironing.

Abuse committed in this context often involves a wider network of family or community pressure and can include

multiple perpetrators.

All forms of HBA are abuse and will be handled and escalated as such. All staff will be alert to the possibility of a learner being at risk of HBA or already having suffered it. If staff have a concern, they will speak to the DSL, who will activate local safeguarding procedures.

FGM:

The DSL will make sure that staff have access to appropriate training to equip them to be alert to learners affected by FGM or at risk of FGM.

Section 7 of this policy sets out the procedures to be followed if a staff member discovers that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out or suspects that a learner is at risk of FGM.

Indicators that FGM has already occurred include:

- A learner confiding in a professional that FGM has taken place
- A mother/family member disclosing that FGM has been carried out
- A family/learner already being known to social services in relation to other safeguarding issues
- A girl:
  - Having difficulty walking, sitting or standing, or looking uncomfortable
  - Finding it hard to sit still for long periods of time (where this was not a problem previously)
  - Spending longer than normal in the bathroom or toilet due to difficulties urinating
  - Having frequent urinary, menstrual or stomach problems
  - Avoiding physical exercise or missing PE
  - Being repeatedly absent from college, or absent for a prolonged period
  - Demonstrating increased emotional and psychological needs – for example, withdrawal or depression, or significant change in behaviour
  - Being reluctant to undergo any medical examinations
  - Asking for help, but not being explicit about the problem
  - Talking about pain or discomfort between her legs

Potential signs that a learner may be at risk of FGM include:

- The girl's family having a history of practising FGM (this is the biggest risk factor to consider)
- FGM being known to be practised in the girl's community or country of origin
- A parent or family member expressing concern that FGM may be carried out
- A family not engaging with professionals (health, education or other) or already being known to social care in relation to other safeguarding issues

A girl:

- Having a mother, older sibling or cousin who has undergone FGM
- Having limited level of integration within UK society
- Confiding to a professional that she is to have a "special procedure" or to attend a special occasion to "become a woman"
- Talking about a long holiday to her country of origin or another country where the practice is prevalent, or parents stating that either they or a relative will take the girl out of the country for a prolonged period
- Requesting help from a teacher or another adult because she is aware or suspects that she is at immediate risk of FGM

- Talking about FGM in conversation – for example, a girl may tell other learners about it (although it is important to take into account the context of the discussion)
- Being unexpectedly absent from college
- Having sections missing from her 'red book' (child health record) and/or attending a travel clinic or equivalent for vaccinations/anti-malarial medication

The above indicators and risk factors are not intended to be exhaustive.

Forced marriage

Forcing a person into marriage is a crime. A forced marriage is one entered into without the full and free consent of one or both parties and where violence, threats, or any other form of coercion is used to cause a person to enter into a marriage. Threats can be physical or emotional and psychological.

It is also illegal to cause a child under the age of 18 to marry, even if violence, threats or coercion are not involved.

Staff will receive training around forced marriage and the presenting symptoms. We are aware of the 'one chance' rule, i.e., we may only have one chance to speak to the potential victim and only one chance to save them.

If a member of staff suspects that a learner is being forced into marriage, they will speak to the learner about their concerns in a secure and private place. They will then report this to the DSL.

The DSL will:

- Speak to the learner about the concerns in a secure and private place
- Activate the local safeguarding procedures and refer the case to the local authority's designated officer
- Seek advice from the Forced Marriage Unit on 020 7008 0151 or fmu@fco.gov.uk

Preventing radicalisation:

- Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.

- Extremism is vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, such as democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. This also includes calling for the death of members of the armed forces.

- Terrorism is an action that:

  - Endangers or causes serious violence to a person/people:
  - Causes serious damage to property; or
  - Seriously interferes or disrupts an electronic system

The use of threat of terrorism must be designed to influence the government or to intimidate the public and is made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause

Colleges have a duty to prevent children from being drawn into terrorism. The DSL will undertake Prevent awareness training and make sure that staff have access to appropriate training to equip them to identify learners

at risk.

We will assess the risk of learners in our college being drawn into terrorism. This assessment will be based on an understanding of the potential risk in our local area, in collaboration with our local safeguarding partners and local police force.

We will ensure that suitable internet filtering is in place and equip our learners to stay safe online, at college and at home.

There is no single way of identifying an individual who is likely to be susceptible to an extremist ideology. Radicalisation can occur quickly or over a long period.

Staff will be alert to changes in learners' behaviour.

The government website Educate Against Hate and charity NSPCC says that signs that a learner is being radicalised can include:

- Refusal to engage with, or becoming abusive to, peers who are different from themselves
- Becoming susceptible to conspiracy theories and feelings of persecution
- Changes in friendship groups and appearance
- Rejecting activities, they used to enjoy
- Converting to a new religion
- Isolating themselves from family and friends
- Talking as if from a scripted speech
- An unwillingness or inability to discuss their views
- A sudden disrespectful attitude towards others
- Increased levels of anger
- Increased secretiveness, especially around internet use
- Expressions of sympathy for extremist ideologies and groups, or justification of their actions
- Accessing extremist material online, including on Facebook or Twitter
- Possessing extremist literature
- Being in contact with extremist recruiters and joining, or seeking to join, extremist organisations

Learners who are at risk of radicalisation may have low self-esteem or be victims of bullying or discrimination. It is important to note that these signs can also be part of normal teenage behaviour – staff should have confidence in their instincts and seek advice if something feels wrong.

If staff are concerned about a learner, they will follow our procedures set out in section 7.5 of this policy, including discussing their concerns with the DSL.

Staff should always take action if they are worried.

Further information on the college's measures to prevent radicalisation are set out in other college policies and procedures, including:

- Prevent Strategy
- Prevent risk assessment
- E-safety policy
- External speaker's policy
- Curriculum policy

Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children/young people

Sexual violence and sexual harassment can occur:

- Between 2 learners of any age and sex
- Through a group of learners sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single learner or group of learners
- Online and face to face (both physically and verbally)
- Sexual violence and sexual harassment exist on a continuum and may overlap.
- Learners who are victims of sexual violence and sexual harassment will likely find the experience stressful and distressing. This will, in all likelihood, adversely affect their educational attainment and will be exacerbated if the alleged perpetrator(s) attends the same college.
- If a victim reports an incident, it is essential that staff make sure they are reassured that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe. A victim should never be given the impression that they are creating a problem by reporting sexual violence or sexual harassment. Nor should a victim ever be made to feel ashamed for making a report.

When supporting victims, staff will:

- Reassure victims that the law on child-on-child abuse is there to protect them, not criminalise them
- Regularly review decisions and actions, and update policies with lessons learnt
- Look out for potential patterns of concerning, problematic or inappropriate behaviour, and decide on a course of action where we identify any patterns
- Consider if there are wider cultural issues within the college that enabled inappropriate behaviour to occur and whether revising policies and/or providing extra staff training could minimise the risk of it happening again
- Remain alert to the possible challenges of detecting signs that a college has experienced sexual violence, and show sensitivity to their needs

Some groups are potentially more at risk. Evidence shows that girls, children with SEN and/or disabilities, and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) children are at greater risk.

Staff should be aware of the importance of:

- Challenging inappropriate behaviours
- Making clear that sexual violence and sexual harassment is not acceptable, will never be tolerated and is not an inevitable part of growing up
- Challenging physical behaviours (potentially criminal in nature), such as grabbing bottoms, breasts and genitalia, pulling down trousers, flicking bras and lifting up skirts. Dismissing or tolerating such behaviours risks normalising them
- If staff have any concerns about sexual violence or sexual harassment, or a learner makes a report to them, they will follow the procedures set out in section 7 of this policy, as appropriate. In particular, section 7.8 and 7.9 set out more detail about our college's approach to this type of abuse.

Serious violence

Indicators which may signal that a learner is at risk from, or involved with, serious violent crime may include:

- Increased absence from college
- Change in friendships or relationships with older individuals or groups
- Significant decline in performance
- Signs of self-harm or a significant change in wellbeing
- Signs of assault or unexplained injuries
- Unexplained gifts or new possessions (this could indicate that the child has been approached by, or is involved with, individuals associated with criminal networks or gangs and may be at risk of criminal exploitation (see above))

Risk factors which increase the likelihood of involvement in serious violence include:

- Being male
- Having been frequently absent or permanently excluded
- Having experienced maltreatment
- Having been involved in offending, such as theft or robbery
- Staff will be aware of these indicators and risk factors. If a member of staff has a concern about a learner being involved in, or at risk of, serious violence, they will report this to the DSL.

Checking the identity and suitability of visitors:

All visitors will be required to verify their identity to the satisfaction of staff and to leave their belongings including their mobile phone(s), in a safe place during their visit.

If the visitor is unknown to the setting, we will check their credentials and reason for visiting before allowing them to enter the setting. Visitors should be ready to produce identification.

Visitors are expected to sign the visitors' book and wear a visitor's badge.

Visitors to the college who are visiting for a professional purpose, such as educational psychologists, social workers etc , will be asked to show photo ID and will be accompanied at all times.

All other visitors, including visiting speakers, will be accompanied by a member of staff at all times. We will not invite into the college any speaker who is known to disseminate extremist views and will carry out appropriate checks to ensure that any individual or organisation using college facilities is not seeking to disseminate extremist views or radicalise learners or staff.

Non-collection of learners:

If a learner is not collected at the end of the session/day, we will follow the college's Non-Collection of Learner Procedure.