

Safeguarding Policy 2022/2023

Policy Level:	
Last Review Date:	June 2022
Last Amendment Date:	July 2022
Next Review Date:	July 2023
Reviewed By:	Jo Lawrence
Linked Policies	Positive Behaviour Policy, Relationships between Staff and Students Policy, E-Safety Policy, Student Anti-bullying and Harassment Policy, Health and Safety Policy, Search & Confiscation Policy, Use of Reasonable Force Policy, Whistleblowing Policy, Staff Disciplinary Policy, Inclusive Learning Support Policy, Acceptable Use Policy, Visitors Policy, Mental Health Strategy, Prevent Strategy, Risk, Assessment & Action Plan

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INTRODUCTION

Joseph Chamberlain College has a statutory and moral duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of staff and students who are engaged in any activity at the college. The College ensures that all staff are aware of the signs and symptoms of abuse so that they are able to respond promptly and appropriately to all safeguarding concerns. Where appropriate, the College works with other professionals to ensure a multi-agency response to safeguarding.

Joseph Chamberlain College is committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of all its staff and students. We believe that all students;

- have the right to be protected from harm, abuse and neglect
- have the right to an education and to be safe in college
- need support that matches their individual needs, including those who may have experienced abuse
- are entitled to express their views, feelings and wishes and voice their own values and beliefs
- must be encouraged to respect each other's values and support each other
- should be supported to meet their emotional and social needs as well as their educational needs – a happy, healthy, sociable child/young person will achieve better educationally

All staff, students, governors and visitors have an important role to play in safeguarding individuals and protecting them from abuse.

1. STATUTORY FRAMEWORK

Joseph Chamberlain College takes all reasonable steps to promote and safeguard the welfare of students engaged in any activity. The College pays close attention to, and works within the legislative safeguarding requirements documented in Keeping Children Safe in Education, Working Together to Safeguard Children and the statutory Prevent duty.

The College has a duty, under the Children Act 1989, to promote and safeguard the welfare of children under the age of 18. The Education Act 2002 requires governing bodies to ensure that their functions are carried out with a view to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children. The College also has a duty, under the Care Act 2014 to promote and safeguard the welfare of adults at risk.

In order to safeguard and promote the welfare of all, the College will act in accordance with the following legislation and statutory guidance (not exhaustive);

- The Children Act 1989 and 2004
- The Education Act 2002 (section 175)
- The Education (Pupil Information) (England) Regulations 2005
- The Care Act 2014
- Dealing with Allegations of Abuse Against Teachers and Other Staff
- Working Together to Safeguard Children July 2018
- Keeping Children Safe in Education – September 2020

- The Prevent Duty 2015
- The FGM Mandatory Reporting Duty 2015
- Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Between Children in Schools & Colleges – September 2021
- Education and Training (Welfare of Children) Act 2021
- Procedures set out by the Birmingham Safeguarding Children Partnership, and Birmingham Safeguarding Adults Board

2. DEFINITIONS

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined for the purposes of this guidance as:

- protecting children from maltreatment
- preventing impairment of children’s mental & 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 the protection of children from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect.

A child in need is defined under the Children Act 1989 as a child who is unlikely to achieve or maintain a reasonable level of health or development, or whose health and development is likely to be significantly or further impaired, without the provision of services; or a child who is disabled. Local authorities are required to provide services for children in need for the purposes of safeguarding and promoting their welfare. Children in need may be assessed under section 17 of the Children Act 1989.

Child - for the purposes of this policy a child is defined as any individual who is under the age of 18.

Adults at Risk - The College recognises that adults can be vulnerable to abuse. The Care Act 2014 states that safeguarding responsibilities apply to any adult who:

- has needs for care and support (whether or not the local authority is meeting any of those needs)
- is experiencing, or at risk of abuse or neglect
- as a result of those care and support needs, is unable to protect themselves from either the risk of, or the experience of abuse or neglect

Abuse is a form of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others (e.g. via the internet). They may be abused by an adult or adults or by another child or children.

Adult Abuse - is mistreatment by any other person or persons that violates a person’s human and civil rights. The abuse can vary, from treating someone with disrespect in a way that significantly affects the person’s quality of life, to causing actual physical or mental suffering.

Early help means providing support as soon as a problem emerged at any point in a child’s life, from the foundation years to the teenage years.

Significant Harm - Sometimes, a single traumatic event may constitute significant harm, e.g. violent assault, suffocation or poisoning. More often, significant harm is a compilation of significant events, both acute and long-standing, which interrupt, change or damage the individual’s physical and psychological development.

3. KEY CONTACTS

4.1 Internal Contacts

Senior Designated Safeguarding Lead	Jo Lawrence	jlawrence@jcc.ac.uk 07501 234170
Designated Safeguarding Leads	Lisa Barton Samantha Bills Naveed Ahmed Laura Ellis Lorretta Starling Katie Banks Jennifer Yeomanson Fehzan Abdullah Hannah Geoghegan Elisabeth Mcilduff Lucy Street Samantha Spencer – Adult Students	lbarton@jcc.ac.uk sbills@jcc.ac.uk nahmed@jcc.ac.uk lellis@jcc.ac.uk lstarling@jcc.ac.uk kbanks@jcc.ac.uk jyeomanson@jcc.ac.uk fabdullah@jcc.ac.uk HGeoghegan@jcc.ac.uk EMcilduff@jcc.ac.uk lstreet@jcc.ac.uk sspencer@jcc.ac.uk
Staff member with responsibility for Looked after Children	Lisa Barton	lbarton@jcc.ac.uk
Governor with Responsibility for Safeguarding	Wendy Sharples	Please contact reception
College Nurse	Lorretta Starling	lstarling@jcc.ac.uk
Student Mental Health Adviser	Lucy Street	lstreet@jcc.ac.uk
Safeguarding Helpline	08.00 – 16:30 Monday to Friday For emergency out of hours safeguarding concerns the Vice	07766 551123 07501 234170 (Emergency out of hours)

	Principal should be contacted	
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4.2 External Contacts

Local Authority Local Authority Designated Officer Team	Ladoteam@birminghamchildrenstrust.co.uk
DFE Prevent Coordinator	Hifsa Haroon-Iqbal
West Midlands Police	Tom Dale- College Contact For emergencies please dial 99 For the reporting of concerns please dial 101
Birmingham Children's Services	Monday to Friday 9am to 5pm Telephone: 0121 303 1888 Emergency out-of-hours telephone: 0121 67548
Birmingham Adult Social Care	Email: acap@birmingham.gov.uk

4. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

- The purpose of this policy is to take all reasonable steps to promote and safeguard the welfare of any young person or adult engaged in college activity.
- This policy provides a framework that informs procedures related to the College's statutory obligations to protect children and adults at risk who are suffering, or who are at risk of suffering abuse.
- This policy applies to all students, staff, Governors and Visitors

5. AIMS OF THE POLICY

- To promote and safeguard the welfare of students studying at Joseph Chamberlain College.
- To provide staff and students with information on how to contact appropriately qualified and experienced members of staff, who are able to deal with all safeguarding concerns in a timely manner.
- To enable staff to take appropriate action if there is a cause for concern, and for Joseph Chamberlain College to play a full and active part in the multi-agency response to children's and adults at risk' protection concerns.
- To ensure that all students have a safe and stimulating environment in which they can fulfil their potential.

6. LINKED POLICIES & DOCUMENTS

This policy links to the following policies (not an exhaustive list);

- Student Positive Behaviour Policy
- Relationships between Staff and Students Policy
- E-Safety Policy
- Student Anti-bullying and Harassment Policy

- Health and Safety Policy
- Search & Confiscation Policy
- Use of Reasonable Force Policy
- Whistleblowing Policy
- Staff Disciplinary Policy
- Inclusive Learning Support Policy
- Acceptable Use Policy
- Visitors Policy
- Mental Health Strategy
- Prevent Strategy, Risk Assessment & Action Plan

8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

To monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of this policy the College will;

- Appoint a Senior Designated Safeguarding Lead who will provide support to staff to carry out their safeguarding duties and who will liaise closely with other services such as children's Social Care
- The college uses the My Concern database to receive, document and monitor all safeguarding referrals. This database is used to generate statistical information for monitoring and evaluation purposes. The college also uses Smoothwall to monitor and report on inappropriate or concerning online or electronic activities/communications.
- Identify students that may benefit from early help and ensure that the most appropriate support is in place for them.
- Address any situation where concerns arise regarding the safeguarding of children, young people under the age of 18, and adults at risk.
- Review this policy annually, and in response to major changes in legislation or significant events and submit this policy to the corporation for approval.
- Ensure that this policy is displayed on the College website and is accessible to all staff, students, parents, visitors and members of the local community
- Provide regular reports to members of the Senior Leadership Team and the governing body around safeguarding matters.

Appendix 1 - Definitions and Indicators of Abuse

1.1 Neglect

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 may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse. 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 care-givers)
- Ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment

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

The following may be indicators of neglect (not an exhaustive list);

- Constant hunger
- Stealing, scavenging and/or hoarding food
- Frequent tiredness or listlessness
- Frequently dirty or unkempt
- Often poorly or inappropriately clad for the weather
- Poor College attendance or often late for College
- Poor concentration
- Affection or attention seeking behaviour
- Illnesses or injuries that are left untreated
- Failure to achieve developmental milestones, for example growth, weight
- Failure to develop intellectually or socially
- Responsibility for activity that is not age appropriate such as cooking, ironing, caring for siblings
- The child is regularly not collected or received from College
- The child is left at home alone or with inappropriate carers

1.2 Physical Abuse

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

The following may be indicators of physical abuse (not an exhaustive list);

- Multiple bruises in clusters, or of uniform shape
- Bruises that carry an imprint, such as a hand or a belt
- Bite marks
- Round burn marks

- Multiple burn marks and burns on unusual areas of the body such as the back, shoulders or buttocks
- An injury that is not consistent with the account given
- Changing or different accounts of how an injury occurred
- Bald patches
- Symptoms of drug or alcohol intoxication or poisoning
- Unaccountable covering of limbs, even in hot weather
- Fear of going home or parents being contacted
- Fear of medical help
- Fear of changing for PE
- Inexplicable fear of adults or over-compliance
- Violence or aggression towards others including bullying
- Isolation from peers

All children can witness and be adversely affected by domestic abuse in the context of their home life where domestic abuse occurs between family members. Exposure to domestic abuse and/or violence can have a serious, long lasting emotional and psychological impact on children. In some cases, a child may blame themselves for the abuse or may have had to leave the family home as a result.

1.3 Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse is the most under reported and difficult to identify forms of abuse. It 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 child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example, rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse (including via the internet).

Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children. Concerns regarding child on child abuse have increased in recent years and further information can be found in Appendix 8 of this document.

The following may be indicators of sexual abuse (not an exhaustive list);

- Sexually explicit play or behaviour or age-inappropriate knowledge
- Anal or vaginal discharge, soreness or scratching
- Reluctance to go home
- Inability to concentrate, tiredness
- Refusal to communicate
- Thrush, persistent complaints of stomach disorders or pains
- Eating disorders, for example anorexia nervosa and bulimia
- Attention seeking behaviour, self-mutilation, substance abuse
- Aggressive behaviour including sexual harassment or molestation
- Unusual compliance
- Regressive behaviour, enuresis, soiling
- Frequent or open masturbation, touching others inappropriately
- Depression, withdrawal, isolation from peer group
- Reluctance to undress for PE or swimming

- Bruises or scratches in the genital area

1.4 Emotional Abuse

Emotional abuse is the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to children that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. It may include not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond the child's developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction. It may also involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another person. It may involve serious bullying (including cyber bullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment.

The following may be indicators of emotional abuse (not an exhaustive list);

- The child consistently describes him/herself in very negative ways – as stupid, naughty, hopeless, ugly
- Over-reaction to mistakes
- Delayed physical, mental or emotional development
- Sudden speech or sensory disorders
- Inappropriate emotional responses, fantasies
- Neurotic behaviour: rocking, banging head, regression, tics and twitches
- Self-harming, drug or solvent abuse
- Fear of parents being contacted
- Running away
- Compulsive stealing
- Appetite disorders - anorexia nervosa, bulimia
- Soiling, smearing faeces, enuresis

Types of Adult Abuse

Physical Abuse – This relates to any form of abuse involving an individual's physical wellbeing. More commonly known examples include hitting or kicking an adult but can also extend to misuse of medication and inappropriate use of restraint.

Emotional/ Psychological Abuse – Usually a repeated form of verbal abuse, where an individual is subjected to threats of harm, isolation or seclusion from services, harassment or intimidation, as well as anything that alters the person's behaviour from the way they'd like to live.

Financial Abuse – is a form of abuse in which someone controls another person's money or other assets. It can involve, for instance, stealing cash, not allowing a victim to take part in any financial decisions or preventing a victim from having a job.

Domestic Abuse - The cross-government definition of domestic violence and abuse is: any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to;

- psychological
- physical
- sexual
- financial
- emotional

Coercive controlling behaviour is a pattern of psychological and emotional behaviours (i.e. intimidation, humiliation, threats, etc.) that enforces the perpetrator's rules on a victim through varying levels of abuse and degrees of severity. The tactics are intended to create a state of fear and subordination (especially in the victims of domestic violence) for taking away their sense of liberty. Apart from causing psychological harm, the coercive control may also escalate into inflicting physical pain or injury to the victim, especially when the perpetrator wants to enhance the credibility of a threat.

Sexual Abuse – If an adult is subjected to sexual activity that they did not or could not consent to, including anything from inappropriate touching to rape, the perpetrator is guilty of sexual abuse. This could also include any of the following

- Sexual teasing or innuendo
- Sexual harassment,
- Sexual photography or forced use of pornography
- Witnessing of sexual acts
- Indecent exposure

Organisational Abuse – This is defined as a service, agency or care home putting its own needs before those of the service users. From imposing inflexible daily routine to reorganising a staff rota to suit its own costs, organisational abuse can damage the service users' lives.

Neglect – Instances of a care worker ignoring the care needs of an individual and failing to provide the care services they require is neglect. Extreme cases can lead to irreparable psychological damage and even death.

Discriminatory Abuse – Refusing to acknowledge the different needs of each individual. This could mean purposefully ignoring someone's religion, personal beliefs, dietary views or any number of personal preferences.

Modern Slavery – the use of individuals working for little or no wages.

Self-Neglect – is a condition affecting behaviour, where the individual refuses to attend to their personal care and hygiene, their environment or even refusal of care services offered to them.

Appendix 2 – What to Do if You Suspect Abuse

It is not the responsibility of the College to investigate suspected cases of abuse. It is, however, the College's responsibility to follow the local safeguarding procedures, and to recognise that a student making a disclosure, may be the beginning of a legal process as well as the process of recovery for the young person or vulnerable adult. Legal action against the perpetrator can be seriously damaged by any suggestion that the victim's account has, in any way, been influenced by the person they may have told.

To ensure that all safeguarding concerns are dealt with in a sensitive and timely manner staff should follow the steps below if they are concerned about a student.

1) Recognise

If it is believed that a student is suffering or may be at risk of suffering significant harm, even in the absence of any physical evidence, this must be brought to the attention of a Designated Safeguarding Lead, who will liaise with the statutory bodies and in cases of serious harm, the police will be informed from the outset.

Recognising an individual is likely to disclose to someone they trust and this could be anyone on the college staff. It is important that the person to whom the individual discloses recognises that they have placed them in a position of trust. They should be supportive and respectful; listening carefully, being non-judgmental, being clear about boundaries and how the report will be progressed, not asking leading questions and only prompting the individual where necessary with open questions – where, when, what, etc.;

All staff should be aware that children may not feel ready or know how to tell someone that they are being abused, exploited, or neglected, and/or they may not recognise their experiences as harmful. For example, children may feel embarrassed, humiliated, or being threatened. This could be due to their vulnerability, disability and/or sexual orientation or language barriers. This should not prevent staff from having a professional curiosity and speaking to the DSL if they have concerns about a child. It is also important that staff determine how best to build trusted relationships with children and young people which facilitate communication.

Considering the best way to make a record of the report. Best practice is to wait until the end of the report and immediately write up a thorough summary. This allows the staff member to devote their full attention to the child and to listen to what they are saying. It may be appropriate to make notes during the report (especially if a second member of staff is present). However, if making notes, staff should be conscious of the need to remain engaged with the child and not appear distracted by the note taking. Either way, it is essential a written record is made; only recording the facts as the child presents them. The notes should not reflect the personal opinion of the note taker. Schools and colleges should

be aware that notes of such reports could become part of a statutory assessment by children's social care and/or part of a criminal investigation;

Where the report includes an online element, being aware of searching screening and confiscation advice (for schools) and UKCCIS sexting advice (for schools and colleges). The key consideration is for staff not to view or forward illegal images of a child.

2) Respond

If a student makes a disclosure about abuse, staff must do the following:

- Allow the student to lead the discussion, never stop a student who is freely recounting significant events, and do not press for details by asking questions e.g. "what did they do next?".
- Listen and be supportive – staff should not investigate, put words in the student's mouth or ask leading questions. Questions such as "Is there anything else you'd like to tell me?", may be used as part of a discussion.
- Accept what the student says without challenge - staff should reassure them that they are doing the right thing, and that they recognise the difficulty of the situation.
- Not lay blame or criticise either the student or the alleged perpetrator.
- Never promise complete confidentiality – staff should advise students that they will be passing the information on to the appropriate person in the College in order to keep them and other students safe.

3) Record

- Write an account of the conversation immediately afterwards, including the time, date and location of the conversation, and the name of anyone else present. This should be added to My Concern as soon as possible.

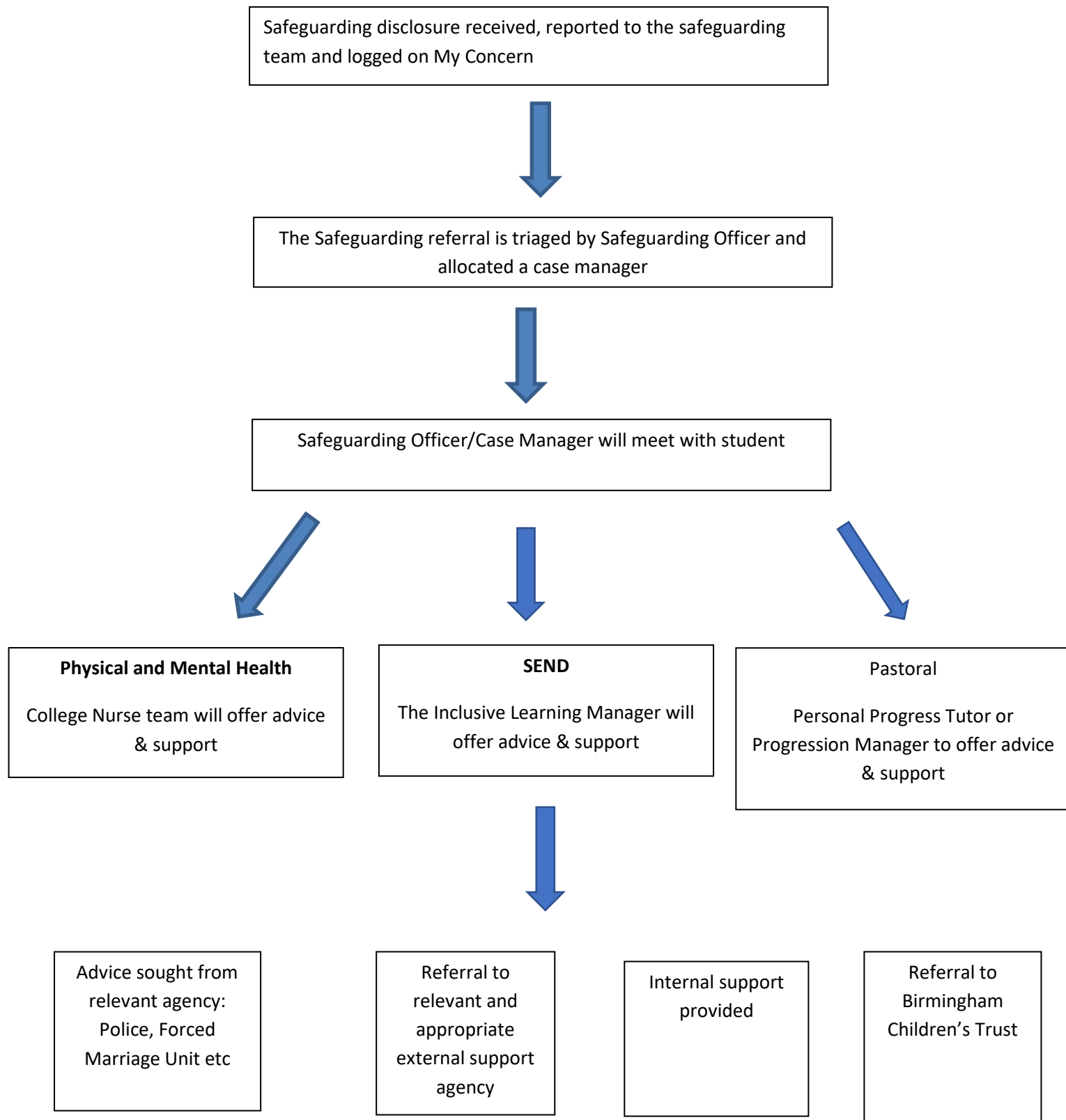
4) Refer

- Report the information immediately to a Designated Safeguarding lead via the My Concern database and do not discuss the matter with anyone else unless requested to do so by a Designated Safeguarding Lead.

5) Review

- Follow up with a Designated Safeguarding Lead if you have further concerns and to receive personal support.

Making A Disclosure



Appendix 3 – Safeguarding Responsibilities

All Staff will:

- Make themselves familiar with the College's Safeguarding Policy and Procedures, which will be provided at induction, is available on JCC Connect and the College website.
- Read Part 1 of Keeping Children Safe in Education, which can be found on JCC Connect. This will be circulated when updates are released and all staff will be expected to sign to confirm that they have read and understood the guidance.
- Be openminded and alert to all signs of abuse as detailed in appendix 1 of this policy and act in accordance with this policy if a student presents with indicators of abuse.
- Report any concerns immediately to any of the designated safeguarding leads and identify children who may benefit from early help.
- Raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice with the senior designated safeguarding lead.
- Participate in annual safeguarding training including online safety.
- Understand the College's procedure for dealing with child on child abuse, sexual Harassment & Sexual Violence (details can be found later in this policy or in the Student Bullying & Harassment Policy).
- Be aware that safeguarding incidents and/or behaviour can be associated with factors outside of college and can occur outside of these environments.
- Be able to reassure victims that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe.
- To log all concerns on my Concern.

The Designated Safeguarding Leads will:

- Ensure that they receive annual training and updates on current safeguarding practice.
- Ensure that they follow up any safeguarding concerns reported to them, and that they are dealt with in a timely and professional manner.
- Record all concerns and associated actions and discussion on the college's my Concern database.
- Make appropriate referrals to social/community services and/or the police, where there are concerns that the child or adult at risk is or may be, being abused.
- Acknowledge the receipt of all safeguarding referrals and provide feedback to the referee where appropriate.
- Attend the monthly safeguarding meetings and raise any concerns regarding the safety of students for discussion and action.

The Senior Designated Lead for Safeguarding (Vice Principal Welfare & Progression) will:

- Act as the point of contact for all matters concerning safeguarding (including online safety) in relation to students, co-ordinate action within the College, and liaise with external agencies where appropriate.
- Monitor all safeguarding concerns and ensure that these are followed up in a professional and timely manner.

- Ensure that appropriate strategies for recording and reporting incidents are in place and reviewed regularly.
- Act as a source of support, advice and expertise to staff on all matters of safeguarding, including supporting staff when they are deciding whether to make a referral to an external agency including a referral to the Channel programme where there is a radicalisation concern.
- Encourage a culture of listening to students and taking account of their wishes and feelings, among all staff.
- Ensure all new and existing staff receive appropriate annual safeguarding training including online safety.
- Promote supportive engagement with parents and carers.
- Work closely with internal and external mental health practitioners where safeguarding concerns are related to mental health.
- Liaise with the Principal to inform them of issues, especially on-going enquiries under section 47 of the *Children Act 1989*, and police investigations.
- Ensure that there are appropriately qualified designated safeguarding leads in place across the College.
- Ensure that all those within the College, including Governors, are familiar with the College's Safeguarding Policy and that this is reviewed and updated annually.
- Ensure the Safeguarding Policy is available publicly, and parents are aware of the fact that referrals about suspected abuse or neglect may be made, and the role of the College in this.
- Link with the Local Children's Safeguarding Partnership to make sure staff are aware of training opportunities and the latest local policies on safeguarding.
- Liaise with Human Resources to ensure that the College complies with its responsibilities with regard to training staff and Governors on safeguarding.
- Liaise with families and the appropriate child protection agencies on individual cases and make referrals to appropriate agencies.
- Ensure that appropriate action is taken to exclude, refuse admission or employment, to any individual who may pose a risk to children or adults at risk.
- Ensure that all staff are aware of the early help that is available within the college and externally and support staff to access this as appropriate.
- Undertake every 2 years appropriate training relevant to the role of the designated senior lead for safeguarding and Prevent.
- Provide termly safeguarding reports to members of the governing body.
- Ensure that appropriate supervision is in place for designated safeguarding leads (weekly on a 1:1 basis and Monthly as a group).

The Principal will:

- Ensure that there is a culture of safeguarding embedded in all college activities.
- Ensure that safeguarding related policies and procedures are adopted by the governing body and are appropriately monitored.
- Where appropriate, act as support to the designated safeguarding lead in relation to their safeguarding responsibilities.

The Governing Body will:

- Appoint a member of the College's leadership team to the role of Senior Designated Safeguarding Lead.

- Nominate a member of the governing body as a safeguarding link governor to liaise with the Senior Designated Safeguarding Lead.
- Ensure that the college has the following policies and procedures in place;
 - A safeguarding policy which complies with the statutory guidance and is updated annually.
 - A staff behaviour policy which includes acceptable use of technologies, staff student relationships and communications including the use of social media
 - Recruitment and selection policies and procedures in place which prevent people who pose a risk of harm from working with children
- Ensure that the College contributes to inter-agency working, in line with the statutory guidance Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018.
- Monitor safeguarding arrangements to ensure that they consider the procedures and practices set up by the Local Safeguarding Children's Partnership.
- Ensure that there is an appropriate safeguarding response to any children who go missing from education.
- Appoint a designated teacher to promote the educational achievement of children who are looked after.
- Ensure that students are taught about keeping themselves safe, in a way that is appropriate to their age and understanding.
- Ensure that any member of staff found not suitable to work with students, will be notified to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) and the Teachers Regulation Agency (TRA) for consideration for barring.
- Ensure that there are procedures in place to handle allegations against the Principal, members of staff, volunteers and other children.
- The chair will ensure that that appropriate safeguarding training is in place for all members of the governing body.
- As colleges increasingly work online governing bodies should ensure that appropriate filters and monitoring systems are in place.
- Ensure that all governors and trustees receive appropriate safeguarding and child protection (including online) training at induction

Human Resources will:

- Be committed to operating safer recruitment procedures.
- Monitor compliance with the DBS Policy and Procedure by ensuring that there are sound arrangements for appropriate checks on staff (including List 99 checks and DBS checks).
- Maintain a single central record of all checks on staff, including agency staff and volunteers.
- Ensure that appropriate action is taken to refuse employment to any individual who may pose a risk to children or adults at risk.
- To notify the Local Authority Local Authority Designated Officer Team of any allegations made against a member of staff and to instigate appropriate College HR processes where appropriate.

The Named Member of Staff for Children who are Looked After will;

- Have an oversight of all Children who are looked after and ensure that they are attending college.
- Liaise with the nominated social worker should any safeguarding or attendance concerns arise.
- Attend all meeting with the virtual school and provide information on key aspects of college life.

- Ensure all student have access to the Vulnerable Bursary.

Appendix 4 - Our Role in the Prevention of Abuse

4.1 – Opportunities to Teach Safeguarding

Joseph Chamberlain College will provide opportunities for students to develop skills, concepts, attitudes and knowledge that promote their safety (including online safety) and well-being. Safeguarding issues will be addressed through the tutorial curriculum, the Professional Development Speakers Programme and promotional health activities delivered by the Nurse team.

4.2 College Policies

All Joseph Chamberlain College policies which address issues of safeguarding and potential harm, for example bullying, discrimination, equal opportunities, positive behaviour, will be inter-linked to ensure a whole College approach. This policy cannot be separated from the general culture and ethos of the College, which should ensure that students are treated with respect and dignity, taught to treat each other with respect, feel safe, have a voice which is listened to.

4.3 Involving Parents/Carers

Where appropriate the college will discuss any safeguarding or child protection concerns with parents/carers before approaching other agencies, and will seek their consent to making a referral to another agency. Appropriate staff will approach parents/carers after consultation with a Designated Safeguarding Lead. However, there may be occasions when the College will contact another agency before informing parents/carers because it considers that contacting them may increase the risk of significant harm to the child.

Parents/carers will be informed about our safeguarding policy through the college website.

4.4 Multi-Agency Working

The College has a pivotal role to play in multi-agency safeguarding arrangements and contributes to multi-agency working in line with statutory guidance Working Together to Safeguard Children.

Locally, the three safeguarding partners (the local authority; a clinical commissioning group for an area within the local authority; and the chief officer of police for an area (any part of which falls) within the local authority area) will work together with appropriate relevant agencies to safeguard and promote the welfare of local children, including identifying and responding to their needs.

The three safeguarding partners have a shared and equal duty to work together to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. To fulfil this role they must set out how they will work together and with any relevant agencies. Relevant agencies are those organisations and agencies whose involvement that the three safeguarding partners consider may be required to safeguard and promote the welfare of children with regard to local need.

The three safeguarding partners allow colleges to be fully engaged, involved and included in safeguarding arrangements. It is expected that, locally, the

three safeguarding partners will name schools and colleges as relevant agencies and will reach their own conclusions on the best way to achieve the active engagement with individual institutions in a meaningful way.

If named as a relevant agency, schools and colleges, in the same way as other relevant agencies, are under a statutory duty to co-operate with the published arrangements.

Section 42 Enquiries for Adults

The Care Act 2014 (Section 42) requires that each local authority must make enquiries, or cause others to do so, if it believes an adult is experiencing, or is at risk of, abuse or neglect. An enquiry should establish whether any action needs to be taken to prevent or stop abuse or neglect, and if so, by whom. Safeguarding adults' is the name given to the multi-agency response used to protect adults with care and support needs from abuse and neglect.

When an allegation about abuse or neglect has been made, an enquiry is undertaken to find out what, if anything, has happened. The findings from the enquiry are used to decide whether abuse has taken place and whether the adult at risk needs a protection plan. A protection plan is a list of arrangements that are required to keep the person safe.

The Safeguarding Adults Manager is a professional manager from Adult Social Care or an NHS Organisation who has been appointed to oversee the safeguarding enquiry.

The Safeguarding Enquiry Practitioner is the person appointed to undertake the enquiry. This will usually be a social worker, a nurse or the manager in the service where the concerns have arisen.

The purpose of a safeguarding enquiry is to decide what action is needed to help and protect the adult. The enquiry may involve a wide range of activities depending on the circumstances. It will include interviewing people who have witnessed or been involved in the incident. It might also involve reviewing records or policies and procedures.

4.5 Supporting Staff

The Senior Leadership Team recognise that staff working in the College who have become involved with a student who has suffered harm or who is likely to suffer harm may find the situation stressful and upsetting. The college will support such staff by providing an opportunity to talk through specific referrals with the Senior designated lead for safeguarding and to seek further support as appropriate

Appendix 5 - Mental Health

The College has an important role to play in supporting the mental health and wellbeing of its students. All staff should also be aware that 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.

Only appropriately trained professionals should attempt to make a diagnosis of a mental health problem. Staff, however, are well placed to observe students day-to-day and identify those whose behaviour suggests that they may be experiencing a mental health problem or be at risk of developing one.

Where children have suffered abuse and neglect, or other potentially traumatic adverse childhood experiences, this can have a lasting impact throughout childhood, adolescence and into adulthood. It is key that staff are aware of how these children's experiences, can impact on their mental health, behaviour and education.

If staff have a mental health concern about a child a referral should be made to a designated safeguarding lead via the My Concern database.

Appendix 6 – Preventing Violent Extremism and Radicalisation

All educational establishments have a responsibility to promote values of openness and respect and to facilitate free debate which is characteristic of being a British citizen. Section 21 of the *Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015* places a duty on certain bodies to have “due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism”.

The Government’s Prevent Strategy was published in 2011 and forms part of an overall Counter Terrorism Strategy known as **CONTEST**. The Contest Strategy has four elements which are detailed below:

- Pursue
- Protect
- Prepare
- Prevent

Prevent is a key part of the Contest Strategy which aims to stop people from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. Early intervention is at the heart of Prevent in diverting people away from being drawn into terrorist activity as Prevent happens before any criminal activity takes place. It is about recognising, supporting and protecting individuals who might be susceptible to radicalisation.

Radicalisation is defined as the process by which people come to support terrorism and extremism and, in some cases, then participate in terrorist groups.

Extremism is vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs.

To ensure that the College effectively manages risks and is able to deal appropriately with issues around radicalisation and extremism the College will:

- Understand the nature of the threat from extremism and how this may impact directly or indirectly on the College.
- Understand and manage potential risks within the College and from external influences including the display of extremist materials and the hiring of College premises.
- Respond rapidly and appropriately to events in local, national or international news that may impact on the College community.
- Ensure measures are in place to minimise the potential for acts of extremism within the College.
- Ensure plans are in place to respond appropriately to a threat or incident within the College.
- Adopt effective ICT security and responsible user policies and promote these to all staff and students.

Where there is an identified/potential risk that a student may be involved in supporting or following extremism, further investigation by the police will be requested, prior to other assessments and interventions. The designated Leads

for Safeguarding are responsible for contacting either the West Midlands Police or the DFE Prevent Coordinator for further advice and guidance.

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 or threat 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.

Any member of staff who identifies such concerns will report these to the designated Lead for Safeguarding. This is done via the My Concern database where all relevant information will be documented.

Examples in relation to extremism are expected to be very rare but emergency procedures will be adopted when there is information that a violent act is imminent, or where weapons or other materials may be in the possession of a student or a community member. In this situation, a 999 call will be made and the college's Senior Leadership Team informed as soon as practicably possible.

Where a child or vulnerable adult is thought to be in need or at risk of significant harm or where investigations need to be carried out a referral to the Social Services will be made in line with the College Safeguarding procedures following advice from the Police or DFE Prevent Coordinator.

The Channel Process

Referrals to the Channel process are often likely to be made in the first instance by individuals who come into contact with vulnerable people. At College, the referral will most likely be made by the Senior Designated Safeguarding Lead.

Further information on how the college meets its statutory duty with regards to Prevent can be found in the Prevent Strategy, Risk Assessment and Action Plan.

Appendix 7 – Safeguarding Students

7.1 Extra Familia Harms

Extra-familial harms take a variety of different forms and children can be vulnerable to multiple harms including (but not limited to) sexual abuse (including harassment and exploitation), domestic abuse in their own intimate relationships (teenage relationship abuse), criminal exploitation, serious youth violence, county lines, and radicalisation.

7.2. Early Help

Any child may benefit from early help, but all school and college staff should be particularly alert to the potential need for early help for a child who:

- is disabled and has specific additional needs;
- has special educational needs (whether or not they have a statutory education, health and care plan);
- is a young carer;
- is showing signs of being drawn in to anti-social or criminal behaviour, including gang involvement and association with organised crime groups
- is frequently missing/goes missing from care or from home
- is misusing drugs or alcohol themselves

Is at risk of modern slavery, trafficking or exploitation

7.2 Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)

Child criminal exploitation is where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child into any criminal activity in the following ways

- in exchange for something the victim needs or wants,
- for the financial or other advantage of the perpetrator
- through violence or the threat of violence.

The victim may have been criminally exploited even if the activity appears consensual. CCE does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.

CCE can include children the following ways;

- being forced to work in cannabis factories,
- being coerced into moving drugs or money across the country forced to shoplift or pickpocket,
- to threaten other young people

Some of the following can be indicators of CCE are as follows;

- children who appear with unexplained gifts or new possessions
- children who associate with other young people involved in exploitation
- children who suffer from changes in emotional well-being
- children who misuse drugs and alcohol
- children who go missing for periods of time or regularly come home late
- children who regularly miss school or education or do not take part in education

County Lines

County lines is a form of child criminal exploitation and is a term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs (primarily crack cocaine and heroin) into one or more importing areas within the UK, using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of “deal line”.

Exploitation is an integral part of the county lines offending model with children and adults exploited to move and store drugs and money. Offenders will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons to ensure compliance of victims.

Children can be targeted and recruited into county lines in a number of locations including the college and within their local community. Children are often recruited to move drugs and money between locations and are known to be exposed to techniques such as ‘plugging’, where drugs are concealed internally to avoid detection.

Children can easily become trapped by this type of exploitation as county lines gangs create drug debts and can threaten serious violence and kidnap towards victims (and their families) if they attempt to leave the county lines network. One of the ways of identifying potential involvement in county lines are missing episodes (both from home and college).

7.3 Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

CSE occurs 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.

The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. CSE does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology. CSE can affect any child or young person (male or female) under the age of 18 years, including 16- and 17-year olds who can legally consent to have sex. It can include both contact (penetrative and non-penetrative acts) and non-contact sexual activity and may occur without the child or young person’s immediate knowledge (e.g. through others copying videos or images they have created and posted on social media).

The above child criminal exploitation indicators can also be indicators of CSE, as can the following;

- students who have older boyfriends or girlfriends
- students who suffer from sexually transmitted infections or become pregnant
- Student that are discussing frequent house parties where there are large quantities of free alcohol and potentially drugs

7.4 So Called Honour Based Abuse (HBA)

So-called 'honour-based' abuse (HBA), encompasses crimes which have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or the community, including Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), forced marriage, and practices such as breast ironing. All forms of so-called HBV are abuse (regardless of the motivation) and should be handled and escalated as such. If in any doubt, staff should speak to the designated safeguarding lead. Staff need to be alert to the possibility of a child being at risk of HBV, or already having suffered HBV.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

FGM comprises all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs. It is illegal in the UK and a form of child abuse with long-lasting harmful consequences.

FGM mandatory reporting duty for teachers Section 5B of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (as inserted by section 74 of the Serious Crime Act 2015) places a statutory duty upon teachers along with regulated health and social care professionals in England and Wales, to report to the police where they discover (either through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence) that FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18. Those failing to report such cases may face disciplinary sanctions.

It will be rare for teachers to see visual evidence, and they should not be examining pupils or students, but the same definition of what is meant by "to discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out" is used for all professionals to whom this mandatory reporting duty applies.

Staff must personally report to the police cases where they discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out. Unless the teacher has good reason not to, they should still consider and discuss any such case with the college's senior designated safeguarding lead and involve children's social care as appropriate.

The duty does not apply in relation to at risk or suspected cases (i.e. where the staff member does not discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out, either through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence) or in cases where the woman is 18 or over. In these cases, teachers should follow the colleges safeguarding referral process and log this on the My Concern database.

Forced Marriage

Forcing a person into a marriage is a crime in England and Wales. 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. A lack of full and free consent can be where a person does not consent or where they cannot consent (if they have learning disabilities, for example). Nevertheless, some communities use religion and culture as a way to

coerce a person into marriage. Schools and colleges can play an important role in safeguarding children from forced marriage.

7.5 Sexting (Semi Nudes & Nudes)

Sexting' may be defined as images or videos generated:

- by young people under the age of 18, or
- of young people under the age of 18 that are of a sexual nature or are indecent.

These images are shared between young people and/or adults via a mobile phone, handheld device or website with people they may not even know. Young people often do not anticipate the implications and consequences of sharing things online as they would offline; however, the consequences of sexting can be devastating. Once the image is in the public domain, it is difficult to control, to know who has seen it and what they have done with it. The social and psychological effects on individuals can be significant; in extreme cases it can result in suicide or a criminal record, isolation and vulnerability. Because of the prevalence of sexting, young people are not always aware that, in the context of the law, sexting is illegal.

As with all safeguarding issues and concerns, it is vitally important for all staff to be vigilant, noticing any concerns about young people sending, receiving and/or disseminating indecent images of themselves and other young people.

If staff notice any concerns, they must report them to the Designated Safeguarding Lead as with any other safeguarding concern. Staff should not make their own judgements about whether a 'sexting' issue is more or less serious enough to warrant a report. What may seem like less serious concerns to individual members of staff, may be more significant when considered in the light of other information known to the DSL of which the member of staff may not be aware.

Further guidance on how to deal with sexting concerns can be found on the UK Council for Child internet safety (UKISS) website.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/uk-council-for-child-internet-safety-ukccis>

7.6 Upskirting

The Voyeurism (Offences) Act, which is commonly known as the Upskirting Act, came into force on 12 April 2019. 'Upskirting' is where someone takes a picture under a person's clothing (not necessarily a skirt) without their permission and or knowledge, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks (with or without underwear) to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm. It is a criminal offence. Anyone of any gender, can be a victim.

7.7 Children Missing in Education

All staff should be aware that children going missing, particularly repeatedly and during the college day can act as a vital warning sign of a range of safeguarding

possibilities. This may include abuse and neglect, which may include sexual abuse or exploitation and child criminal exploitation. It may indicate mental health problems, risk of substance abuse, risk of travelling to conflict zones, risk of female genital mutilation or risk of forced marriage. Early intervention is necessary to identify the existence of any underlying safeguarding risk and to help prevent the risks of a child going missing in future. Staff should be aware of their school or college's unauthorised absence and children missing from education procedures.

7.8 Children with Special Educational Needs or Disabilities

Children with special educational needs (SEN) and disabilities can face additional safeguarding challenges. The college recognises the fact that additional barriers can exist when recognising abuse and neglect in this group of individuals. These can include:

- assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the individual's disability without further exploration;
- being more prone to peer group isolation than others;
- the potential for individuals with SEN and disabilities being disproportionately impacted by behaviours such as bullying, without outwardly showing any signs; and communication barriers and difficulties in overcoming these barriers.

The College recognises that all students have a right to be safe, When the College is considering excluding, either fixed term or permanently, a student with SEND or one who is the subject of a child protection plan or where there is an existing child protection file, the college will call a multi-agency risk assessment meeting prior to making the decision to exclude.

7.9 Children who are Lesbian, Gay, Bi, or Trans (LGBT)

The fact that a child or a young person may be LGBT is not in itself an inherent risk factor for harm. However, children who are LGBT can be targeted by other children. In some cases, a child who is perceived by other children to be LGBT (whether they are or not) can be just as vulnerable as children who identify as LGBT.

Risks can be compounded where children who are LGBT lack a trusted adult with whom they can be open. It is therefore vital that staff endeavour to reduce the additional barriers faced, and provide a safe space for them to speak out or share their concerns with members of staff

7.10 Online Safety

The use of technology has become a significant component of many safeguarding issues. The college takes online safety very seriously by educating staff and in their use of technology and establishes mechanisms to identify, intervene in, and escalate any incident where appropriate. The college has appropriate filters and monitoring systems in place which are reviewed regularly to ensure that staff and students are safe when online.

The breadth of issues classified within online safety is considerable, but can be categorised into three areas of risk:

- **content:** being exposed to illegal, inappropriate or harmful material; for example, pornography, fake news, racist or radical and extremist views;
- **contact:** being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users; for example, commercial advertising as well as adults posing as children or young adults; and
- **conduct:** personal online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm; for example, making, sending and receiving explicit images, or online bullying.

The college will take all reasonable steps to student's exposure to the above risks from the college's IT system. The college will ensure there are appropriate filters and monitoring systems in place. A whole college approach to online safety is crucial including a clear policy on the use of mobile technology

Cybercrime is criminal activity committed using computers and/or the internet. It is broadly categorised as either 'cyber-enabled' (crimes that can happen off-line but are enabled at scale and at speed on-line) or 'cyber dependent' (crimes that can be committed only by using a computer). Cyber-dependent crimes include;

- unauthorised access to computers (illegal 'hacking'), for example accessing a college's computer network to look for test paper answers or change grades awarded;
- denial of Service (Dos or DDoS) attacks or 'booting'. These are attempts to make a computer, network or website unavailable by overwhelming it with internet traffic from multiple sources
- making, supplying or obtaining malware (malicious software) such as viruses, spyware, ransomware, botnets and Remote Access Trojans with the intent to commit further offence, including those above

Appendix 8 – Child on Child, Sexual Violence & Sexual Harassment

All staff should be aware that children can abuse other children (often referred to child on child abuse) and it can happen both inside and outside of college and online. All staff should understand, that even if there are no reports in the colleges it does not mean it is not happening, it may be the case that it is just not being reported. As such it is important if staff have any concerns regarding child on child abuse they should speak to a member of the safeguarding team.

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

- bullying (including cyberbullying, prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying);
- abuse in intimate personal relationships between peers;
- 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)

8.1 Definitions

Child on Child Abuse - Children abusing other children. This can include (but is not limited to) bullying (including cyberbullying); sexual violence and sexual harassment; physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm; sexting and initiating/hazing type violence and rituals

Sexual harassment - unwanted conduct of a sexual nature' that can occur online and offline.

Sexual Violence - refers to sexual offences under the Sexual Offences Act 2003 as described below:

- **Rape:** A person (A) commits an offence of rape if: he intentionally penetrates the vagina, anus or mouth of another person (B) with his penis, B does not consent to the penetration and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.
- **Assault by Penetration:** A person (A) commits an offence if: s/he intentionally penetrates the vagina or anus of another person (B) with a part of her/his body or anything else, the penetration is sexual, B does not consent to the penetration and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.
- **Sexual Assault:** A person (A) commits an offence of sexual assault if: s/he intentionally touches another person (B), the touching is sexual, B does not consent to the touching and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.

Consent -16 is the legal age of consent for individuals in the UK. Consent is about having the freedom and capacity to choose. Consent to sexual activity may be given to one sort of sexual activity but not another, e.g.to vaginal but not anal sex or penetration with conditions, such as wearing a condom. Consent can be withdrawn at any time during sexual activity and each time activity occurs. Someone consents to vaginal, anal or oral penetration only if s/he agrees by choice to that penetration and has the freedom and capacity to make that choice.

8.2 Sexual Violence & Sexual Harassment

Sexual violence and sexual harassment can occur between two children of any age and sex. It can also occur through a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single child or group of children. Children 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.

Sexual violence and sexual harassment exist on a continuum and may overlap, they can occur online and offline (both physically and verbally) and are never

acceptable. It is important that all victims are taken seriously and offered appropriate support.

Sexual harassment is likely to: violate a child's dignity, and/or make them feel intimidated, degraded or humiliated and/or create a hostile, offensive or sexualised environment. Whilst not intended to be an exhaustive list, sexual harassment can include:

- sexual comments, such as: telling sexual stories, making lewd comments, making sexual remarks about clothes and appearance and calling someone sexualised names;
- sexual "jokes" or taunting;
- physical behaviour, such as: deliberately brushing against someone, interfering with someone's clothes (schools and colleges should be considering when any of this crosses a line into sexual violence - it is important to talk to and consider the experience of the victim) and displaying pictures, photos or drawings of a sexual nature; and
- online sexual harassment. This may be standalone, or part of a wider pattern of sexual harassment and/or sexual violence. It may include: non-consensual sharing of sexual images and videos; sexualised online bullying; unwanted sexual comments and messages, including, on social media; and sexual exploitation; coercion and threats

Staff should be aware that some groups are potentially more at risk. Evidence shows girls, children with SEND and LGBTQIA children are at greater risk. Staff should be aware of the importance of:

- making clear that sexual violence and sexual harassment is not acceptable, will never be tolerated and is not an inevitable part of growing up;
- not tolerating or dismissing sexual violence or sexual harassment as "banter", "part of growing up", "just having a laugh" or "boys being boys"; and
- challenging behaviours (potentially criminal in nature), such as grabbing bottoms, breasts and genitalia, flicking bras and lifting up skirts. Dismissing or tolerating such behaviours risks normalising them.

It is essential that all victims 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.

Confidentiality

Staff taking a report should never promise confidentiality as it is very likely that it will be in the best interest of the victim to seek advice and guidance from others in order to provide support and engage appropriate agencies. The college should only engage staff and agencies who are required to support the children involved and/or be involved in any investigation.

The victim may ask the college not to tell anyone about the sexual violence or sexual harassment. If the victim does not give consent to share information,

staff may still lawfully share it, if there is another legal basis under the UK GDPR that applies. For example, the public task basis may apply, where the overall purposes is to perform a public interest task or exercise official authority, and the task or authority has a clear basis in law. The designated safeguarding lead (or deputy), who should consider the following:

- 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, is in immediate danger, or has been harmed, a referral should be made to local authority children's social care, and
- rape, assault by penetration and sexual assaults are crimes.

Ultimately, the designated safeguarding lead will have to balance the victim's wishes against their duty to protect the victim and other children. If the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) decide to go ahead and make a referral to local authority children's social care and/or a report to the police against the victim's wishes, this should be handled extremely carefully, the reasons should be explained to the victim and appropriate specialist support should be offered.

Anonymity

As a matter of effective safeguarding practice, the college should do all they reasonably can to protect the anonymity of any children involved in any report of sexual violence or sexual harassment. Amongst other things, this will mean carefully considering, based on the nature of the report, which staff should know about the report and any support that will be put in place for the children involved.

Risk Assessment

When there has been a report of sexual violence, the designated safeguarding lead should make an immediate risk and needs assessment. Where there has been a report of sexual harassment, the need for a risk assessment should be considered on a case-by-case basis. The risk and needs assessment for a report of sexual violence should consider:

- the victim, especially their protection and support
- whether there may have been other victims
- the alleged perpetrator(s)
- all the other children, (and, if appropriate, adult students and staff) at the school or college, especially any actions that are appropriate to protect them from the alleged perpetrator(s), or from future harms, and
- The time and location of the incident, and any action required to make the location safer.

Appendix 9 - Allegations of Abuse Against Members of Staff (including supply teachers and volunteers)

As part of the college's approach to safeguarding an open and transparent culture in which all concerns about adults working in or on behalf of the college are dealt with promptly and appropriately. All concerns about adults (including those that do not meet the threshold detailed below are shared responsibly with the Director of Human Resources, recorded and dealt with appropriately.

These procedures should be used in all cases in which it is alleged that a member of staff has:

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

The College also has a duty of care to its employees, and will act to manage and minimise the stress inherent in the allegations process. Support will be made available to anyone facing an allegation; such support may include access to counselling/medical advice, or, where applicable, support from a trade union representative or work place colleague. It is essential that any allegation of abuse made against a member of staff is dealt with very quickly, in a fair and consistent way that provides effective protection for the young person/adult, and at the same time supports the person who is the subject of the allegation.

9.1 Receiving an allegation from a student

If a member of staff receives an allegation against a member of staff, this should be reported immediately to the Director of Human Resources, unless this manager is the person against whom the allegation is made. In these circumstances, the report should be made to the Vice Principal Welfare & Progression. The Principal will be subsequently notified of the allegation at the earliest opportunity. In the case of allegations against the Principal, the report should be made to the Chair of Governors via the Clerk to the Corporation email (abarker@jcc.ac.uk).

Due regard will be given to the statutory guidance Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 when dealing with any allegations against staff. The following procedures take account of that guidance accordingly.

9.2 Receiving an allegation from a member of staff

In the first instance, the Director of Human Resources (case manager) will immediately discuss the allegation with the Local Authority's Local Authority Designated Officer Team. The purpose of the initial discussion will be for the Local Authority Local Authority Designated Officer and the case manager to consider the nature, content and context of the allegation, and agree a course

of action. The Local Authority Local Authority Designated Officer may also ask the case manager to provide or obtain relevant additional information, such as previous history, whether the young person/adult or their family have made similar allegations previously, and the individual's current contact with young people/adults.

There may be situations when the case manager will want to involve the police immediately, for example, if the person is deemed to be an immediate risk to young people/adults, or there is evidence of a possible criminal offence. Where there is no such evidence, the case manager will discuss the allegations with the Local Authority Local Authority Designated Officer in order to help determine whether police involvement is necessary.

The initial sharing of information and evaluation may lead to a decision that no further action is to be taken in regard to the individual facing the allegation or concern. In such circumstances this decision and a justification for it will be recorded by both the case manager and the Local Authority Designated Officer, and agreement reached on what information should be put in writing to the individual concerned and by whom. The case manager will then consider with the Local Authority Designated Officer what action should follow both in respect of the individual and the person who made the initial allegation.

The case manager will inform the member of staff about the allegation as soon as possible after consulting the Local Authority Designated Officer. Wherever possible, the case manager will provide him/her with as much information as possible at that time; however, where a strategy discussion is needed, or the police or Social Care need to be involved, this will not be possible until those agencies have been consulted, and have agreed what information can be disclosed to the accused.

The case manager will provide the employee with a named contact who will keep the employee informed of progress of the case and consider what other support may be available to the individual.

If there is cause to suspect a young person/adult is suffering, or is likely to suffer significant harm, a strategy discussion will be convened in accordance with the statutory guidance contained within the 'Working Together to Safeguard Children' document. Where the strategy discussion or initial evaluation decides that it is clear that an investigation by the police or Social Care is unnecessary, the Local Authority Designated Officer will discuss the next steps with the case manager. In those circumstances, the options open to the College will depend on the nature and circumstances of the allegation and the evidence and information available. This will range from taking no further action, dismissal after proceeding to the College's disciplinary procedure, the provision of relevant training, or, where the individual concerned is not an employee of the College, taking the decision not to use the person's services in the future. Consideration will also be given to whether a referral to the Teachers Regulation Authority or Disclosure and Barring Service.

If further enquiries are needed to enable a decision to be made about how to proceed, the Local Authority Designated Officer will discuss with the case manager, how and by whom, any investigation will be undertaken. It is likely that in straightforward cases, any investigation would normally be undertaken in line with the College's own Disciplinary Policy.

9.3 The Local Authority Local Authority Designated Officer Team

Birmingham City Council have a Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) Team who will:

- Receive reports about allegations against members of staff and will be involved in the management and oversight of individual cases
- Provide advice and guidance to employers and voluntary organisations, including faith based educational settings
- Liaise with the police and other agencies; monitor the progress of cases to ensure that they are dealt with as quickly as possible consistent with a thorough and fair process
- Provide advice and guidance to employers in relation to making referrals to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) and regulatory bodies such as Ofsted, the GMC etc. and
- Chair strategy meetings where there is concern about a person in a position of trust

9.4 Suspension

The case manager must consider whether the circumstances of the case warrants the member of staff being suspended from contact with young people/adults at risk, or whether alternative arrangements can be put in place until the allegation or concern is resolved. Suspension will not be an automatic response when an allegation is reported a risk assessment will be carried out and suspension will only be considered in cases where there is cause to suspect a young person/adult is/are at risk of harm, or the case is so serious that it might be grounds for dismissal. Suspension is a neutral act.

If immediate suspension is considered necessary, the rationale and justification for such a course of action will be agreed and recorded by the case manager and the Local Authority Designated Officer. This will also include what alternatives to suspension were considered, and why they were rejected.

Where it has been deemed appropriate to suspend the individual, written confirmation of this decision will be issued within one working day, and will give as much detail as appropriate for the reasons for the suspension. The individual will also be informed who their named contact is within the organisation and be provided with their contact details.

9.5 Confidentiality

It is extremely important that when an allegation is made, every effort is made 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 Designated Officer, Police and Social Care

services (if applicable), to agree the most appropriate way in which to manage the situation.

Parents/carers of the young person/adult (without mental capacity) involved in the safeguarding issue, will be told about the allegation as soon as possible, if they do not already know of it. However, where a strategy discussion is required, or police or Social Care services need to be involved, the case manager should not do so until those agencies have been consulted and have agreed what information can be disclosed to the parents/carers.

Adult students and Parents/carers will also be kept informed about the progress of the case, and told the outcome where there is not a criminal prosecution, including the outcome of any disciplinary process. Although the deliberations of a disciplinary hearing, and the information considered in reaching a decision, cannot normally be disclosed, the parents/carers will be told the outcome in confidence.

Students and Parents/carers should also be made aware of the requirement to maintain confidentiality about any allegations made against individuals while investigations are on-going.

9.6 Disciplinary Action

The College shall hold in abeyance its own internal enquiries while any formal police or Social Care investigations proceed; to do otherwise may prejudice the investigation.

At the point at which criminal/Social Care proceedings have been completed, or where, after consideration of the allegation such proceedings are not deemed necessary, the College will instigate disciplinary proceedings where appropriate. If there are on-going safeguarding concerns whilst managing the allegation through the College's internal processes, the case manager will discuss these with the Local Authority Designated Officer.

Where the College does proceed to disciplinary action as a result of a safeguarding concern, the statutory guidance Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 will be followed in respect of timescales and inter-agency sharing of information where appropriate, and will take precedent over the College's internal disciplinary processes.

Where the police have been involved, wherever possible the case manager will ask the police to obtain consent from the individuals involved to share their statements and evidence for use in the College's disciplinary process. This will be done as the police investigation proceeds and will enable the police to share relevant information without delay at the conclusion of their investigation or any court case.

If the accused member of staff resigns, or ceases to provide their services, this will not prevent an allegation being followed up in accordance with the statutory guidance. The College will make every effort to reach a conclusion in all cases of allegations relating to the safety or welfare of young people or adults at risk, including any in which the person concerned refuses to co-operate with the process. Wherever possible the accused will be given a full opportunity to answer the allegation and make representations about it. However, the process of recording the allegation and any supporting evidence, and reaching a judgement about whether it can be substantiated on the basis of all the information available, will continue even if that cannot be done, or the accused does not co-operate. Whilst it may be difficult to reach a conclusion in those circumstances, and it may not be possible to apply any disciplinary sanctions if a person's period of notice expires before the process is complete, it is nevertheless important to reach and record a conclusion.

9.7 Timescales

It is in everyone's interest to resolve cases as quickly as possible, consistent with a fair and thorough investigation. The statutory guidance Keeping Children Safe in Education 2021 outlines clear expectations in relation to timescales for the resolution of cases of allegations against staff, which will take precedence over any timescales outlined in the College's internal disciplinary procedure.

9.8 Specific Actions

Following a criminal investigation or a prosecution, the police will inform the case manager and Local Authority Designated Officer immediately when a criminal investigation and any subsequent trial is complete, or if it is decided to close an investigation without charge, or not to continue to prosecute the case after person has been charged.

In those circumstances, the Local Authority Designated Officer will discuss with the case manager whether any further action, including disciplinary action, is appropriate and, if so, how to proceed. The information provided by the police and/or Social Care services should inform that decision. The options will depend on the circumstances of the case and consideration will need to consider the result of the police investigation or the trial, as well as the different standard of proof required in disciplinary and criminal proceedings.

9.9 On conclusion of a case

If the allegation is substantiated and the individual is dismissed following a disciplinary hearing, or the College ceases to use the individual's services, or the individual resigns or otherwise ceases to provide his/her services, the Local Authority Designated Officer will discuss with the case manager whether the College needs to make a referral to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) or the Teachers Regulation Agency (TRA).

If an allegation is shown to be deliberately invented or malicious, the case manager should consider whether any disciplinary action is appropriate against

the individual who made it, or whether the police should be asked to consider if action might be appropriate against the person responsible.

9.10 Effectiveness and Monitoring

At the conclusion of a case in which an allegation is substantiated, the Local Authority Designated Officer will review the circumstances of the case with the case manager and other colleagues as appropriate to determine whether there are any improvements to be made to the College's procedures or practice to help prevent similar events in the future, including staff training. This should include issues arising from the decision to suspend the member of staff if applicable, the duration of the suspension and whether or not suspension was justified. The Local Authority Designated Officer and case manager should also consider how future investigations of a similar nature could be carried out without suspending the individual.

9.11 Record Keeping

Details of allegations that are found to have been malicious will not be kept on an individual's personnel file. However, for all other allegations, a clear and comprehensive summary of the allegation, details of how the allegation was followed up and resolved, and a note of any action taken and decisions reached, will be kept on the personnel file of the staff member concerned, and a copy provided to the person concerned.

The purpose of the record is to enable accurate information to be given in response to any future request for a reference, where appropriate. It will also provide clarification in cases where future DBS checks reveal information from the police about an allegation that did not result in a criminal conviction and will help to prevent unnecessary re-investigation if an allegation re-surfaces after a period of time.

The record should be retained at least until the member of staff concerned has reached normal pension age or for a period of 10 years from the date of the allegation if that is longer.

Appendix 10 - Police and Criminal Evidence Act (1984) – Code C

The Senior Designated Safeguarding Lead and Safeguarding Officer are aware of the requirement for children to have an appropriate adult when in contact with Police officers who suspect them of an offence.

PACE states that anyone who appears to be under 18, shall, in the absence of clear evidence that they are older, be treated as a child for the purposes of this Code and any other Code.

PACE also states that If at any time an officer has any reason to suspect that a person of any age may be vulnerable, then that person is entitled to be accompanied by an appropriate adult at any point.

The Senior Designated Safeguarding lead will communicate any vulnerabilities known by the college to any police officer who wishes to speak to a student about an offence they may suspect. This communication will be recorded on My Concern.

If having been informed of the vulnerabilities, the designated safeguarding does not feel that the officer is acting in accordance with PACE, they should ask to speak with a supervisor or contact 101 to escalate their concerns.

A person whom there are grounds to suspect of an offence must be cautioned¹ before questioned about an offence², or asked further questions if the answers they provide the grounds for suspicion, or when put to them the suspect's answers or silence, (i.e. failure or refusal to answer or answer satisfactorily) may be given in evidence to a court in a prosecution.

A Police Officer must not caution a juvenile or a vulnerable person unless the appropriate adult is present. If a child or a vulnerable person is cautioned in the absence of the appropriate adult, the caution must be repeated in the appropriate adult's presence.

The appropriate adult' means, in the case of a child:

¹ The police caution is: *"You do not have to say anything. But it may harm your defence if you do not mention when questioned something which you later rely on in Court. Anything you do say may be given in evidence."*

² A person need not be cautioned if questions are for other necessary purposes, e.g.: (a) solely to establish their identity or ownership of any vehicle; to obtain information in accordance with any relevant statutory requirement; in furtherance of the proper and effective conduct of a search, e.g. to determine the need to search in the exercise of powers of stop and search or to seek co-operation while carrying out a search; or to seek verification of a written record.

- 1) the parent, guardian or, if the juvenile is in the care of a local authority or voluntary organisation, a person representing that authority or organisation.
- 2) a social worker of a local authority
- 3) failing these, some other responsible adult aged 18 or over who is not:
 - a police officer;
 - employed by the police;
 - under the direction or control of the chief officer of a police force; or
 - a person who provides services under contractual arrangements (but without being employed by the chief officer of a police force), to assist that force in relation to the discharge of its chief officer's functions,

Further information can be found in the Statutory guidance - PACE Code C 2019.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/pace-code-c-2019/pace-code-c-2019-accessible>

Appendix 11 – Use of College Premises for Non-college Activities

When the college hires or rents out college facilities/premises to organisations or individuals (for example to community groups, sports associations, and service providers to run community or extra-curricular activities) the Senior Designated lead ensures that appropriate arrangements are in place to keep children safe.

The Senior designated safeguarding Lead will seek assurance that the body concerned has appropriate safeguarding and child protection policies and procedures in place (including inspecting these as needed); and ensure that there are arrangements in place to liaise with the college on these matters where appropriate. This applies regardless of whether or not the children who attend any of these services or activities attend the college.

The Senior designated Safeguarding lead will also ensure safeguarding requirements are included in any transfer of control agreement (i.e. lease or hire agreement), as a condition of use and occupation of the premises; and that failure to comply with this would lead to termination of the agreement

Appendix 12 - What staff should do if they have concerns about safeguarding practices within the College

All staff and volunteers have a duty to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice and potential failures in the school's or college's safeguarding regime, and know that such concerns will be taken seriously by the senior leadership team.

Appropriate whistleblowing procedures are in place for such concerns to be raised with the College's senior leadership team. These can be found on the college intranet site JCC Connect. Where a staff member feels unable to raise an issue with the College, or feels that their genuine concerns are not being addressed, other whistleblowing channels are open to them.

The NSPCC's what you can do to report abuse dedicated helpline is available as an alternative route for staff who do not feel able to raise concerns regarding child protection failures internally or have concerns about the way a concern is being handled by the college.

Staff can call 0800 028 0285 – line is available from 8:00 AM to 8:00 PM, Monday to Friday and email: help@nspcc.org.uk.16