

# SAFEGUARDING AND PREVENT POLICY

Policy Group: Health Safety and Environment

Effective: Feb 2021

Approved: Gail Crossman, Director of  
Performance and Development

Responsible officer: Gail Crossman

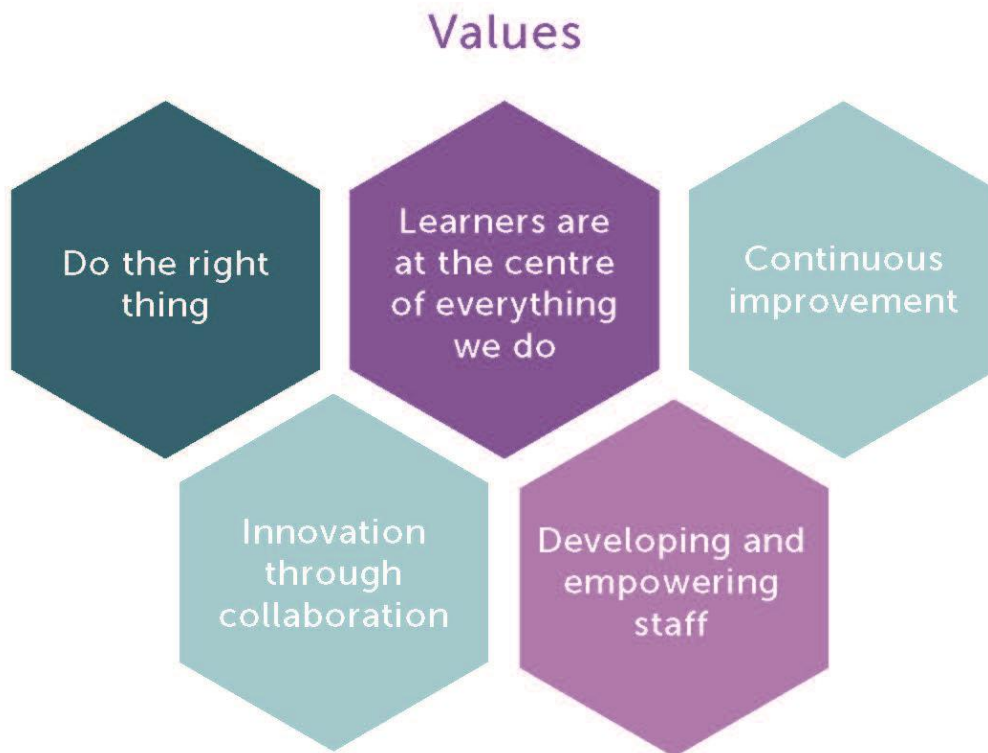
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# GUIDANCE

Values | Vision | Tone of Voice



## Vision

Transforming lives through learning

## Tone of voice

Our tone of voice takes its direct influence from our core values.

We are passionate about people and learners and are driven to get the best out of everyone by getting to understand them. We are caring and supportive, as well as being determined and strive for growth. We talk with purpose and enthusiasm in a way that connects and empowers people.

Innovation is at the heart of Learning Curve Group and we're always thinking about what's next!

## SUMMARY CHANGES

Date	Page	Details of amendments
06.09.2019	2	Updated contact names and phone numbers. Review wording on supply chain /subcontracting
06.09,2019	27	Update legislation Keeping children Safe 2019
12.12.2019	ALL	Update DSPO specialisms and review against WBL and Prevent statutory Duty 2018
14.01.2020	21,31,33,37	Update of DSPO specialisms, legislation additions, monitoring and training update.
25.02.2020	31	The Care Standards Act changed to Care Standards Act 2014 to comply with legislation
25.02.2020	31	Added Care Act definition
25.02.20	49	Added Safeguarding details for Gateshead
16.06.20	2 + 34 12 + 33	COVID 19 influences New DSPO
25.10.20	All	Reflect new teams from LHAA and Ripley Academy
June 2021	All	Reflect change in DFE guidance regarding Keeping Children safe in education and RoATP review

This policy has been reviewed and approved by the Director of Quality and Performance: 



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## I. Introduction

Learning Curve Group (LCG) is one of the largest national training providers in the UK, providing education and training nationally. All companies within the LCG family uphold the same company Vision, Mission and Core Values and follow our group policies and procedures.

We believe that it is always unacceptable for a child or adult to experience abuse or discrimination of any kind and recognises its responsibility to safeguard the welfare of all children and adults at risk will be treated less favourably than others in being able to access services which meet their specific individual needs, and this is linked to our Equality and Diversity Policy and Social Inclusion Strategies.

This policy has been developed to describe the responsibilities of Employees, Apprentices, Associates, Volunteers, Supply Chain Partners (SCP)/ Subcontractors and Contractors for the recognition and prevention of abuse and to clarify the actions to take when abuse is suspected or identified. Therefore, the aim of this policy is to ensure that we fulfil its responsibilities towards the protection, welfare and safety of children and vulnerable adults.

The following policies demonstrate and support a shared commitment to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of its stakeholders.

Bullying and Harassment  
Code of Conduct  
Grievance  
Data Protection (GDPR)  
Equality and Diversity  
E-Safety

Public Interest Disclosure (Whistleblowing)  
Recruitment and Selection  
Learner Behaviour  
Lone Working  
Complaints  
IT Security and Information Policies

### Applies to:

All staff, apprentices, learners, and stakeholders

## I. Policy

This policy has been agreed, sponsored, and approved by the Board.

### Executive and Senior Management Safeguarding and Prevent Team.

Name	Role
Brenda McLeish	CEO – Overall accountability for Safeguarding and Prevent.
Gavin Higgins	Board member Safeguarding and Prevent Sponsor
Gail Crossman	Named Senior Officer for Safeguarding and Prevent

### Lead Designated Safeguarding and Prevent Officers.

Name	Role	Location	Contact Details	Specialisms
Gail Crossman	Lead Designated Safeguarding Prevent Officer Group	HO	01388777129	Sexual exploitation, violence, forced marriage, FGM
Claire Ensor	Lead Designated Safeguarding Prevent Officer	LHAA HO	07483329688	General and out of hours

### Designated Safeguarding and Prevent Officers:

Name	Role	Location	Contact Details	Specialisms
Mark Fletcher	Designated and Safeguarding and Prevent Officer (DSPO)	HO	01388777129	Violence, Prevent Duty
Neil McCluskey	DSPO	Yorkshire Academies	0113 8267806	Prevent Duty, Bullying, Online Safety and Sexting
Andrea Ward	DSPO	Remote	07741909162	Child Abuse, Neglect, Bullying, Online Safety, Mate Hate and Sexting.
Emma Donnelly	DSPO	Yorkshire Academies	07817135925	Child Abuse
Natalie Neasham	DSPO	HO	01388 777129	Hidden Disabilities
Maxine Webb	DSPO	Ripley Academy	01773 747377	Self-Harm
Rebecca Elliot	DSPO	Ripley Academy	01773 747377	Child in Need/ Child Protection
Joy Foster	DSPO	LHAA Chiswick and Ham Academy	07442534066	General
Julie Edwards	DSPO	LHAA Ham Academy	07483083277	General
Remi Samuel	DSPO	LHAA Chiswick Academy	07442491572	General
Patsy Ezimora	Reserve Lead Designated	LHAA Croydon Academy	07483056601	General

	Safeguarding Prevent Officer (DSPO)			
Kayla Brown	DSPO	LHAA Croydon Academy	07483061662	General
Sonia Chahil	DSPO	LHAA LBTA Borehamwood AND Chiswick LBTA Academy and	07961356563	General
Naomi Cotter	DSPO	LHAA Camden Academy	0744534063	General
Matt Dawson	DSPO	LHAA Camden Academy	07483083270	General
Jason Goodchild	DSPO	LHAA Loughton Academy	07483145727	General
Amita Gadhia	DSPO	LHAA Loughton Academy	07485310479	General
Luke Slater	DSPO	Antrec Liverpool	03330237450	General
Lucy Wright	DSPO	Hartlepool Academy	07442 530528	General
Julie Edwards	DSPO	Ham Academy	0345 4597790	General
Kirsty Negus	DSPO	Loughton Academy	020 8508 2150	General
Gareth Bradford	DSPO	Military Academies	07458 112928	General
Mandy Fairless	DSPO	Employability	07976 704260	General
David Savage	DSPO	Apprenticeships	07970 729223	General
Stacey Stone	DSPO	Apprenticeships	07485310529	General

If you have any concerns, contact the officers, or use the email below. Learners should be made aware of this email address.

The Safeguarding E-mail address: [keeplearnerssafe@learningcurvegroup.co.uk](mailto:keeplearnerssafe@learningcurvegroup.co.uk) or to use our Safeguarding app, which can be found by searching Learning Curve Group in both the Apple and Google store.

### **The Safeguarding and Prevent Policy Statement.**

We are fully committed to safeguarding the welfare of all stakeholders by taking all reasonable steps to protect them from harm and accepts its corporate responsibility for the well-being and safety of its stakeholders, including children and vulnerable adults.

We recognise our responsibility and acknowledge that it is the duty of our workforce in its entirety to uphold British Values and Safeguard the welfare of all stakeholders by creating an environment that protects them from harm and reduces any potential risks of being exposed to violence, extremism, exploitation, or victimisation. Therefore, employees, apprentices, volunteers, subcontract partners (SCPs) and contractors will show respect and always understanding for the rights, safety and welfare of all parties and conduct themselves in a way that reflects the principles, values, and cultures of our organisation. They will also be aware of and follow current legislation regarding the safeguarding of



all stakeholders. Our policy sets out, in detail, the roles and responsibilities of All parties in providing a safe working and learning environment whereby everyone is protected from abuse of any kind.

It is our intention to:

- Ensure that all stakeholders are protected from abuse, regardless of sex, race, disability, age, sexual orientation, religion or belief, gender reassignment, maternity, or because someone is married or in a civil partnership.
- Ensure that staff are appropriately trained in safeguarding and to understand the risk of radicalisation, challenging extremism, their role in implementing the Prevent Duty and the impact this has on their job role, and how to refer an individual who they feel is at risk.
- Ensure that appropriate supervision is given, where required.
- Take the necessary steps to inform all stakeholders of relevant policies and procedures and Code of Conduct.
- Regularly review and monitor our policies and procedures to ensure our legal, moral and social responsibilities are met.
- Take all suspicions and allegations of abuse and risks of radicalization extremely seriously and to respond to concerns with due speed and consideration.
- Work in Partnership and in accordance with organisations’ procedures, where required, including Designated Person in Local Authority, Safeguarding Partners, Safeguarding Adults Boards, and the Channel multi-agency panel.
- To comply with and maintain knowledge of all relevant legislation, codes of practice and appropriate guidance and any amendments.
- Have designated Safeguarding and Prevent Officers (DSPOs) in place to advise on and manage any concerns and referrals made.
- Ensure that relevant employment and security checks are undertaken, as required.
- Ensure that all personal information is confidential and should only be shared with the permission of the individual concerned (and/or those with parental responsibility), unless the disclosure of confidential information is necessary to protect a child or adult at risk from serious harm or to promote their welfare. In circumstances, information must be confined to those people directly involved in the professional work of each individual child or adult at risk and on a strict “need to know” basis.
- Work with our SCPs to ensure that they implement an effective Prevent Strategy. Our sub-contracting policy will have robust procedures in place to ensure that in appointing our SCP we are not inadvertently funding extremist organisations

The links below have been taken from the Working Together to Safeguarding Children 2018 guidance document.

### For Children and Young People

Childline	0800 11 11
Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre (CEOP)	<a href="http://www.thinkuknow.co.uk/">http://www.thinkuknow.co.uk/</a> 0870 000 3344
NSPCC Helpline	<a href="https://www.nspcc.org.uk">https://www.nspcc.org.uk</a> 0800 800 5000
NSPCC Whistleblowing Helpline	<a href="mailto:help@nspcc.org.uk">help@nspcc.org.uk</a> 0800 028 0285
Internet Watch Foundation	<a href="https://www.iwf.org.uk/">https://www.iwf.org.uk/</a>
Social Care Link for Safeguarding Concerns	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/report-child-abuse-to-local-council">https://www.gov.uk/report-child-abuse-to-local-council</a>

### **For further useful links turn to**

The need to refer allegations or concerns about possible risk posed by staff, volunteers, SPCs or contractors to the Designated Local Authority Person (formerly LADO) is a requirement, as detailed in the government guidance Working Together to Safeguard Children (2018)

Note: If you suspect child trafficking is taking place, the Lead DSO must be informed immediately, and they will contact CEOP to implement urgent steps to protect the child/children in question.

ESFA has included new safeguarding clauses in the funding agreements and contracts for 2017/18. Whilst the local authority and institution have primary duties in respect of safeguarding, the Secretary of State (SoS) has a general duty to promote the wellbeing of children in England under section 7 of the Children and Young Persons Act 2008. ESFA’s role, therefore, is to provide assurance to the SoS, in meeting her general duty, that the right organisations are taking action to keep all pupils and students safe.

We must inform ESFA if we are subject of an investigation by the local authority or the police relating to funded learners, in such circumstances the Chief Executive (or senior designated safeguarding lead) to email [enquiries.EFA@education.gov.uk](mailto:enquiries.EFA@education.gov.uk)

ESFA will need to know the name of the institution, the nature of the incident and confirmation that it is, or is scheduled to be, investigated by the local authority and/or the police. If a referral has been made to the Disclosure and Barring Service, we are required to inform the ESFA.

## **Duties**

### **Role of the designated Safeguarding and Prevent Officer (DSPO)**

We have appointed a Lead and Deputy DSPO who to have overall responsibility for issues related to safeguarding children and vulnerable adults and are supported by a team of DSPOs. The DSPO is responsible for acting as a source of advice on child and adult at risk safeguarding matters, for coordinating action within the organization and for liaising with health, children’s service, adult services and other agencies about suspected or actual causes of abuse. The Lead DSPO will be assisted by other designated members of staff drawn from senior management and suitably experienced staff. Designated members of staff have a key responsibility for raising awareness, within the staff, of issues relating to the welfare of children and adults at risk and the promotion of a safe environment for children and adults at risk.

Designated members of staff receive training in safeguarding children and adults at risk and interagency working as required by the LSCB. They also receive refresher training annually as required by us. The team are required to keep up-to-date with developments in safeguarding children and adults at risk.

The Lead DSPO has governance over safeguarding and Prevent matters across business, and the CEO has overall responsibility for safeguarding and Prevent at Board level. The CEO will ensure that resources, support, and all relevant training are available and in place for staff. The CEO will support

the Safeguarding and Prevent Team in meeting their responsibilities and will ensure that we meet the commitments.

There is a clear and robust job description for the DSPO role within the business which can be assessed on the system, the Lead DSPO is responsible for reviewing the child and adult at risk Safeguarding and Prevent Policy annually, or more frequently if there is a change to current legislation, along with any policies linked to the Safeguarding and Prevent Policy and processes and procedures that support the embedding and working practices of this policy.

- The Lead DSPO / relevant contract manager is responsible for ensuring the child and adult at risk policy is available publicly and to parents and carers, that parents and carers are aware that suspected abuse referrals may be made, and our role in this.
- The Lead DSPO will alert the DBS when a person has been dismissed or left due to risk to or harm that they presented, or may have presented, to a child or vulnerable adult.
- The Lead DSPOs will alert the police when a crime may have been committed.
- All DSPOs foster strong links with the LSCB and Designated Local Authority Person.
- Lead DSPOs refer all cases of suspected abuse to the local authority, children's social care agency or, in the case of a vulnerable adult, to the local authority adult's social care.
- Lead DSPO will refer to the ESFA should we be subject to an investigation regarding our safeguarding practices.
- Lead DSPO will refer all reportable safeguarding matters to the funding partner, where we are not the funder.
- All DSPOs liaise with senior management to inform them of issues, especially on-going enquiries, and police investigations.
- All DSPOs maintain a proper record of any safeguarding referral, complaint, or concern, even when that concern does not lead to a referral.
- All DSPOs act as a source of advice, support, and expertise to staff on matters of safety and safeguarding.
- All DSPOs liaise with relevant agencies following a referral to ensure it has been dealt with effectively and identify whether a resolution has been achieved. DSPOs ensure that we work with employers and other training organisations that provide apprenticeships and / or work placements for children or adults at risk, to ensure that appropriate safeguarding's are in place.
- The Head of HR, with support from the Director of Performance and Development, ensures that all staff, associates, volunteers, and SCPs receive training in safeguarding children and vulnerable adults, are aware of procedures for protecting children and adults at risk and that refresher training takes place annually.
- The Lead DSPO provides information monthly to the Board setting about how we have discharged our duties. The Lead DSPO is also responsible for reporting deficiencies in procedure or policy identified by the LSCB at the earliest opportunity.
- If the Lead DSPO is absent from the business, the Deputy Lead DSPO will be responsible for undertaking Lead DSPO duties.

**Under no circumstances should a member of staff, volunteer or contractor undertake any investigative activities of alleged or actual abuse, nor should they contact any of the external agencies that will deal with a referral. It is the responsibility of the DSPOs, with support from the senior management team, to decide whether a referral should be made and to which agency or agencies. It is the role of the relevant Safeguarding and Police Services agencies to decide if abuse has taken place.**

**SCP'S may make their own referrals but must inform the subcontract manager immediately.**

If our staff are working on external sites, then they would need to be aware of the safeguarding process for that external specific site/company. The DSPO would liaise with the corresponding DSPO during the process, as necessary. For example, if there was a concern about a staff member of the external site, then our DSPO would speak with the DSPO of the external site. If there was a safeguarding concern about a child learner or staff member, then our DSPO would deal with this but may, depending on the circumstances, need to inform the DSO of the external site.

If we are working in schools, then any concerns about pupils or school staff must be reported to the designated safeguarding lead in the school. Our DSPO also needs to be informed.

## **Safeguarding Code of Conduct**

**We follow the Equality and Human Rights Commission Statutory Code of Practice 2010. this safeguarding code of conduct also details how individuals can protect themselves against allegations of abuse.**

Avoid personal and social contact with children or adults at risk and seek to minimise the risk of any situation arising in which misunderstandings can occur.

You should **NOT**:

- Engage in flirting or innuendo, make suggestive terms or gestures, or indicate favoritism for a child or vulnerable adult.
- Issue or threaten any form of physical punishment.
- Initiate or engage in sexually provocative games, conversations or activity involving or observed by young people, whether based on talking or touching.
- Make sexually suggestive remarks or discriminatory comments to or in front of a young person or discuss staff's own sexual relationships in front of them.
- Engage in any sort of sexual relationship with a young person, even when the young person is aged 16 or over and therefore legally able to consent.
- Use any type of physical punishment in order to discipline. Shouting at young people should be avoided whenever possible and only used if alternative forms of discipline have failed.
- Photograph or film young people for which no prior consent has been sought.
- Broadcast or view any audio and / or visual material (CDS, DVDs, videos, computer, or games etc.).
- That has inappropriate content for young children.
- Invite or allow a young person or adult at risk who you have met through your work to your home or another location where the purpose is one of friendship or an intimate relationship.
- Engage in or tolerate any inappropriate physical activity involving young people.
- Allow the use of inappropriate language to go unchallenged.
- Do things of a personal nature for children or adults at risk that they can do for themselves.
- Dismiss an allegation of any sort relating to a learner's, apprentice or adults at risk's welfare or delay the reporting of an allegation.
- Discourage anyone from reporting concerns or ask individuals to keep secrets.
- Make promises to keep secrets, keep any disclosure confidential, overreact or be judgmental, should you suspect abuse.
- Spend excessive amounts of time alone with children or vulnerable adults, away from others
- Make unnecessary physical contact with children or vulnerable adults. However, there may be occasions where physical contact is unavoidable, such as providing comfort at times of distress or physical support in contact sports, etc. in all cases, contact should only take place with consent of the child or the vulnerable adult.

- Arrange to meet a child, adult at risk or their families, with whom you work outside of working hours, unless it is with consent of the parents/carers and person in charge of the activity.
- Give or receive gifts and / or substances such as drugs, alcohol, cigarettes or e-cigarettes to / from a young person or their families.
- Consume alcohol, take illegal drugs or legal highs during the working day / evening or at events, including during any breaks or when in the presence of young people.
- Smoke / vape with, or in front of, young people.
- Steal, or condone someone else's stealing, regardless of the value of the stolen item.

**You SHOULD:**

- Work in a room where you can be visibly seen, leave the door open and make sure other adults visit the room regularly whilst respecting children and vulnerable adult's rights to privacy, encouraging children and adults to feel comfortable enough to report attitudes or behaviours they do not like.
- Plan activities that involve more than one other person being present, or at least within sight and hearing of others. If this is unavoidable, always ensure your line manager knows where you are, with whom and why.
- Act with discretion regarding personal relationships at organized activities, ensuring your personal relationships do not affect your leadership role within the organization. All pre-existing relationships do between staff, volunteers, delivery partners, contractors and / or participants of the organized activities must be declared.
- Avoid working in isolation with children and adults at risk, follow the recommended adult to young people ratios for meetings and activities and ensure there is separate sleeping accommodation for young people, adults, and group leaders.
- Never give out a personal mobile number or private e-mail address and ensure working hours of contact ability are stated.
- Be aware of the procedures for reporting concerns or incidents and be familiar with the contact details of the DSPO's.
- Treat all young people and adults equally and listen to them, avoiding favoritism and gossiping ensure allegations or disclosures by a young person or another adult are taken seriously and reported, including any made against you. Follow the procedures for reporting concerns.
- Never befriend or chat to children or adults at risk on social media / network sites. Always use professional language when writing, phoning, emailing, or using social media / network to communicate with young people or vulnerable adults.
- Be aware that young people can develop heterosexual and homosexual infatuations (crushes) towards adults working with them. If this happens, tell your line manager, and then respond to the situation in a way that maintains the dignity of all concerned.
- Immediately report concerns relating to the welfare of a child or adult at risk in your care, whether these concerns are about actions / behaviours of another colleague or based on any conversation with the child or vulnerable adult, particularly when they make an allegation.
- Act as a role model.
- Set and monitor appropriate boundaries and relationships when working with children and adults at risk, based on openness, honesty and respect for the child or vulnerable adults.
- Ensure that the focus of your relationship with a young person that you have met through any programmes remains professional at all times. The aim should never be to develop the relationship into a friendship or intimate relationship.
- Respect a young person or vulnerable adult's right to personal privacy but never agree to keep any information relating to the harm or a young person or adult at risk confidential. Provide support to a child, young person or adult at risk making a complaint.

- Remain calm and ensure that no one is in immediate danger if they suspect abuse. Report any concerns to the DSPOs without delay and record all the facts.
- Ensure that if a distressed young person needs comfort, that this is done in a way that is both age appropriate and respectful of their personal space. Never act in a way which may be perceived as threatening or intrusive. Always ask a young person before you act. Hugging should be limited and never initiated by staff / volunteers. Any hugging should be done by the side of the young person with an arm placed around the shoulders, side by side.
- Ensure that if any kind of physical support is required during any activities, it is provided only, when necessary, in relation to the activity and that this is done in a way that other colleagues can observe you.

Upon induction to the program, the child, young person, or adult at risk will be given a copy of the Code of Conduct and our staff will go through this document with them to ensure they understand their responsibilities.

If a child, young person, or adult at risk feels that there has been a breach of the Code of Conduct, they should report this breach by utilising the complaints process (Annex 5). The complaint will be fully investigated as per the policy / process and actions will be taken to ensure the individual making the complaint is fully supported. If the complaint is regarding another child, young person or vulnerable adult, there may be a need for immediate actions to be implemented to ensure the safety of both the individual making the complaint and the person the complaint has been made against. The breach of Code of Conduct may need the intervention of the DSPO team, and the safeguarding procedures should be followed.

All complaints are recorded and followed up to a satisfactory conclusion. The manager for the relevant contract would conduct the investigation with support from the complaint's manager.

Staff who breach this code of behavior may be subject to our disciplinary procedures, whilst volunteers who do so may not be able to continue in their volunteering role. Serious breaches may result in a referral being made to a statutory authority.

All children, young people and adults at risk should be treated with respect and the Code of Conduct has been written with respect, dignity, and safety for every individual in mind. However, staff understand that children and young people can abuse their peers. Peer abuse can take many forms, such as sexting, bullying, physical and emotional abuse, and inappropriate banter.

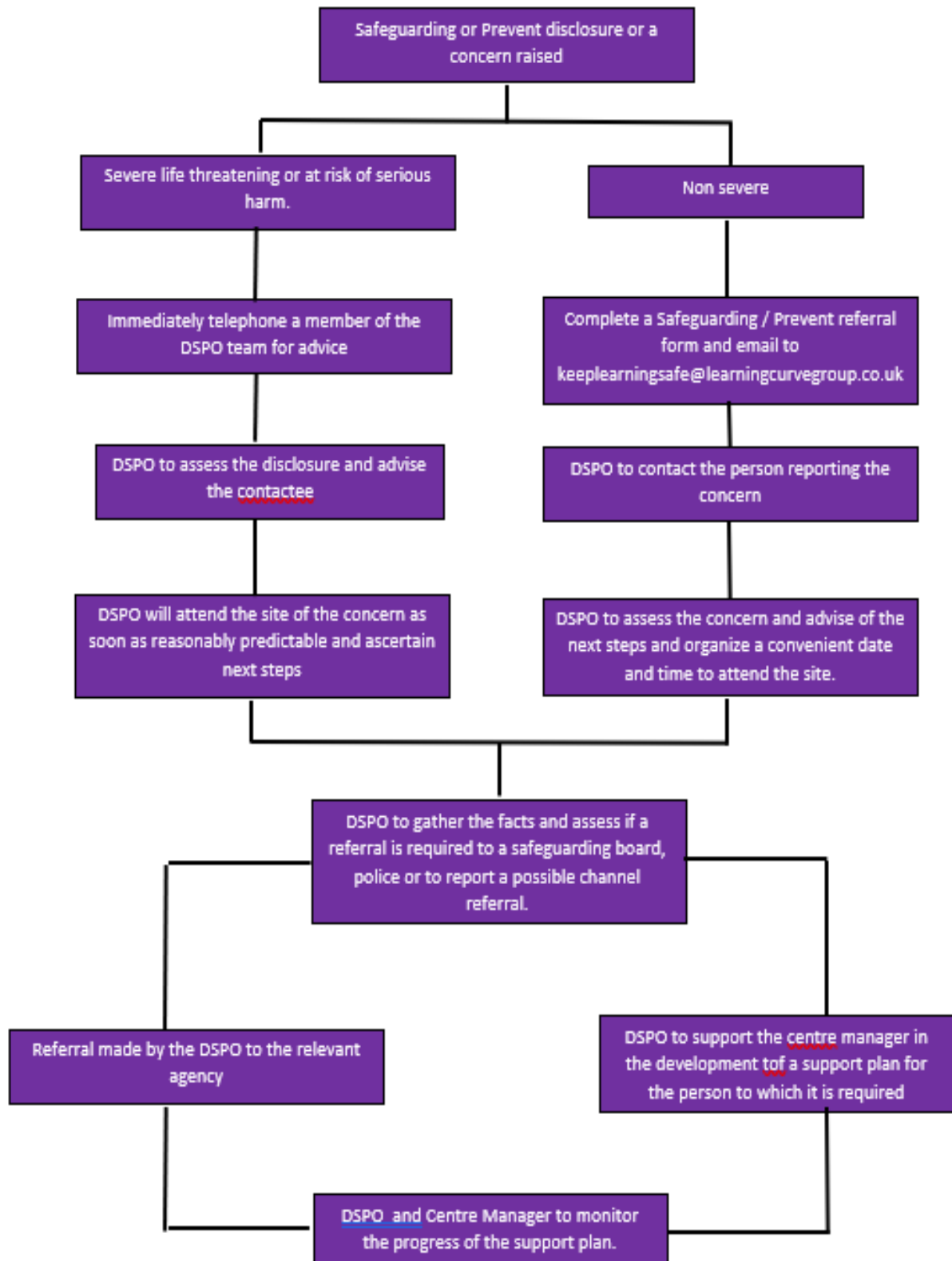
We work with all SCPs to enrich their own approach to safeguarding, sharing information and policy. Guidance available is cascaded to all SCPs.

## Procedure

### Responding to concerns

We ensure and emphasise that everyone in the organisation understands and knows how to share any concerns immediately with the Lead or Deputy for Safeguarding and the additional DSPOs. The process for responding to concerns is set out on the next page.

Reporting Flow Chart



When an allegation of abuse is made to a member of staff, the member of staff who receives it should:

- Reassure the individual making the allegation (child or vulnerable adult) that they have done the right thing. They should never be given the impression that they are creating a problem by reporting sexual violence or sexual harassment. Nor should they ever be made to feel ashamed for making a report.
- Listen and not interrupt.
- Not promise that the matter will be kept confidential. Explain to him /her that the matter must be reported to a member of the designated safeguarding team as part of the legal duty. If there is any doubt as to whether the matter is a safeguarding issue, check with one of the designated safeguarding team members.
- Let the individual finish speaking and then only ask questions if you are still unsure whether this is a safeguarding issue.
- Note that this is not an investigation and simply establish the key facts: remember **TED -Tell, Explain, Describe**
- Only ask simple, open, non-leading questions, e.g., if a child or adult at risk tells you they have been hurt, ask “Can you describe how that happened?” rather than, “Did someone hit you?”
- Accept what the individual is saying and do not offer an alternative interpretation of the alleged event.
- Raise the concern with a DSPO and not ask any more questions.
- Write down what has been said immediately afterwards, to the best of your memory, in the words used by the individual, ensuring that you make clear which is fact and what is opinion or hearsay in any given piece of information.
- Not ask the individual to sign anything at this stage.
- Note anything about the individual which may be connected, e.g., any visible injuries, including the position and description.
- Report the matter to a DSPO immediately within the same working day.
- Complete the relevant documentation (the DSPO Referral Form located on the system) and submit to the designated safeguarding team via the safeguarding e-mail address [keeplearnerssafe@learningcurvegroup.co.uk](mailto:keeplearnerssafe@learningcurvegroup.co.uk) ensuring that you tell the individual what will happen next.

Remember, if a child or adult at risk tells you about abuse that happened a long time ago or some time has lapsed since it last occurred, it does not make it any less real and distressing for the child or vulnerable adult. Abuse can be historic and relate to incidents that happened a long time ago. They must still be referred on to the DSPO as per this procedure. Allegations against a teacher who is no longer teaching should be referred to the police. Historical allegations of abuse should also be referred to the police.

The following definitions should be used when determining the outcome 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.
- False: there is sufficient evidence to disprove the allegation.
- Unsubstantiated: there is insufficient evidence to either prove or disprove the allegation. The term, therefore, does not imply guilt or innocence.
- Unfounded: to reflect cases where there is no evidence or proper basis which supports the allegation being made.



Staff should be mindful that an allegation may involve another child/children/young person(s) and if a child has been involved, the Lead DSPO should be contacted immediately as the welfare of the child being accused is equally paramount at this time.

The DSPO will ensure that the member of staff reporting the incident/concern is reassured that their concerns are being appropriately address and that they have access to staff support, if needed.

If a child or adult at risk chooses to disclose, you should never:

- Take photographs of injuries.
- Examine marks or injuries solely to assess whether they may have been caused by abuse (there may be a need to give appropriate First Aid)
- Investigate or probe, aiming to prove or disprove possible abuse.
- Make promises to the individual about confidentiality or keeping secrets.
- Assume that someone else will take necessary action.
- Jump to conclusions or react in any way to what the individual is disclosing.
- Speculate or accuse anybody.
- Confront another person (adult or child) allegedly involved.
- Offer opinions about what is being said or about the persons allegedly involved.
- Forget to record what you have been told – what may seem insignificant to you could be extremely important in supporting external agencies to decide whether abuse has occurred or is indeed likely to occur. **Remember: IF ANY STEP IN THE PROCESS IS NOT RECORDED, THEN IT IS ASSUMED THAT IT DID NOT HAPPEN**
- Fail to pass the information on to the designated safeguarding team.
- Ask the individual to sign a written copy of the disclosure or a statement.

Where a child or adult at risk has communication difficulties or uses alterative/augmented communication systems, you may need to take extra care to ensure that signs of abuse and neglect are identified and interpreted correctly, but concerns should be reported in the same manner as for other children or vulnerable adults.

If young person or adult has personal needs, their requirements should be discussed prior to commencement of program and additional support plan implemented. We will respect personal privacy and dignity, ensuring that young people and adults are supported in meeting their own physical care needs, wherever this is possible.

If it is determined by the DSPO that the concern is not a safeguarding one but rather the child needs support services, then this should be discussed with the child and with the parents. A referral for child in need of local authority services requires parental consent.

The DSPO is responsible for following up any referrals made to social care to ensure that action has been taken. This should be done within 3 working days of having made the referral if social care has not been back to the DSPO to confirm their actions. A record of actions being taken must be made by the DSPO.

If there is concern that the action is not sufficient to safeguard the child or adult, then the DSPO must discuss with the Lead DSPO and escalate, if necessary, with social care or the police. The LSCB will have procedures to follow in this instance.

## Talking to Parents / Carers

In most cases, it is good practice to be open and honest from the outset with parents/carers about concerns and any action that we intend to take. A parents' handbook will be distributed to all parents and will contain information and guidance on Safeguarding, including a link to our policy. When a referral is to be made, the lead DSPO will make all reasonable efforts to ensure parents/carers are informed. However, an inability to inform parents/carers should not prevent a referral being made. Consideration will be given with regards to not informing parents/carers when a child or adult at risk expresses a wish that they are not informed at this stage.

There are cases where it would not be good practice for the Lead DSPO to discuss concerns with parents/carers before referral.

In these cases, arrangements for discussing concerns with parents/carers should be agreed in advance with social care and / or the police.

- Discussion would put a child or adult at risk of significant harm.
- Discussion would impede a police investigation or social work enquiry. E.g., FGM or Forced Marriage
- Sexual Abuse is expected
- Organised multiple abuse is suspected.
- The fabrication of an illness is suspected.
- Contacting parents / carers would place you or others at risk.
- It is not possible to contact parents / carers without causing undue delay in making the referral.

In each case the lead DSPO must make a reasoned judgement and record the decision they reach. Where further guidance is needed, contact should be made with the Designated Local Authority Person, relevant social care department or police.

## Abuse Requiring Immediate Response

If medical attention or police emergency action is required, then:

- The emergency services should be contacted on 999 immediately. The DSPO team should be informed without delay.
- The DSPO team should contact the relevant social care and / or police service (contact numbers annex 6)
- You will need to inform the duty manager, if the referral is out of hours (contact numbers annex 4)
- The DSPO must consider if it is safe for the child or adult at risk to return home or to a potential abusive situation, seeking advice from social care or police, as required.
- Managers in the police or social care agencies will then advise about how to proceed to ensure immediate wellbeing of the child or vulnerable adult.
- The child or adult at risk should remain with staff, volunteers, SCPs or contractors, if they are in immediate danger or in need of medical attention.

The Duty Manager Rota details the name and contact details of each manager who will be responsible for dealing with any incidents or crisis and can be located on the system. All staff have been given a copy of the Safeguarding and Prevent Policy, including incident reporting procedure. These documents are accessible on the system and will also be displayed at relevant sites where contract activities will be undertaken.

If no action has been taken after 48 hours, the Lead DSPO or DSPO team member should utilize the escalation process with the LSCB.

Staff must also be aware that if they feel the referral has not been dealt with, no action has been taken, or that senior management is trying to disregard the referral, they should follow the procedures as set out in the Whistleblowing Policy.

### Allegations against Staff, Associates, Volunteers, Delivery Partners or Contractors

All allegations of abuse made against a member or members of staff, associates, volunteers SCPs or contractors will be managed in line with Safeguarding and employment policies and procedures.

These procedures apply to a wide range of allegations, including those that indicate a person may be unsuitable to work with children or adults at risk in their present position or in any capacity. It is essential that any concerns for the welfare of a child or adult at risk arising from abuse or harassment by a member of staff, volunteer, SCP, or contractor should be reported. Immediately to the Lead DSPO, who will contact the Designated Local Authority Person (formerly known as LADO).

The procedures apply to a wide range of allegations, including those that indicate a person may be unsuitable to work with children or adults at risk in their present position or in any capacity. It is essential that any concerns for the welfare of a child or adult at risk arising from abuse or harassment by a member of staff, volunteer, SCP, or contractor should be reported immediately to the Lead DSPO, who will contact the Designated Local Authority Person (formerly known as LADO).

The procedures are, therefore, to be followed in respect of allegations that a member of staff, volunteer, SCP, or contractor has:

- Behaved in a way that has harmed, or may harm, a child or vulnerable adult.
- Possibly committed a criminal offense against, or related to, a child or vulnerable adult.
- Behaved towards a child or adult at risk in a way that indicates they are unsuitable to work with children or adults at risk.

Where you have concerns about a colleague, volunteer, SCP or contractor, you should report these concerns to the DSPO team immediately, detailing your concerns on the Safeguarding and Prevent referral form, and they will manage the allegations in line with agreed policy.

The Lead or Deputy Lead DSPO will discuss allegations against staff, volunteers, SCPs, or contractors with the Designated Local Authority Person. The purpose of this discussion is to consider the nature, content, and context of the allegation and to agree what further action, if any, is necessary. They will notify parents/carers that the person the allegation has been made against will be suspended, partly to protect them during any investigation. They will also consider risks to other children and communication with relevant organisations/bodies and will support the person the allegation has been made against, ensuring they are treated fairly and with impartiality as detailed in our disciplinary policy and procedures. They will include any support from the other agencies involved and manage possible media interest. Disciplinary or Capability procedures will not be initiated until the investigation by police or social care has been concluded. We will take the lead from these bodies at all stages of the process and involve the relevant DSPO, Senior Managers and HR personnel. These may include:

- Child Protection or Adult at risk Safeguarding Investigation – this will assess whether the child/adult needs protection or in need of services – led by social care.
- Criminal investigation – led by the relevant police force.
- A Disciplinary Investigation – in line with our disciplinary procedures

In the first two instances, social care and / or the police will lead on investigations.

Our Lead DSPO will notify the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) where:

- We have permanently removed a member of staff, volunteer, delivery partner or contractor from regulated activity.

We think that the person has either:

- Engaged in relevant conduct, satisfied the harm text or
- Received a caution for, or been convicted of, a relevant offence.

For most cases, the DBS only has the power to bar a person who is, has been, or might in the future engage in regulated activity.

The CEO will act as the Named Senior Manager to provide high level support to the Director of People/Lead DSPO in handling allegations of abuse made against a member of staff, volunteer, SCP, or contractor, in line with current our policy.

If the concern raised is related to a DSPO, then the Lead DSPO in conjunction with the strategic management team will follow the safeguarding process. If concerning the Lead DSPO, then the Deputy DSPO would be involved with the strategic management team. If concerning the named Senior Management, then the Lead DSPO would be informed in conjunction with the Board of Directors.

Where the allegation is found to be of a malicious nature, unfounded and with no further action to be taken, the individual the allegation was made against will be supported back into work and their team environment by the HR Director, with an agreed support plan put in place.

### Support for the Referrer

We will fully support and protect staff, volunteers, SCPs, and contractors who, in good faith (without malicious intent), make a referral about a colleague who may be abusing a child or adult at risk and reports his or her concern about a colleague's practice.

This support may take the form of counselling or moving the person reporting the abuse/potential abuse to another workplace temporarily whilst the incident is investigated. Our Whistleblowing procedures can be followed if they feel their concerns are not being acted upon appropriately. However, all staff, volunteers, SCPs, and contractors have a duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and vulnerable adults. To investigate concern as robustly, it may not be possible to maintain complete anonymity, but interests of the referrer will be protected when concerns are raised.

Following a referral, staff, volunteers, SCPs, and contractors may be involved in the assessment and management process led by the relevant social care team, may be invited to take part in any strategy meeting or may attend an initial Case Conference. Where there is a criminal investigation, they may be required to co-operate with the police. In all these circumstances, they will be offered sufficient time to prepare and attend meetings with the support of their line manager and the DSPO Team.

They will also receive appropriate senior management support and the DSPO will continue to provide support and guidance as required/appropriate.

Record will be kept of every concern raised and they will be detailed in terms of what actions have been taken, whether an external agency has been involved and is leading on any investigation, and what the outcome has been, so that the file can be closed and then stored for legal purposes on the secure system.

## Record Keeping and Information Security

Well-kept records are essential in situations where it is suspected or believed that a child or adult at risk may be at risk from harm.

Records should state who was present, the time, date, and place. Records should be factual, state exactly what was said, observed or alleged, be written in ink, and signed by the recorder.

Records must also be stored, retrieved, and destroyed within current Data Protection laws and our robust Data and Information Security requirements.

The use of a standard Safeguarding and Prevent Referral Form for all staff, irrespective of their role or which delivery contract the currently work with, is available on the system.

Staff, volunteers, SCPs, and contractors are guided in recording, so that they are mindful of the possibility that this may be shared with others at some stage and in exceptional circumstances, the possibility that records may become evidence in court proceedings. Equally, staff, volunteers, SCPs and contractors must be aware that documents regarding an individual that we hold may be subject to a Freedom of Information request under the Freedom of Information Act. Under the Act, individuals have the right to access their own records, unless the situation is covered by the following exemptions:

- Information that would be likely to prejudice the prevention and detection of a crime, or the capture or prosecution of an offender.
- Information held for the purpose of social work where disclosure would be likely to prejudice the work, by causing serious harm to the physical or mental health or condition of the data subject or another person.

Records are kept for the time required legally and / or contractually by the various government Commissioners and there is a robust storage, retrieval and disposal process and system in place.

Details of allegations that are found to be malicious will be removed from personnel files. However, for all other allegations, it is important that a clear and comprehensive summary of the allegation, detail of how the allegation was followed up, resolution to the allegation, and notes of action/s taken, and any decisions reached, is kept on the confidential personnel file of the accused 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 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 it will help to prevent unnecessary re-investigation if an allegation re-surface later. In respect of safeguarding allegations against an adult, the record should be retained at least until the accused has reached normal pension age or for a period of 10 years from the date of the allegation, if that is longer.

Records in relation to a safeguarding concern about a child should be kept for 7 years, unless a minimum time is specified contracts held by us.

Where a request for information sharing is made, the Lead DSPO and senior management would decide as to whether they are able to share the information and, if necessary, would seek relevant legal advice and advice from other bodies such as the NSPCC and ChildLine. All decisions taken about information sharing are expected to keep the safety of the young person or adult at risk of central and paramount importance. Once the decision has been made, regardless of whether it must be shared or not, this is still not recorded, identifying the reasons for the decision. If the request has come from the LSCB, they will provide us with clear rationale as to why the information is needed and the request should be proportionate to the reason. We follow the 7 Golden Rules to Information Sharing as per the guidance document "Information Sharing: Advice for Practitioners Providing Safeguarding Services to Children, Young People, Parents and Carers". July 18.

All learners undergo induction relevant to the business or contact area. Part of this process includes consent forms, as required, and collection of other personal details. This is recorded on our systems, and other documents directly relating to delivery all are stored securely.

Learners and their parents/carers are made aware of the need for us and/or delivery partners to hold information relating to them, what will be held, how it will be held, how long it may be held, who might have access to it and how it will be used.

The safeguarding form is sent to the safeguarding e-mail address, and this is then uploaded by a member of the DSPO team to the secure safeguarding folder within 24 hours. It can only be accessed by the DSPO team. Once a copy has been uploaded to the system, any local records will be destroyed. All concerns and incidents are reported onto senior management level and lessons learnt in how these were dealt with are discussed. Where appropriate, procedures are revised.

All partners' policies and procedures are checked during due diligence and any policies or procedures that do not meet the legislative standards must be revised. We will support partners to revise these documents if they are unsure. All SCPs' policies are refreshed annually. The partners will follow their own policies and procedures which are checked during the Quality Monitoring (QM) visits to highlight if any safeguarding concerns have been raised, if their policies and procedures have been followed up to ensure action has been taken. All incidents handled by a SCP must be disclosed to the DSPO team so that they can identify trends and revise processes and procedures, accordingly, offer support if required to volunteers or SCPs from the Supply Chain (SC), and, if necessary, report individual/s to the DBS.

Awareness sessions regarding data and information security are delivered to staff at all levels in the organisation, with reminders of new items sent through email. All information covering data protection and security are held on our system, which all staff, volunteers, SCPs and, where applicable, contractors are made aware of through the awareness and induction sessions.

We also provide an online data security E-Learning course with a related test at the end, which all staff are required to complete in their first two weeks of induction.

The definition of its staff's role and responsibilities to data security and protection are detailed in several documents on our system. The Business and all delivery partners have security plans which are reviewed annually for agreement.

All guidance will be found on our system under J: drive and Purple HR system.

## Guidance

Abuse is the violation of an individual's human rights. It can be a single act or repeated acts. It can be physical, sexual, or emotional. It also includes acts of neglect or an omission to act. Abuse can take many forms and is not acceptable in any way.

### **We endeavor to safeguard children and adults at risk by:**

- Valuing, listening to and respecting them.
- Adopting policies, guidelines, a Code of Conduct and behaviour for employees, volunteers, SCPs, and contractors
- Sharing information about concerns with agencies which need to know and involving parents and children appropriately.
- Ensuring that the DBS, in accordance with their guidelines, checks all staff, volunteers and SCPs with responsibilities for children and adults at risk, including relevant non-delivery roles.
- Recruiting staff, associates, volunteers, SCPs, and contractors aware of our Safeguarding and Prevent Policy and procedures
- Providing all staff, volunteers, and SCPs with safeguarding training
- Ensuring that all children, adults at risk, their parents and carers are aware of our Safeguarding and Prevent Policy and procedures
- Ensuring that all staff and stakeholders are aware of their role and responsibilities in relation to safeguarding.

### **We are committed to be alert to a young person who:**

- Is disabled and has specific additional needs.
- Has special educational needs (whether they have a statutory Education, Health and Care Plan)
- Is a young carer.
- Is an apprentice.
- Is showing signs of being drawn into anti-social or criminal behaviour, including gang involvement and association with organized crime groups.
- Is frequently missing / goes missing from care or from home.
- Is at risk of modern slavery, trafficking, or exploitation.
- Is at risk of being radicalized or exploited.
- Is in 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 themselves.
- Has returned home to their family from care.
- Is a privately fostered child.

We are committed to reviewing its policies and good practice annually, unless there is a change to legislation, including EU Directives with immediate effect or if there has been a significant change within the organization. The Lead DSPO is responsible for updating the policy with support from the strategic management Board.

We operate a culture of openness and transparency and embeds the principles of the '4 R's' across all our services, ensuring that all staff, volunteers, SCP, and contractors understand their responsibilities with regard to safeguarding.

The 4 Rs:

**Recognise** – the signs and indications of abuse.

**Respond** – as soon as possible.

**Record** – everything you have heard, what was said, or any actions seen.

**Refer** – to the designated person.

## Definition

For this policy and procedures, children are any persons up to the age of 18 years.

## Adult at Risk

An adult at risk is a person who is over the age of 18 years who is, or may be, in need of advisory services by reason of mental or other disability, age or illness, and may be unable to take care of him or herself or unable to protect him or herself from significant harm or serious exploitation. An adult at risk may be a person who:

- Has a physical or sensory disability.
- Is physically frail or has a chronic illness.
- Has a mental illness or dementia.
- Has a learning difficulty.
- Misuses drugs and / or alcohol
- Has social and / or emotional issues.
- Exhibits challenging behaviours.

Statutory guidance and legislation differ in relation to working with these two groups (children and adults at risk). Practitioners are familiar with the differences if they are working across the age groups and take advice from the DSPO, when appropriate.

Under the Care Act 2014, local authorities have new functions. This is to make sure that people who live in their areas:

- receive services that prevent their care needs from becoming more serious or delay the impact of their needs.
- can get the information and advice they need to make good decisions about care and support.
- have a range of provision of high quality, appropriate services to choose from

The Care Act helps to improve people's independence and wellbeing. It makes clear that local authorities must provide or arrange services that help prevent people developing needs for care and support or delay people deteriorating such that they would need ongoing care and support.

Local authorities must consider various factors:

- what services, facilities and resources are already available in the area (for example local voluntary and community groups), and how these might help local people
- identifying people in the local area who might have care and support needs that are not being met.



- identifying carers in the area who might have support needs that are not being met.

Local authorities should also provide or arrange a range of services which are aimed at reducing needs and helping people regain skills, for instance after a spell in hospital. They should work with other partners, like the NHS, to think about what types of service local people may need now and in the future.

The Act says clearly that a person will be entitled to have their needs met when:

- the adult has 'eligible' needs.
- the adult is 'ordinarily resident' in the local area (which means their established home is there)
- any of 5 situations apply to them.

These are the 5 situations:

- the type of care and support they need is provided free of charge.
- the person cannot afford to pay the full cost of their care and support.
- the person asks the local authority to meet their needs.
- the person does not have mental capacity and has no one else to arrange care for them.
- when the cap on care costs comes into force, their total care and support costs have exceeded the cap.

## Legislation and Guidance

- The Children Act 2016.
- United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1991
- Data Protection Act 2018 and General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR)
- Sexual Offences Act 2003
- Protection of Freedoms Act 2012
- Education Act 2005
- Human Right Act 1998
- Health and Social Care Act 2008
- Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2012
- Statutory guidance Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 (previous versions: 1999, 2006, 2010, 2013,2014 and 2015)  
[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/779401/Working\\_Together\\_to\\_Safeguard-Children.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/779401/Working_Together_to_Safeguard-Children.pdf)
- Keep Children Safe in Education 2020 (this replaces previous versions: 2014, 2015, 2018 and the Safeguarding Children and Safer Recruitment in Education 2006). **All staff must read part 1 as part of mandatory training and on induction.**
- [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/836144/Keeping\\_children\\_safe\\_in\\_education\\_part\\_1\\_2019.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/836144/Keeping_children_safe_in_education_part_1_2019.pdf)
- Information Sharing Advice for Practitioners Providing Safeguarding Services to Children, Young People, Parents and Carers 2018.
- The Care Act 2014
- The Mental Capacity Act 2005
- The "No Secrets" guidance, which sets out a code of practice for the protection of vulnerable adults.
- Counter Terrorism and Boarder security Act 2019

- Contest 2018
- Work-based learners and Prevent Statutory Duty guidance for providers 2018. [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/744673/Work\\_Based\\_Learners\\_Guidance.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/744673/Work_Based_Learners_Guidance.pdf)
- Equality Act 2010
- Revised Guidance (England and Wales)
- What to do if you are worried a child is being abused 2015?
- Mandatory reporting of FGM (Nov 16)
- Prevent Duty 2019 update
- Coronavirus (COVID-19) – Safeguarding in schools, colleges and other providers 2020.

### How does Channel work?

Channel works in a similar way to existing safeguarding partnerships aimed at protecting vulnerable people.

Channel is designed to work with individuals of any age, is shaped around the circumstance of everyone and can provide support for any form of radicalization or personal vulnerabilities.

Each Channel panel is chaired by a local authority and brings together a range of multi-agency partners to collectively assess the risk and decide whether a support package is needed. The group may include statutory and non-statutory partners, as well as lead safeguarding professionals. If the group feels the person would be suitable for Channel, it will look to develop a package of support that is bespoke to the person. The partnership approach ensures that those with specific knowledge and expertise around the vulnerabilities of those at risk can work together to provide the best support. Useful links are below for more information:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/national-counter-terrorism-security-office>  
[www.counterterrorism.police.uk](http://www.counterterrorism.police.uk)

### What does Channel support look like?

Channel Interventions are delivered through local partners and specialist agencies. the support may focus on a person's vulnerabilities around health, education, employment, or housing, as well as specialist mentoring or faith guidance and broader diversionary activities such as sport. each support package is tailored to the person and their circumstances.

A person will always be Informed first if it is felt that they would benefit from Channel support. The process is voluntary, and their consent would be needed before taking part in the process. This process is managed carefully by the Channel Panel.

### Who can make a referral?

Anyone can make a referral. Referrals come from a wide range of partners, including education, health, youth offending teams, police, and social services.

## What happens with the referral?

Referrals are first screened for suitability through a preliminary assessment by the Channel Coordinator and the local authority. If suitable, the case is then discussed at a Channel panel of relevant partners to decide if support is necessary.

## Raising concern

If you believe that someone is vulnerable to being exploited or radicalized, please use the established safeguarding procedures to escalate your concerns to the DSPO, who can raise concerns to Channel if appropriate.

## Monitoring

We use a specialist web filtering tool and use this to monitor and report any usual activity of learners and staff.

## Learner Recruitment

When joining a program, a detailed record of learner needs will be kept, and an Individual Learning Plan (ILP) prepared to ensure all the needs are planned for. All learners receive a learner handbook, detailing our support policies and key contacts. There is also follow up review points to capture their journey and do their needs are being met. Delivery staff will work closely with the Designated Employer contact ensuring a tri-party support system is in place.

The safety of all our learners is paramount and where a learner wishes to join a course from a referral agent or has disclosed behaviors that may be as a concern a risk assessment will be complete to assess course suitability and if the required support plan can be put in place prior to a course offer.

## Channel Risk Assessment

Risk is a theme that runs through the entire Channel process, i.e., risk to the individual, risk to the public and risk to partners or organisations providing support to the individual, including any intervention providers. The panel is responsible for managing the risk in relation to the vulnerable individual. We completed a Prevent Risk Assessment, and this can be viewed on request.

### We will:

- Undertake risk assessments to address the physical management of the institution's estate, including policies and procedures for events held by staff, learners or visitors, and relationships with external bodies and community groups who may use premises, and/or work in partnerships with the institution.
- Have clear and visible policies and procedures for managing whistleblowing and complaints.
- Have procedures in place to assess SCPs delivering courses to ensure that this does not lead to inadvertently funding extremist organisations.
- Consider notifying the Prevent coordinator and others as necessary and develop a Prevent action plan if a risk is identified.

## Wellbeing and Learners in Safety Centre

We will abide by Government guidance relating to learner's safety and measures that need to be taken to minimize the risk of infection during pandemics. We will be vigilant to the mental health and wellbeing of learners during the time of any isolation and provide a support plan for regular contact where attendance is not a normal indicator of engagement. Learners will also be provided with guidance on safe home working. See our 'Planning for and Management during a Pandemic Policy'.

## Welfare, pastoral care, chaplaincy support, prayer, and faith facilities

Welfare, pastoral care, chaplaincy support, prayer and faith facilities broadly cover:

- Providing sufficient care, facilities, and support for learners, for example considering multi-faith chaplaincy as another form of welfare support if you have many learners of different faiths and providing them with prayer facilities.

We will provide its learners with sufficient support across the areas listed, according to the needs of each particular individual.

## External speakers and events

An external speaker or visitor is used to describe any individual or organisation who is not a member of staff or learner working with us, or one of its contracted partners, who has been invited to speak to staff/learners.

The Prevent duty does not seek to ban any speakers or impinge on freedom of speech. What the duty does is ensure that the right processes are in place to manage events and speakers. This could mean:

- Ensuring a reasonable notice period for checks to be made, which could potentially be from an open source. This could include looking into instances where potential hate speech may have taken place at previous events.
- Processes or protocols to demonstrate how information about the speaker is used to decide about whether to allow their event to take place or not (risk assessed)
- A requirement for speakers to sign up to the organisation's equality and diversity policy.
- Evidence of the final decision made about whether to allow the speaker into the organization, including the mitigation measures put in place.

An event is any event, presentation, visit or initiative organized by a staff group/ department or individual that is being held on our premises or where we are being represented by a stand which is not ours, e.g., at an exhibition, event or fair. It also includes events where external speakers are streamed live into an event or a pre-recorded film is shown. It also includes activity being held on our premises but organized by external clients.

All speakers or visitors should be made aware by the person or group arranging the event that they have a responsibility to abide by the law and our policies, including that they:

- Must not advocate or incite hatred, violence or call for the breaking of the law.
- Are not permitted to encourage, glorify, or promote any acts of terrorism, including individuals, groups or organisations that support such acts.
- Must not spread hatred and intolerance in the community and thus aid in disrupting social and community harmony.
- Must be mindful of the risk of causing offence to (or seek to avoid insulting) other faiths or groups within a framework of positive debate and challenge.
- Are not permitted to raise or gather funds for any external organization or cause without explicit permission of the organisation.

We have policies and procedures in place for the management of events held on the premises. The policies apply to all staff, learners and visitors and clearly set out what is required for any event to proceed.

The policies and procedures include the following:

- Sufficient notice to allow for checks to be made and cancellation to take place if necessary.
- Advance notice of the content of the event, including an outline of the topics to be discussed and sight of any presentations, footage to be broadcast, etc.

### **Abuse of position of Trust**

We recognise that our staff, volunteers, delivery partners and contractors are in a position of trust with the learners in our care, whether they are children, young people, or adults at risk, and acknowledge that it could be considered a criminal offence to abuse that trust. Broadly speaking, a relationship of trust can be described as one in which one party is in a position of power or influence over the other by virtue of their work or the nature of their activity. It is vital for all of those in positions of trust to understand the power this can give them over those they care for and to understand their responsibility.

We acknowledge that the principle of equality embedded into the legislation of the Sexual Offenders Act 2003 applies irrespective of sexual orientation, and neither homosexual non heterosexual relationships are acceptable within a position of trust.

We recognise that the legislation is intended to protect young people who are over the age of consent but under the age of 18 years.

We recognize the importance that its staff, volunteers, delivery partners and contractors protect the rights and needs of all children, young people, and adults at risk on our programs and in our care.

### **Anti-Bullying and Harassment**

It is our policy on bullying and harassment is set out in a separate policy and acknowledges that allowing or condoning bullying or harassment may lead to consideration under safeguarding children or vulnerable adult's procedures. All incidents of bullying and harassment, including cyber-bullying, racist, homophobic, and gender-related bullying, will be dealt with in accordance with our anti-bullying policy. We recognize that children and young adults at risk with special needs and/or disabilities are more susceptible to being bullied.

We maintain a log of bullying incidents in our programs. Our policy on bullying and harassment is explained at the induction process for new learners and their parents and carers.

### **Communications**

- When communicating with young people / vulnerable adults online, observe the same rules of behaviour as if speaking with them in person by being professional: polite, respectful, not swearing or saying anything (using the written word, images, or icons) that could be regarded as sexual innuendo, bullying or discrimination.
- Ask yourself whether the content of any online communication has a clear work purpose.
- Do not use any text speak abbreviations or symbols / emoticons, even if you ordinarily use these in your personal life.

- Never disclose non-public and confidential information about us, our staff, associates, volunteers, or the young people with whom we are working.
- Do not say anything or re tweet any posts that could be deemed offensive, controversial, or socially inappropriate in any way.
- Contact with young people or adults at risk online should only be a recognized element of your work and done strictly for business purposes.
- Do not send any illegal or inappropriate content (written, images or icons), including sexting via mobile phones.

### Openness and scrutiny

- Always communicate with young people in a way that is open for others to see, if necessary
- Do not use private messaging facilities on social networks or apps; if it needs to be private, then do this by email exchange or phone and note the conversation afterwards.
- Ensure there is always a record of such communication that would be open for others to check, to check, if necessary
- It should always be clear who the communication is from when we are communicating with a young person or a vulnerable adult.
- There should be no use of anonymous apps, where the sender can remain anonymous.

### Recording

Only use social media and apps where there is a permanent record of what has been said and sent, thereby being open to scrutiny, e.g., the use of Snapchat is not appropriate.

### Use of Equipment

Our IT equipment (including computers, laptops, mobile phones, PDAs, etc.) must not be used to view, download, create or share (with colleagues or children) illegal content, including abusive images of children or young people.

### Safer Recruitment and Training for Staff

When recruiting new members of staff, we follow the government guidance “Safeguarding Children: Safer Recruitment in Education” and Safer Recruitment principles and pays due regard to the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 and the Protection of Freedom Act 2012. We adapt the guidelines within the Baseline Security Standard (BPSS) for all appointments and ensures that the relevant staff member uses the DBS checking service to assess applicants’ sustainability for positions trust. The company also compiles fully with the Code of Practice and aims to treat all applicants for positions fairly. DBS checks are undertaken in line with government guidance and current legislation, alongside appropriate references being obtained and ensuring qualifications are verified. Safer Recruitment training has been undertaken by senior members of staff who conduct recruitment activities in accordance with statutory guidance. Applicants will also have to complete a Declaration Form in line with our recruitment policy.

Newly appointed staff will have a job role induction (JRI) in line with our probation policy over a 6-month period. A robust induction into the safeguarding of children, young people and adults at risk procedures is provided when they join the organization, this includes mandatory reading of the internal and external policies and E-Learning modules. Probation is a period of both professional

development and review. It provides a fair opportunity for an employee to understand the organization, the standard of performance required and to be given the guidance and support needed to be effective in his or her new role.

Probation allows the manager of the newly appointed employee to assess objectively whether the recruit is suitable for the role, taking into account the individual’s overall capability, skills, performance and general conduct in relation to the job in question.

We ensure that all employees are made aware of the standards expected of them and implements the appropriate support, training feedback to achieve these standards. When supporting and working with our SCP, we endeavor to give guidance and recommendations to those that request/need support on recruiting suitable people.

For the organisation, probation allows the assessment of the employee’s contribution, potential and suitability for the role to which they have been appointed.

Furthermore, probation aims to identify the essential development required to undertake the job role, identify any areas for development following initial interventions, and provide support in these areas through a structured plan.

Employees will not be made aware of the relevant Safeguarding and Prevent procedures as part of that induction program and will be given a copy of our Safeguarding Children and Adults at Risk Policy.

### Training Interventions

Individual / Group	Training	Frequency
All new staff and annual updating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safeguarding</li> <li>• Prevent Duty</li> <li>• Extremism and Exploitation (dependent on role)</li> <li>• Policy review (internal and external)</li> <li>• Identified essential reading</li> </ul>	At induction and annual updating or at time of changes
Managers – Additional Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevent for Managers</li> <li>• WRAP 3</li> </ul>	Complete and appropriate updating
Safeguarding Leads (DSPO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identified essential reading</li> <li>• Prevent for Managers</li> <li>• WRAP 3</li> <li>• Self-harm and suicidal thoughts</li> <li>• Preventing Violent Extremism</li> </ul>	Complete and appropriate updating
		Specialism divided by the team to ensure full coverage

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forced Marriage Awareness</li> <li>• Female Genital Mutilation</li> <li>• Bullying and Harassment</li> <li>• Honour-based violence</li> <li>• Sexting</li> <li>• Domestic Violence (Domestic general and sexual)</li> <li>• Sexual exploitation</li> <li>• Online Safety / E-Safety Channel</li> <li>• Designated Safeguarding Officer Training</li> </ul>	
Board and Senior Managers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevent for Board Members</li> <li>• Safeguarding</li> <li>• Prevent for employers</li> </ul>	Complete and appropriate updating
HR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevent for employers</li> <li>• Safer recruitment practices</li> </ul>	Complete and appropriate updating

### III. Definitions

Definitions and Indicators of Abuse:

Abuse, including neglect, is a form of maltreatment of a child or vulnerable adult. In relation to adults, the terminology ‘serious harm’ is frequently used within the guidance rather than ‘significant harm’, which is a term from the Children Act 1989. Someone may abuse a child or an adult at risk by inflicting harm, or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children and adults at risk may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them, or, more rarely, a stranger, for example via the Internet. They may also be abused by an adult or adults, or by another child or children.

Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 defines four types of abuse: physical, emotional, sexual and neglect. Adults at risk may also be subjected to these forms of abuse (see No Secrets guidance link). Therefore, the wording from Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 has been slightly altered to reflect this. Children and adults at risk may be subjected to financial, discriminatory, and institutional abuse, and staff should be familiar with indicators of all forms of abuse.

It is also recognised that domestic abuse can impact on children when they witness it at home and/or suffer it in an intimate personal relationship.



<b>Physical Abuse</b>	
<b>Physical Abuse may involve</b>	<b>Signs may include</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hitting</li> <li>• Shaking</li> <li>• Throwing</li> <li>• Poisoning</li> <li>• Burning or scalding</li> <li>• Drowning</li> <li>• Suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unexplained bruises, marks or injuries to any part of the body</li> <li>• Frequent visits to the GP or A &amp; E</li> <li>• An injury inconsistent with the explanation offered</li> <li>• Fear of parents or carers being approached for an explanation</li> <li>• Aggressive behaviour or severe temper outbursts</li> <li>• Flinching when approached</li> <li>• Reluctance to get changed, or wearing long sleeves in hot weather</li> <li>• Depression</li> <li>• Withdrawal behaviour, or other behaviour change</li> <li>• Distrust of adults, particularly those with whom a close relationship would normally be expected.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately indicates, illness in a child, young person or vulnerable adult.</b></p>	

<b>Emotional Abuse: is the persistent maltreatment of a child or adult at risk which causes severe and persistent adverse effects on the child or vulnerable adult's emotional development.</b>	
<b>Emotional Abuse may involve:</b>	<b>Signs may include:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conveying to the child or adult at risk that they are worthless and unloved.</li> <li>• Conveying that they are inadequate or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person.</li> <li>• Not giving the child or vulnerable adult opportunities to express their views.</li> <li>• Deliberately silencing them</li> <li>• Making fun of what they say or how they communicate.</li> <li>• Age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on the child or vulnerable adult.</li> <li>• Demanding interactions that are beyond their developmental capability.</li> <li>• Overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning</li> <li>• Preventing the child or vulnerable adult participating in normal social interactions</li> <li>• Seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another child or vulnerable adult</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A failure to thrive or grow</li> <li>• Sudden speech disorders</li> <li>• Developmental delay, either in terms of physical or emotional progresses</li> <li>• Behavioural changes</li> <li>• Being unable to play or socialise with others.</li> <li>• Fear of making mistakes.</li> <li>• Self-harm</li> <li>• Fear of parents or carers being approached regarding their behaviour.</li> <li>• Confusion</li> <li>• Use of inappropriate language, possession of violent, extremist literature, behavioural changes, the expression of extremist views, advocating violent actions and means, association with known extremist or seeking to recruit others.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Serious bullying (including cyber bullying)</li> <li>• Causing children or adults at risk to frequently feel frightened or in danger.</li> <li>• Exploitation or corruption of children or vulnerable adults</li> </ul>	
<b>Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types, of maltreatment of a child or vulnerable adult, though it may occur alone</b>	

<b>Sexual Abuse</b>	
Sexual Abuse may involve:	Signs may include:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forcing or enticing the child or adult at risk to take risk part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving at a high level of violence, whether or not the child or adult at risk is aware of what is happening.</li> <li>• Physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example, rape or oral sex)</li> <li>• Non penetrative acts, such as masturbation</li> <li>• Kissing</li> <li>• Rubbing and touching outside of clothing</li> <li>• Non-contact activities, such as involving children or adults at risk in looking at, or in the production of, pornographic material or watching sexual activities.</li> <li>• Encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways.</li> <li>• Grooming a child in preparation for abuse (including via the internet)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pain or itching in the genital/anal areas.</li> <li>• Bruising or bleeding near the genital/anal areas</li> <li>• Sexually transmitted diseases</li> <li>• Vaginal discharge or infection</li> <li>• Stomach pains</li> <li>• Discomfort when walking or sitting down.</li> <li>• Pregnancy</li> <li>• Sudden or unexplained changes in behaviour, e.g., becoming aggressive or withdrawn.</li> <li>• Fear of being left with a specific person or group of people.</li> <li>• Nightmares</li> <li>• Leaving home</li> <li>• Sexual knowledge which is beyond their age or developmental stage</li> <li>• Sexual drawings or language</li> <li>• Bedwetting</li> <li>• Saying they have secrets they cannot tell anyone about</li> <li>• Self-harm or mutilation, sometimes leading to suicide attempts.</li> <li>• Eating problems, such as overeating or anorexia.</li> </ul>
<b>Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children.</b>	

<b>Neglect: this is the persistent failure to meet the basic physical and/or psychological needs of a child or adult at risk, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child or vulnerable adult's health or development.</b>	
Abuse by neglect may involve:	Signs may include:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of material substance abuse.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A constant hunger, sometimes stealing food from others.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A parent or carer failing to provide adequate food, clothing and shelter.</li> <li>• Exclusion from home or abonnement</li> <li>• Failure to ensure adequate supervision.</li> <li>• Failure to protect a child or adult at risk from physical harm or danger.</li> <li>• Failure to ensure adequate care takers.</li> <li>• Failure to ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment.</li> <li>• Neglect of, our unresponsiveness to, a child or vulnerable adult's basic emotional needs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dirty or smelly</li> <li>• Loss of weight or being constantly underweight.</li> <li>• Inappropriate dress for the weather</li> <li>• Complaining of being tired all the time.</li> <li>• Not requesting medical assistance and/or failing to attend appointments.</li> <li>• Having few friends</li> <li>• Worsening health conditions</li> <li>• Pressure sores</li> <li>• Mentioning that they are being left alone or unsupervised.</li> <li>• Sore or extreme nappy rash</li> <li>• Lack of response to stimuli or contact</li> <li>• Poor skin contact, or skin infections</li> <li>• Frozen watchfulness</li> <li>• Anxiety</li> <li>• Distress</li> <li>• Child moves away from parent under stress.</li> <li>• Little or no distress when separated from primary carer.</li> <li>• Inappropriate emotional responses</li> <li>• Language delay</li> </ul>
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<b>Financial Abuse</b>	
Financial Abuse may involve:	Signs may include:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Being overcharged for services</li> <li>• Being tricked into receiving goods or services that they do not want or need.</li> <li>• Inappropriate use, exploitation, or misappropriation of property and/or utilities</li> <li>• Theft</li> <li>• Deception</li> <li>• Fraud</li> <li>• Explanation or pressure in connection with wills.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of basic requirements, e.g., food, clothes or shelter</li> <li>• Inability to pay bills.</li> <li>• Unexplained withdrawals from accounts</li> <li>• Inconsistency between standard of living and income</li> <li>• Reluctance to take up assistance which is needed.</li> <li>• Unusual interest by family or other people in the person's assets</li> <li>• Recent changes in deeds</li> <li>• Power of Attorney obtained when the person lacks capability to make the decision.</li> </ul>

<b>Institutional Abuse</b>	
Institutional Abuse may involve:	Signs may include:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Service users required to fit in excessively to the routine of the service.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inflexible daily routines, e.g. set bedtimes and / or deliberate waking</li> <li>• Dirty clothing and bed linen</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than one individual is being neglected.</li> <li>• Everyone is treated in the same way.</li> <li>• Other forms of an abuse on an institutional scale</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of personal clothing and possessions</li> <li>• Inappropriate use of nursing and medical procedures</li> <li>• Lack of individualised care plans and failure to comply with care plans.</li> <li>• Inappropriate use of power, control, restriction and confinement</li> <li>• Failure to access health care, dentistry services etc.</li> <li>• Inappropriate use of medication</li> <li>• Misuse of resident’s finances or communal finances</li> <li>• Dangerous moving or handling practices</li> <li>• Failure to record incidents or concerns</li> </ul>
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### Sexual Exploitation and Grooming

Grooming is when someone builds an emotional connection with a child to gain their trust for the purpose of sexual abuse or exploitation. Children and young people can be groomed online or in the real world, by a stranger or by someone they know – for example, a family member, friend or professional. Groomers may be male or female. They could be any age.

Child sex exploitation (CSE) is a type of sexual abuse in which children are sexually exploited for money, power, or status. Children or young people may be tricked into believing they are in a loving, consensual relationship. They may be also groomed online. Some children and young people are trafficked into or within the UK for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Sexual exploitation can also happen to young people in gangs.

### Child on Child Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment

This exists in many forms, from calling someone sexualised names, flicking bra straps, lifting skirts, grabbing bottoms, genitalia etc.

### Mate Crime

Mate crime happens when people with learning difficulties are befriended by someone who uses the relationship to exploit or abuse them. For more information – [www.safernet.org.uk](http://www.safernet.org.uk)

### Online Safety and social media.

All staff, volunteers, SCPs, and contractors, if relevant, are trained in and receive regular updates in e-safety and recognizing and reporting concerns. Our policies recognize that Internet Safety is a whole team/organization responsibility which includes learners and their parents and carers.

Children, young people, and adults at risk may expose themselves to danger, whether knowingly or unknowingly, when using the Internet and other technologies. Additionally, some children, young children and adults at risk may find themselves involved in activities which are inappropriate or possibly illegal.

We therefore recognise our responsibility to educate our learners, teaching them the appropriate behaviours and critical thinking skills to enable them to remain both safe and legal when using the Internet and related technologies. These issues are addressed within the learner journey, within relevant policies and procedures and with parents and carers.

We will ensure filters are in place to prevent access to unsuitable sites and we will monitor and report monthly on the use of the network and internet to ensure that any learner, staff, associate, volunteer, SCP or contractor attempting to access inappropriate, harmful or indecent images are found, then the police will be informed immediately, and we will fully support their investigation. If involving a staff member/volunteer, immediate suspension, in line with the disciplinary process, will immediately take effect and the managing safeguarding and prevent allegations procedure may need to be instigated by the lead DSPO. We will take the police advice when learners are involved as to whether the relevant commissioner should be informed.

The welfare and protection of our children and adults at risk is paramount and consideration should always be given as to whether the use of photography will place them at risk. Images may be used to harm children or adults at risk, for example as a preliminary to grooming or by displaying them inappropriately on the internet, particularly social networking sites. For this reason, consent must be sought from those with parental responsibilities (this may include the Local Authority in the case of looked after children)

We are aware of the Safeguarding Partners escalation procedures for raising concerns in respect of poor practice and recognize our responsibility to utilize these as and when necessary, in the interest of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and vulnerable adults.

Online safety also involves being aware of the risks to young people, our staff/volunteers and adults at risk when communicating via the Internet, digital and mobile devices and using social media. Social media includes blogs, Wikis, online communities, and social networking sites such as Facebook and Twitter.

As an organisation working with young people, we acknowledge the impact and involvement that social networking sites such as Facebook and Twitter have on the lives of young people, and their role in the ways which they interact with each other. These tools are used by us to encourage young people in their projects and involvement with gratitude activities. At the same time, we recognize the dangers and potential risks that these sites can pose to both young people and staff/volunteers, and that they have the potential to be abused as a means of interacting with young people.

There is a wide range of ways to communicate with young people and this is a rapidly changing environment as new technologies, applications, and social media sites merge. No Code of Conduct for e-safety can cover all these separately. However, there are broad principles that we expect all staff/volunteers to adhere to safeguard young people and themselves in respect of using all these forms of media, devices, apps and social networking sites.

## Sexting

Sexting means sending sexually explicit messages and/or suggestive images, such as nudes. While the name suggests that this is only done via text message, these types of messages can be via any messaging service, including emails and social media.

This also means that sexts can be sent or received via several electronic devices, such as smart phones, computers and tablets.

If a child is under the age of 18, it is illegal for them to take a nude photo of themselves or a friend, as well as distributing them. Even though the age of sexual content is 16, the Protection of Children Act means it is against the law for a child to share a sexual image, even if it is with someone who is also under the age of 18.

Images covered under the law include, but are not limited to, naked pictures, topless photos of girls, any sex acts and sexual images in underwear. If it is found that a child under the age of 18 is in possession of any of these, has been sending them or taking these types of photos, the police can record it as a crime.

### 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.

### Modern Slavery

Modern Slavery examples include forced labour, debt bondage, sexual or criminal exploitation, domestic servitude, and trafficking.

Under the Modern Slavery Act 2015, we are required to ensure we do not have any aspect of modern slavery within our own organisation and within our supply chain, as such; as such, we must issue a statement, published on our website, which clearly reflects the actions we have taken to prevent and ensure this.

Modern Slavery (s.1 of the Act) comprises of the following:

1. Slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour.
2. Human Trafficking (s.2) – this is the movement of a person for the purposes of being exploited. There is no minimum distance (i.e., it can be from one room to another).

Exploitation can include (in addition to above):

- Sexual exploitation (regardless of age of the individual being exploited)
- Removal of organs
- Securing services by force, threats, or deception (in particular, if the individual being exploited is a child or an adult at risk).

Child Trafficking is child abuse; children are recruited, moved, or transported and then exploited, forced to work, or sold. They are often subject to multiple forms of exploitation.

### Suicide and Mental Health Matters

Mental health and mental ill health can be defined in very different ways. Mental health influences how we think and feel about ourselves and others and how we interpret life events. Whereas mental ill health is a term that is used for a person whose thinking, emotions and behaviours negatively affect their ability to go about day-to-day activities such as work, and home life and it disrupts their abilities. This can be particularly prevalent during times of isolation from others. There are several different types of mental illnesses including:

1. Depression
2. Anxiety disorders
3. Self-harm
4. Suicide
5. Substance misuse

Suicide is a major public health issue in England. Suicide and suicidal thoughts need to be given the highest priority when dealing with an individual presenting these feelings. That said, not all people expressing suicidal thoughts want to die, they often do not want to feel the way they currently are which results in the thoughts turning to suicidal. The most important action to take when speaking to a person showing signs of suicide is to ask them directly 'are you having thoughts of suicide?' This will be able to guide the best possible action depending upon the answer you receive.

### Eating Disorders

Characterised by an abnormal attitude towards food that causes someone to change their eating habits and behaviour ([www.nhs.co.uk/eating-disorders](http://www.nhs.co.uk/eating-disorders)). [Anorexia nervosa, when a person tries to keep their weight as low as possible e.g., by starving themselves or exercising excessively. Bulimia: when a person goes through periods of binge eating and is then deliberately sick or uses laxatives to try to control their weight. Binge eating disorder: When a person feels compelled to overeat large amounts of food in a short period of time.

### Self-Harm

The idea of self-harm is tied up in stereotypical actions. It is a behaviour not an illness, people self-harm to cope with emotional distress or to communicate that they are distressed. It can present itself in many ways, for example:

1. Cutting, scratching the skin with sharp objects such as knives or razor blades
2. Burning oneself with heated wax or cigarettes
3. Hitting or banging arms, legs or head on walls or other objects
4. Compulsory action of pulling hair out of the head.
5. Abusing drugs and alcohol for risk rather than enjoyment
6. Eating Disorders

It is generally seen as a physical reaction to emotional pain and can be extremely addictive. This means that it is often more productive to focus on why an individual feels compelled to harm themselves, rather than how they are doing so. Self-harm should not be misunderstood for being suicidal.

### Violence

#### Gun and Knife Crime

Gun and knife crime is not as common as some people think, but it does happen. Guns and knives can affect everyone, not just people in gangs. Gun and knife crime include stabbing or shooting someone. But it is also illegal to:

- carry a knife.

- threaten someone with a knife or gun.
- commit a crime with the use of a weapon - like a robbery.
- commit a crime by pretending you have a real knife or gun.

Some people carry weapons like knives and guns to feel protected, because of peer pressure or to feel powerful. If a person has a weapon, they might not always plan to use it – whether it is used as a weapon or not, it is still illegal.

Police have the power to stop and search if they think someone has a weapon. This could result with an arrest or the person going to prison for carrying, buying, or selling a weapon.

Situations involving weapons can get out of control very easily and there might not have time to think about actions.

If carrying a weapon, a person is more likely to:

- be attacked or threatened by other gangs who use weapons.
- be arrested by the police.
- kill or injure yourself badly with your weapon.
- hurt or kill others with your weapon.
- hurt innocent people if a fight happens.
- be charged with murder through joint enterprise if you are at a place where someone is killed, even if you weren't carrying the weapon.

## **Gangs**

Being in a gang can make a person feel part of something or that they belong but being part of a gang like this can be dangerous. Sometimes a person can be forced to commit a crime or do things that are unsafe. If a gang carries knives or other weapons, they might get them out to show off or intimidate people. This can be very scary for other people, especially if they think the gang will use them.

### ***Why do people join Gangs?***

Young people join gangs for lots of different reasons. Some of these include:

- fitting in with friends and other gang members
- having the same interests as other people, like sports or music
- feeling respected and important
- to be protected from bullying or from other gangs
- making money from crime or drugs
- gaining status and feeling powerful.

Being in a gang is not against the law but being involved with illegal activities (that some gangs do) could be an offence. A person could go to prison or end up with a criminal record if involved with:

- gun and knife crime
- violence or harassment
- turf wars or postcode wars
- carrying, using, or selling drugs
- theft or other illegal activities



- rape and sexual assault.

If a learner has a criminal record, you might not be:

- accepted into a university, college, or higher education.
- able to get a job, internship or do work experience.
- allowed to travel to some countries, like the USA.

### County Lines

County lines 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 vulnerable 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 schools, further and higher educational institutions, pupil referral units, special educational needs schools, children’s homes and care homes.

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 school), when the victim may have been trafficked for the purpose of transporting drugs and a referral to the National Referral Mechanism should be considered.

If a child is suspected to be at risk of or involved in county lines, a safeguarding referral should be considered alongside consideration of availability of local services/third sector providers who offer support to victims of county lines exploitation.

### Domestic Violence Abuse

Domestic violence and abuse are any incident, or pattern of incidents, of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, and violence or abuse between those aged 16 years or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. This can encompass, but is not limited to, the following types of abuse: psychological, physical, sexual, financial and or emotional.

### Identifying cases of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and Forced Marriage

There are many different types of abuse but there are some that staff may be less aware of. Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and Forced Marriage fall into this category. Any indications that children or adults at risk may be subject to FGM or Forced Marriage, or that this may have already taken place, will be dealt with under the procedures outlined in this policy. In support of this provision, we will do everything that it can to ensure that:

- The DSOs are aware of the issues surrounding FGM, Forced Marriage and current legislation.
- Advice and signposts are available for accessing additional support, e.g., the NSPCC’s helpline, ChildLine services, Forced Marriage Unit
- Awareness raising about FGM, and Forced Marriage is incorporated in the safeguarding training.

Where there are concerns about FGM or Forced Marriage, a referral must be made as a matter of urgency. It is also extremely important that if a child or adult at risk has disclosed that they are at risk

of FGM or Forced Marriage, the case is referred to Social Care, even if it is against that person’s wishes. Our staff must NOT consult or discuss these concerns with the child or vulnerable adult’s parents or family, or others within the community, if there is an imminent risk, e.g., the child or adult at risk being taken out of the country, police must be informed (999) and the safety of the child or adult at risk must be the prime consideration whilst awaiting the police response. It was made a legal requirement in October 2015 to report known cases to FGM in under 18’s.

## Prevent Duty

Prevent is about safeguarding and supporting those vulnerable to radicalisation. Prevent is 1 of the 4 elements of CONTEST, the Government’s counter-terrorism strategy. It aims to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.

What does PREVENT do?

1. Responds to the ideological challenge we face from terrorism and aspects of extremism, and the threat we face from those who promote these views.
2. Provides practical help to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure they are given appropriate advice and support.
3. Works with a wide range of sectors (including education, criminal justice, faith, charities, online and health) where there are risks of radicalisation that we need to deal with.

The main aim of Prevent is to stop people from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.

At the heart of Prevent is safeguarding children and adults and providing early intervention to protect and divert people away from being drawn into terrorist activity.

Prevent addresses all forms of terrorism but continues to ensure resources and effort are allocated based on threats to our national security.

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 have defined extremism in the Prevent Strategy as vocal opposition to fundamental British Values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs.

The Prevent Team will, in partnership with other professionals including those involved in Safeguarding, investigate further to assess the nature and **extent** of the risk. The relevant local police prevent teams will complete an initial assessment, which will be used to inform the decision as to whether an individual should be referred to Channel.

Terms and Definition	
Radicalisation and/or Extremism may involved	Signs may include
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An <b>ideology</b> is a set of beliefs.</li> <li>• <b>Radicalisation</b> is the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism leading to terrorism.</li> <li>• <b>Safeguarding</b> is the process of protecting vulnerable people, whether from crime, other forms of abuse or</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Isolation and identity crisis</li> <li>• Personal crisis and / or circumstances</li> <li>• A misconception and / or rejection of UK foreign policy</li> <li>• A disrupt of Western media reporting.</li> <li>• Perceptions that UK government policy is discriminatory.</li> </ul>

<p>from being drawn into terrorism-related activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Terrorism</b> is an action that endangers or causes serious violence, damage, or disruption, is intended to influence the government or intimidate the public and is made with the intention of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause.</li> <li>• Vulnerability describes factors and characteristics associated with being susceptible to radicalisation.</li> <li>• <b>Extremism</b> 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. Calls for the death of British Armed Forces is also included.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perception that their aspirations for career and lifestyle are undermined by limited employment prospects.</li> <li>• Thinks that the 'world owes them a favour'</li> </ul> <p>Other factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ideology, politics and / or youth rebellion</li> <li>• Provocation and anger (grievance)</li> <li>• Need for protection.</li> <li>• Seeking excitement and action</li> <li>• Fascination with, or a morbid interest in, violence, weapons, and uniforms</li> <li>• Seeking family and father substitutions</li> <li>• Seeking friends and community, status, and identity.</li> </ul>
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## Annexes

[Annex 1: Cause for Concern Form \(Part 1 and 2\)](#)

[Annex 2: The Channel Process](#)

[Annex 3: Duty Manager Rota](#)

[Annex 4: List of Relevant Agencies and Contact Details](#)

[Annex:5 Information Security Management](#)

Annex 1

Ref Number

**Cause for Concern Log.**

Part 1 (for use by any staff)

<b>Person's Name:</b>	<b>Date of Birth:</b>
	<b>Group:</b>
<b>Date and Time of Incident:</b>	<b>Date and Time (of writing):</b>

<b>Name:</b> ..... ..... <b>Print</b> <b>Signature</b>
<b>Job Title:</b>
<b>Record the following factually: What are you worried about? Who? What (if recording a verbal disclosure by a person use their words)? Where? When (date and time of incident)? Any witnesses?</b>  <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>What is the person's account/perspective?</b>  <b>See above</b>
<b>Any other relevant information (distinguish between fact and opinion). Previous concerns etc.</b>
<b>Is the risk to this person or is the risk to another person. (Please give details).</b>
<b>What needs to happen? Note actions, including names of anyone to whom your information was passed and when.</b>

**Check to make sure your report is clear to someone else reading it.**

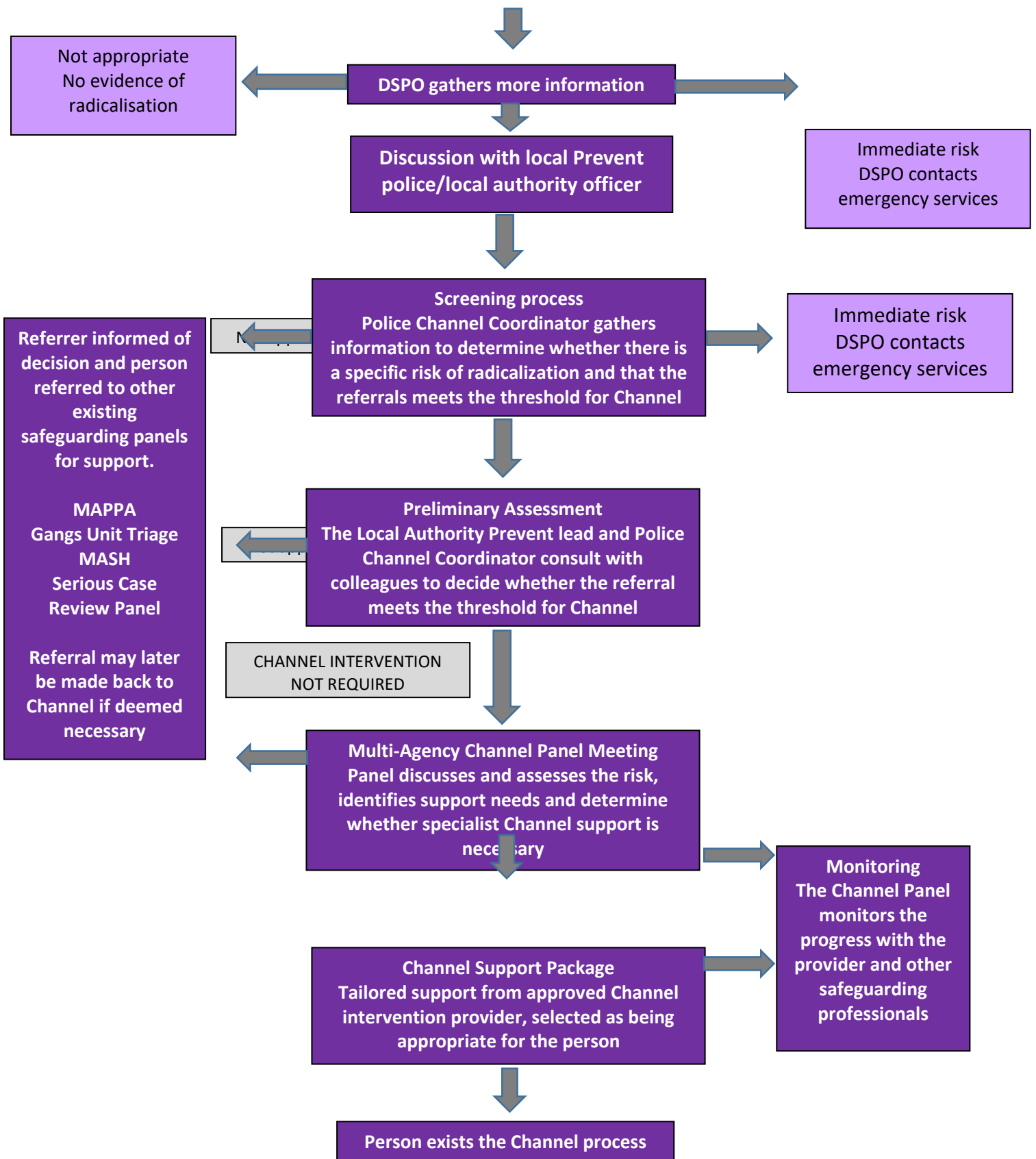
**Please email this form to**  
[\*\*keeplearnerssafe@learningcurvegroup.co.uk\*\*](mailto:keeplearnerssafe@learningcurvegroup.co.uk)

Part 2 (for use by DSPO) Ref Number

Ref Number
------------

Annex 2: The Channel Process

**Safeguarding / Prevent referral form completed**



Annex 3: Duty Manager Arrangements

**The Duty Manager duties for Head Office operate on a rota basis and daily notification is distributed to Inform staff of the named person and location.**

**Duty Manager - Head Office - Times**

Monday - Thursday - 09.00-19.00

Friday - 09.00-17.00

Saturday - 09.00-12.00 - on call

Head Office Duty Managers can work from their own office or any suitable location. however, they should contact appropriate site staff to confirm they are on duty and Inform them where they will be located.

**The Manager at each Academy takes on the role of the Duty Manager.**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Telephone Number</b>
Merika Hagley	Academy Manager	07785425652
Mark Isherwood	Yorkshire Academy Manager	07458005105
Julie Boardman	Hartlepool Beauty Academy	07458135119
Julie Boardman	Manchester Beauty Academy	07458135119
Julie Boardman	Team Valley Academy	07458135119
Greg Chapman	Sunderland Academy Manager	07887 415803
Amita Gadhia	LHAA Borehamwood	020 85082150
Joy Foster	LHAA Chiswick and Ham	07442534066
Kayla Brown	LHAA Croydon	07483061662
Rachel Kayes	Ripley	07485310511
Kirsty Negus	Loughton Academy	

## Annex 4: List of relevant Agencies and Contact Details

The below contacts are for use of the Designated Safeguarding and Prevent Officers.

The DSPO will be responsible for contacting the Police Prevent Teams, who will assess whether the child or young person may be at risk of radicalization, and where relevant, the Police Prevent Team will refer them to the Local Authority Channel Panel.

**Durham Police Prevent Team**

Telephone: 0191 3752234

Email: [HQspecialbranch@durham.pnn.police.uk](mailto:HQspecialbranch@durham.pnn.police.uk)

**PREVENT contact details for West Yorkshire (Leeds and Wakefield)**

**PREVENT Engagement:** PC Cockcroft

Officers: [David.cockcroft@west.yorkshirepolice.pnn.police.uk](mailto:David.cockcroft@west.yorkshirepolice.pnn.police.uk)

**West Yorkshire Police:** 07515 200 472

PC Donna McDougal

E-mail: [Donnamcdougal@westyorkshire.pnn.police.uk](mailto:Donnamcdougal@westyorkshire.pnn.police.uk)

Telephone: 01484 436 794

07595 011 780

PC Tim Hayes

Email: [Timothy.hayes@westyorkshire.pnn.police.uk](mailto:Timothy.hayes@westyorkshire.pnn.police.uk)

Telephone: 07921 882 690

PC Mo Aziz

Email: [Mohammed.aziz@westyorkshire.pnn.police.uk](mailto:Mohammed.aziz@westyorkshire.pnn.police.uk)

Telephone: 07595 007 119

**PREVENT Answerphone:** 01924 431 154

Channel Coordinator: DC Fran Ruttledge

**Counter Terrorism Unit (CTU)**

Email: [frances.ruttledge@westyorkshire.pnn.police.uk](mailto:frances.ruttledge@westyorkshire.pnn.police.uk)

Telephone: 07595 006 652

**Counter Terrorism Awareness Advisor:** [Marcus.mccormack@westyorkshire.pnn.police.uk](mailto:Marcus.mccormack@westyorkshire.pnn.police.uk)

**Community Contact Officer:**

**Counter Terrorism Unit (CTU)**

Email: [Thomas.garnett@westyorkshire.pnn.police.uk](mailto:Thomas.garnett@westyorkshire.pnn.police.uk)

Telephone: 07515 200 472

**Local authority Prevent Contacts Hartlepool:**

Clare Clark 01429 523100 [clare.clark@hartlepool.gov.uk](mailto:clare.clark@hartlepool.gov.uk)

Ken Bennett 01429 523100 [ken.bennett@hartlepool.gov.uk](mailto:ken.bennett@hartlepool.gov.uk)

**Prevent Contact for Ripley**

Sam Slack- East Midlands Regional Prevent Coordinator HE/FE (G7) [sam.slack@education.gov.uk](mailto:sam.slack@education.gov.uk)

07384452156

Ripley Police – 101

Ripley Police Prevent Team - 03001228694

**PREVENT contact details for Manchester**

**Telephone:** 0161 234 1489. Coordinator: Samiya Butt

**Email:** [s.butt@manchester.gov.uk](mailto:s.butt@manchester.gov.uk)

**Channel team:** [channel.project@gmp.police.uk](mailto:channel.project@gmp.police.uk) or call 0161 856636

**PREVENT contact details for Middlesbrough**

The contact for Redcar and Cleveland for PREVENT / Channel is the police 101 number, who put you through.

The safeguarding contact for Redcar and Cleveland is the “First Contact Team” on 01642 77150

**PREVENT contact details for Sunderland**

The PREVENT Team are based in Special Branch.



Email: [specialbranch@nothumbria.pnn.police.uk](mailto:specialbranch@nothumbria.pnn.police.uk) and use the words “Prevent Referral” in the subject field or in the body of the email.

The police non-emergency number: 101

Crimestoppers 0800 555 111

Anti Terrorism Hotline 0800 789 321

## FE / HE Regional Prevent Coordinators

### East Midlands: Sam Slack

[Sam.slack@derby.gov.uk](mailto:Sam.slack@derby.gov.uk)

01332 643054

### East of England: Peter Martin

[peter.martin@luton.gcsx.gov.uk](mailto:peter.martin@luton.gcsx.gov.uk)

01582 546231 / 07860 593 636

### North West: Nigel Lund

[N.lund@manchester.gov.uk](mailto:N.lund@manchester.gov.uk)

0161 945 5533/ 07507 269830

### South East: Jo Ferris

[jo.ferris@thamesvalley.pnn.police.uk](mailto:jo.ferris@thamesvalley.pnn.police.uk)

07876 131 411

### South West: Salam Arabi-Katbi

[Salam.katbi@avonandsomerset.pnn.police.uk](mailto:Salam.katbi@avonandsomerset.pnn.police.uk)

0117 945533

### Wales: Barrie Phillips

[barrie.phillips@cardiff.gov.uk](mailto:barrie.phillips@cardiff.gov.uk)

02920 873281 / 07800 711318

### North East: Christopher Sybenga

[chris.sybenga@education.gov.uk](mailto:chris.sybenga@education.gov.uk)

07384456640

### West Midlands: Hifsa Haroon-Iqbal

[h.h.iqbal@staffs.ac.uk](mailto:h.h.iqbal@staffs.ac.uk)

0121 3033642

## Safeguarding Teams

### Safeguarding Team – Durham

Contact “First Contact” at [scd@durham.gov.uk](mailto:scd@durham.gov.uk)

Telephone: 030002679797

### Safeguarding Team – Wakefield

Email: [social\\_care\\_direct@wakefield.gov.uk](mailto:social_care_direct@wakefield.gov.uk)

Telephone: 03458503503

### Safeguarding Team – Sunderland

Contact <http://www.sunderland.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=10463> where you can make a referral to the Children’s Social Work Service by downloading and completing the Child Protection / Child In Need Referral Form. You must send the referral form to the contact details listed on the front page.

Contact Children’s Safeguarding: 0191 520 5560 (available 8:30 to 17:15 Monday – Thursday, 8:30 to 16:45 Friday)

Or the Out of Hours Team: 0191 520 5552 (also available 24 hours Saturday and Sunday).

**Safeguarding Team – Middlesbrough**

Children’s Social Care: Middlesbrough

Office Hours: 0164272004

Out of Hours Contact: 08702 402994

Email: [firstcontact@middlesbrough.gcsx.gov.uk](mailto:firstcontact@middlesbrough.gcsx.gov.uk)

**Safeguarding Team – Leeds**

Email: [childred@leeds.gov.uk](mailto:childred@leeds.gov.uk)

During office hours:

Call the Duty and Advice Team: 0113 376 0336 (08:00-18:00, Monday – Friday)

Out of Office hours: if the issue cannot wait until the next working day, please contact the Children’s Emergency Duty Team on 0113 376 0469

**Safeguarding Team – Hartlepool**

Teesside Safeguarding Board

Telephone:01429 523390 (out of hours: 08702 402494)

Email: [dutyteam@hartlepool.gcsx.gov.uk](mailto:dutyteam@hartlepool.gcsx.gov.uk)

**Safeguarding Team – Manchester**

General email: [Manchestersafeguardingboards@manchester.gov.uk](mailto:Manchestersafeguardingboards@manchester.gov.uk)

Telephone:01612343330

**Safeguarding Team – Gateshead** Safeguarding Adult Concerns should be raised via Adult Social care Direct on 0191 4337033 or [www.gateshead.gov.uk/adultsocialcare](http://www.gateshead.gov.uk/adultsocialcare)

**Safeguarding Team - Derby**

Derbyshire County Council Duty Social Team- 01629 533190- this is for both adult and young children under 18 referrals to social care. This is the first port of call if you had a concern for a learner in the Derbyshire area and they will refer you to Call Derbyshire/ Duty Social Team/ Starting Point.

Ripley Police- 101

**Safeguarding Team London LHAA****Borehamwood Academy**

**Hertfordshire children safeguarding** - <https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/services/childrens-social-care/child-protection/hertfordshire-safeguarding-children-board/contact-us-and-register-for-updates/contact-us-and-register-for-updates.aspx>

Telephone: 0300 123 4043

**Loughton Academy**

**Hertfordshire adult safeguarding** – [Safeguarding adults at risk | Hertfordshire County Council](#)

Telephone: 0300 123 4042

**Essex Children and families safeguarding hub**- <http://www.escb.co.uk/>

Telephone: 0345 603 7627

**Essex adult safeguarding** - [Essex Safeguarding Adults Board - Home \(essexsab.org.uk\)](http://www.essexadultsafeguarding.org.uk)

Telephone: 03456037630

### **Chiswick Academy**

[https://www.hounslow.gov.uk/info/20130/safeguarding\\_adults\\_at\\_risk](https://www.hounslow.gov.uk/info/20130/safeguarding_adults_at_risk)

Telephone: 020 8583 3100 - Monday to Friday from 9am to 5pm.

Out of hours telephone: 020 8583 2222.

For general advice about safeguarding - Telephone 020 8583 4515.

### **Hounslow adult safeguarding**

[https://www.hounslow.gov.uk/info/20130/safeguarding\\_adults\\_at\\_risk/1610/safeguarding\\_adults\\_board](https://www.hounslow.gov.uk/info/20130/safeguarding_adults_at_risk/1610/safeguarding_adults_board)

Telephone: 020 8583 4515

### **Hounslow children safeguarding- <http://www.hscb.org.uk/>**

Hounslow Safeguarding Children's Partnership,

Telephone

0208 583 3068

### **Camden Academy**

[Children's safeguarding and social work - Camden Council](#)

Telephone: 020 7974 3317

Email: [LBCMASHadmin@camden.gov.uk](mailto:LBCMASHadmin@camden.gov.uk)

Out of office hours (after 5pm, weekends and bank holidays): 020 7974 4444

### **[Safeguarding Adults Partnership Board - Camden Council](#)**

If you are concerned about an adult please email [adultsocialcare@camden.gov.uk](mailto:adultsocialcare@camden.gov.uk)

### **Croydon Academy**

#### **Croydon adult safeguarding -- <http://www.croydonsab.co.uk/>**

Telephone: 020 8726 6500

#### **Croydon Safeguarding children - <http://croydonlcsb.org.uk/>**

For Urgent Action call the Single Point of Contact 0208 255 2888 – (same day intervention by a social worker)

For Urgent Action out of Hours call 0208 726 6400 – this is the for the emergency social work service for urgent child protection matters that cannot wait until the next working day

A follow-up written submission will also be required, using the MARF:

Multi Agency Referral Form (Dec 2019)

#### ***HOW DO I MAKE A REFERRAL FOR EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING AND MENTAL HEALTH SUPPORT?***

Professionals: Please complete the online form at [www.croydon.gov.uk/ewmh](http://www.croydon.gov.uk/ewmh)

Integrating Emotional Wellbeing and Mental Health (EWMH) services – For children and young people

Single Point of Contact Consultation Line- 0208 726 6464

### **Ham Academy**

Surrey Safeguarding children - <https://www.surreycc.gov.uk/social-care-and-health/childrens-social-care/contact-childrens-services>

Phone: 0300 470 9100

Out of hours phone: 01483 517898 to speak to our [emergency duty team](#).

Email: emails are dealt with during normal office hours

For concerns for a child or young person: [cspa@surreycc.gov.uk](mailto:cspa@surreycc.gov.uk)

For concerns for an adult: [ascmarsh@surreycc.gov.uk](mailto:ascmarsh@surreycc.gov.uk)

SMS: 07527 182 861 (for the deaf or hard of hearing)

Contacting the Children's Single Point of Access (C-SPA)

<https://www.surreyscp.org.uk/2016/10/05/contacting-the-multi-agency-safeguarding-hub/>

Outside of these hours, call on 01483 517898 to speak to the emergency duty team.

Phone: 0300 470 9100

Email: [cspa@surreycc.gov.uk](mailto:cspa@surreycc.gov.uk)

### **Helplines and reporting**

Children can talk to a ChildLine counsellor 24 hour a day about anything that is worrying them by calling 0800 11 11 or in an online chat at

<http://www.childline.org.uk/Talk/Chat/Pages/OnlineChat.aspx>.

If parents or carers are concerned that their child is being contacted by adults as a result of sharing sexual imagery they should report to NCA-CEOP at [www.ceop.police.uk/safety-centre](http://www.ceop.police.uk/safety-centre)

ChildLine and the Internet Watch Foundation have partnered to help children get sexual or naked images removed from the internet. Young person can get their photo removed by talking to a ChildLine counsellor. More information is available at:

<http://www.childline.org.uk/explore/onlinesafety/pages/sexting.aspx>

If parents and carers are concerned about their child, they can contact the NSPCC Helpline by ringing 0808 800 5000, by emailing [help@nspcc.org.uk](mailto:help@nspcc.org.uk), or by texting 88858. They can also ring the Online Safety Helpline by calling 0808 800 5002.

[NSPCC | The UK children's charity | NSPCC](#)

Helplines

Help for adults concerned about a child.

Call us on 0808 800 5000

Help for children and young people.

Call Childline on 0800 1111

For supporter, donation, and fundraising queries

Call us on 020 7825 2505

The NSPCC has information and advice about sexting available on its website: [NSPCC Sexting](#)

The National Crime Agency/CEOP has produced a film resource for parents and carers to help them prevent their children coming to harm through sharing sexual imagery: [THINKUKNOW Nude-selfies-a-parents-guide](#)

Childnet have information and advice about sexting available on its website:

<http://www.childnet.com/young-people/secondary/hot-topics/sexting>

Children can talk to a ChildLine counsellor 24 hour a day about anything that is worrying them by ringing 0800 11 11 or in an online chat at:

<http://www.childline.org.uk/Talk/Chat/Pages/OnlineChat.aspx>

If parents or carers are concerned that their child is being contacted by adults as a result of having sharing sexual imagery they should report to NCA-CEOP at [www.ceop.police.uk/safety-centre](http://www.ceop.police.uk/safety-centre)

ChildLine have created Zip-It, an app that provides witty comebacks in order to help young person say no to requests for naked images [Childline Zipit Ap](#)

There is information on the ChildLine website for young people about sexting:

[Childline information for young people](#)

The Safer Internet Centre has produced resources called '[Childnet So you got naked online](#)' which help young people to handle incidents of sexting

**The NSPCC adult's helpline: 0808 800 5002** The NSPCC has partnered with O2 to offer direct support to parents and other adults on issues relating to online safety.

**ChildLine:** [www.childline.org.uk](http://www.childline.org.uk) ChildLine offers direct support to children and young people including issues relating to the sharing of sexual imagery.

**The Professionals Online Safety Helpline (POSH):** <http://www.saferinternet.org.uk/about/helpline>  
Tel: 0844 381 4772. This helpline supports professionals with an online safety concern or an online safety concern for children in their care. Professionals are able to contact the helpline to resolve issues.

## REFERENCES

OFSTED- safeguarding policy

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ofsted-safeguarding-policy>

Inspecting Safeguarding in early years education and training:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/inspecting-Safeguarding-in-early-years-education-and-skills>

Keeping Children Safe in Education September 2020

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/keeping-children-safe-in-education--2>

Up-Skirting:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/upskirting-know-your-rights>

Online abuse

<https://www.nspcc.org.uk/what-is-child-abuse/types-of-abuse/online-abuse/>

Sexting:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/sexting-in-schools-and-LHAAs>

Working together to Safeguard Children:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/working-together-to-safeguard-children--2>

Knife crime:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/knife-crime-safeguarding-children-and-young-people-in-education>

Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and LHAAs:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/sexual-violence-and-sexual-harassment-between-children-in-schools-and-LHAAs>

Information sharing:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-practitioners-information-sharing-advice>

Work base learners and the Prevent Strategy:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/work-based-learners-and-the-prevent-statutory-duty>

Safeguarding Vulnerable Adults:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-policy-protecting-vulnerable-adults>

NSPCC:

<https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/safeguarding/>

Safeguarding and protecting people for charities and trustees:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-children-and-young-people/safeguarding-children-and-young-people>

London Children Safeguarding Board:

<http://www.londonscb.gov.uk/resources/>

FGM Safeguarding pathway:

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/542650/FGM\\_Flowchart.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/542650/FGM_Flowchart.pdf)

Safeguarding women and girls at risk of FGM:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-women-and-girls-at-risk-of-fgm>

MASH

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/working-together-to-safeguard-children-multi-agency-safeguarding-hubs>

CASPER Safeguarding child Protection:

<https://learning.nspcc.org.uk/newsletter/caspar/>

Child exploitation:

<https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-abuse-and-neglect/child-sexual-exploitation/>  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/child-sexual-exploitation-definition-and-guide-for-practitioners>

Teaching online safety in schools:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/teaching-online-safety-in-schools>

Channel guidance:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/channel-guidance>

Prevent Duty guidance:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/Prevent-duty-guidance>

### **Ripley**

- Derbyshire County Council Duty Social Team- 01629 533190- this is for both adult and young children under 18 referrals to social care. This is the first port of call if you had a concern for a learner in the Derbyshire area and they will refer you to Call Derbyshire/ Duty Social Team/ Starting Point.
- Sam Slack- East Midlands Regional Prevent Coordinator HE/FE  
(G7)[sam.slack@education.gov.uk](mailto:sam.slack@education.gov.uk) 07384452156
- Ripley Police- 101

## Annex 5: Information Security Management

In accordance with our data and information security policies, all security elements and documents are reviewed on an annual basis, and data and information security risks are managed continually through our monthly Safeguarding Task Group and our Risk Register Record. Additionally, our 6 monthly Technical Capability Review looks at Data Loss Prevention Strategy, Penetration testing and vulnerability Scanning with all risks also added to the Risk Register. The Risk Register records all risk

which are either reported into the Safeguarding Group or escalated immediately to the Data Controller, SMT and CEO.

All information security incidents will be immediately reported to our Data Protection Officer, who is the Director of Marketing and responsible for ensuring incidents are correctly raised, reported and evaluated for risk. The Data Protection Officer will work with the identified risk owner responsible to resolve such incident and take any further actions required for future mitigation. Where appropriate, part of the process deemed would be to inform the ICT Senior Management Team, who are accountable to the LCG Board for the resolution of such incidents.

All SCPs and direct delivery offices/sites are subject to an audit against relevant security controls. Any non-conformities are recorded and dealt with by the Data Protection Officer in a manner adequate to the level of breach. Where a security incident is identified, this is followed up in accordance with our processes by the Data Protection Officer and in line with HR policies and procedures.

All assets relating to our information systems are controlled and maintained through the IT Department, in accordance with the IT Security Policy.

All physical storage media is recorded and logged in the IT asset management system. All data stored on our hardware will be dealt with as set out in the IT Data Protection Policy.

All SCPs that have access to our systems are subject to our audits against relevant security risks identified. Where a security incident is identified, this is followed up in accordance with LCG's processes by the Data Protection Officer, identified by the Department Head.

LCG's Information Security Management System (specifically the Information Classification Policy) states that learner-related data is treated as sensitive unless the data is public e.g., Class lists. Our staff and SCPs sign agreements stating that they will work in complete compliance with our processes. Disclaimer detail is also included in all communication via email. All SCPs are subject to our audits against relevant security controls in our policies and procedures. Any non-conformities are recorded in Risk Record to be dealt with., in line with our IT policies. Where a security incident is identified, this is followed up in accordance with our processes by the Data Protection officer, in association with the Department Heads.

All employees are issued with a job description for the job role they are employed for. Their roles and responsibilities are defined within the job description. Job descriptions clearly state individual responsibilities for IT security, safeguarding and other operational areas.

All our staff sign a confidentiality agreement under our standard terms of employment. Data security/protection awareness is maintained by communications, inductions, and reviews. We carry out internal and external audits in accordance with our IT policies and HR processes. We ensure training is maintained within the organization on an on-going basis through annual mandatory training. Quality is maintained through the HR focuses group and training content is annually updated to be reflective of current practices and legalisation.

SCPs and third-party providers are met on a risk level basis to review performance and any related contract matter. Policy, process, and procedures changes are communicated as required by our Quality department via email and by visits, if required. The partners are offered relevant training, if deemed a requirement by the local management teams.



Systems records are maintained so that the company network and systems can be adequately monitored for signs of actual, or possible, security breaches and attacks. 24/7 monitoring is in place through LCG's systems, this is provided by Utilize AIMS which is linked to Solarwinds and Log 360.

Where we collect items such as CVs and/or training certificates, these are all handed in the same way as any paper record in that they are stored electronically on secure storage. Where a paper copy is maintained, it would be stored with the particular learner file and stored in secure locked cabinets as all learner data is classified within our systems as sensitive.

We have a fully compliant backup and restore service for all data in line with its contractual agreements.

All hard copy data, once archived, is sent to hold the key for secure storage, which is based in at BoxIt North, 1W Newham Farm Cottages, Milbourne, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE20 0DJ. We have a contract with The Shred Centre for shredding, where we have secure units on sites. This is collected every 2 weeks, is shredded on site before removal, and documentation relating to all shredding and disposal is held by The Shred Centre.

Access to the Internet is via a fully managed firewall, with access to websites being restricted by Internet filtering software Smoothwall.

All SCPs are subjected to our audits against relevant security controls identified in our IT policies. Any non-conformities are recorded in the correct Risk Record, to be dealt with according to our corrective action procedures. When a security incident is identified, this is followed up in accordance with our processes by the Data Protection Officer.

Access to the most sensitive data will be provided only through the use of the company PC or laptop. All portable devices will be encrypted. It is an accepted risk that some data can be accessed through non-LCG hardware. It is the responsibility of the Department Lead to monitor the adherence to the IT Data Protection Policy. Authentications will be configured to ensure the staff connect using a username and password. Role level Active Directory security will then ensure the system directs the member to the designated systems.

- All remote connections are via SSL encrypted tunnels.
- Annual external penetration testing is carried by a CREST registered supplier.
- Quarterly Vulnerability Scanning is carried by a CREST registered supplier.

We will also follow HM Government information sharing GUIDANCE July 2018 and the seven rules of data sharing.