

JLMS Management Ltd (College. But Different)

Safeguarding and Prevent Policy:

Version 5 – September 2023

Page | 1 Review date – March 2024

1. Our commitment

All our employees who work with learners have a crucial role to play in shaping their lives. You have a unique opportunity to interact in ways that both affirming and inspiring. This policy has been produced (and is supported by Information, Advice and Guidance), to help you to establish safe and responsive environments which safeguard all and reduce the risk of you being unjustly accused of improper or unprofessional conduct. We all have a duty of care to safeguard and promote welfare, and to enhance awareness of the broader welfare spectrum, specifically the issues facing young people in society.

2. Objectives

The aim of the policy is to ensure you are aware of and understand your responsibilities, that of others, signs there might be a safeguarding concern, along with the reporting procedures for all safeguarding issues.

3. Scope

This policy covers safeguarding of Children and Adults at Risk, both our learners, learners during EPA, learners within sub-contracted provision, and those persons in settings in where we practice which fall into the category of child or adult at risk. It is inclusive of specific highlighted safeguarding agenda areas – as defined by law, and in the wider context all our students and learners. This policy also aligns our compliance with the Government Prevent strategy.

3.1 Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSiE) September 2023 has informed this policy. All Staff must read Part one and Annex A of this document as a minimum.

4. Key Contacts

Email		Safeguarding@collegebutdifferent.co.uk
Designated Safeguarding Lead	Helen Smith	Helen.smith@collegebutdifferent.co.uk (01489 783 288)
Designated Safeguarding Lead	Louise Walker	Louise.walker@collegebutdifferent.co.uk (01489 783 288)
Designated Safeguarding Officer	James Welsh	James.welsh@collegebutdifferent.co.uk (01489 783 288)

5. Definitions

Safeguarding is the protection of children and adults at risk from abuse and neglect, promoting health and development, ensuring safety and care, and ensuring optimum life chances. The Safeguarding Agenda includes a wide range of potential risks (see appendix F for full definitions and indicators of a Safeguarding concern).

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- Abuse (physical, emotional, financial, institutional, sexual, and organisational)
- Serious Violence
- Child on Child Abuse
- Self-neglect
- Discrimination
- Child sexual exploitation (CSE) and Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)
- Bullying AND cyberbullying (Including patterning)
- Domestic abuse
- Substance misuse
- Fabricated and induced illness
- Faith abuse
- Forced marriage
- Gang and youth violence (County Lines)
- Private fostering
- Female genital mutilation (FGM)
- Gender based violence
- Radicalisation
- Sexting
- Teenage relationship abuse
- Trafficking and modern slavery
- Breast ironing
- Mental health concerns
- Children missing in Education
- Homelessness

A Child is defined as anyone under the age of 18. An adult at risk (previously vulnerable adult) is defined as any person over the age of 18 and at risk of abuse or neglect because of their need for support or personal circumstance. Alongside the Safeguarding Agenda above this could be due to, and not limited to any of the following:

- Living in sheltered housing
- Receiving any form of health care
- Receiving a welfare service in order to support their need to live independently
- Receiving a service due to their age or disability
- Living in residential accommodation such as a care home
- Receiving domiciliary care in their own home

- Expectant or nursing mother living in residential care
- Person under supervision of probation service

While the definitions of a child and adult at risk give the rationale for legislative intervention, it is important to note that a person may be deemed at higher risk of a safeguarding issue affecting them due to other factors, examples:

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- Poor numeracy and literacy skill, or specific learning need
- Unsupportive home environment
- English not a first language
- Unsupportive employer
- Underrepresented group
- Acting as a carer for another family member
- Background in offending
- Disability or social need

6. Our responsibility

We all have a responsibility to ensure that children, young people, and adults at risk are protected from harm, informed about potential risks to their welfare, and understand how to seek help. We ensure all concerns are dealt with timely and appropriately. We also have a responsibility to minimise the risk of allegations against you.

All staff are expected to comply with any DBS check request and to have a good understanding of what constitutes a safeguarding or welfare concern and how to provide support, guidance in such instances and the channels for escalating a concern. To assist you in this, on-going training and awareness, as well as continuous information, advice and guidance will help you to feel confident in proactively promoting safeguarding and understanding your individual responsibilities.

The responsibilities of individuals are detailed below:

- Our Managing Director - to ensure we have effective policies. To ensure policies are implemented and followed, and sufficient time and resources are allocated to employees to carry out their responsibilities.
- Designated Safeguarding Lead – to maintain links with Local Safeguarding Children’s Boards and Prevent Coordinators, inform and advise all parties on legislation changes and current safeguarding themes, plan and implement training for all employees including CPD, quality assurance and standardisation for the designated safeguarding officer team. Carry out investigations where appropriate into welfare concerns reported and liaise with external bodies such as safeguarding board where appropriate. Support and coordinate escalation process. Overall management of safeguarding issues and report to board on any issues that arise. Review procedures and policies on a timely

- basis. Maintain own CPD to ensure their role can be fulfilled competently.
- Designated Safeguarding Officers – to deal with employee concerns over learner’s welfare, signpost and offer guidance. Carry out investigations where appropriate into welfare concerns reported and liaise with external bodies such as safeguarding board where appropriate. Maintain own CPD to ensure their role can be fulfilled competently and seek guidance where appropriate.
 - Our Regional Trainers/Tutors - to check safety and welfare with all learners at each visit/communication, ensuring learners complete all safety related learning activities within their programme. You must be aware of indicators and that there may be a safeguarding issue – see Appendix E, and if required to follow the 5 R’s procedure - our flow chart for reporting issues that concern them or are reported to them (see Appendix D). To provide support and referral to external agencies as they see fit, if comfortable to do so, and then inform safeguarding team of their actions. To carry out training as directed by the safeguarding team in a timely manner.
 - Support Teams - You must be mindful of indicators that there may be a safeguarding issue should you come into contact with a learner or potential learner – see Appendix E, and if required to follow the 5 R’s procedure - our flow chart for reporting issues that concern them or are reported to them (see Appendix D). To carry out training as directed by the safeguarding team in a timely manner.

7.0 Safer Recruitment

JLMS Management carries out a safe recruitment process and ensures that all appropriate checks are carried out on new staff that will work or come into contact with children and adults at risk in line with the Disclosure and Barring Service requirements. See resourcing policy for further detail on recruitment procedures.

7.1 Disclosure and Barring Service Checks

The Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) is an executive agency of the Home Office and its primary purpose is to help employers make safer recruitment decisions and appointments. By conducting checks and providing details of criminal records and other relevant information, DBS helps to identify applicants who may be unsuitable for certain work and positions, especially those involving contact with children (those less than 18 years old) or adults at risk.

Depending on the type and regularity of contact with children or adults at risk involved in a particular role, employers are entitled to make appropriate types of enquiry about the applicant’s criminal record and seek a disclosure through a DBS check. JLMS Management can undertake five types of criminal records checks depending on the role applied for:

1. Standard DBS check

This will be for positions that are included in the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act (ROA) 1974 (Exceptions) Order 1975. This type of check contains details of individual’s convictions, cautions, reprimands or warnings recorded on police central records and includes both ‘spent’ and

‘unspent’ convictions that will be shown on a criminal records check.

2. Enhanced DBS check

This will be for positions included in both the ROA 1974 Exceptions Order and in the Police Act 1997 regulations. This type of check contains the same details as the standard check plus any information held locally by police forces that it is reasonably considered to be relevant to the post applied for.

3. Enhanced DBS & barred list check (child)

An enhanced check with information from the DBS’s children’s barred list is only available for those individuals engaged in regulated activity with children and a small number of posts as listed in the Police Act 1997 regulations.

4. Enhanced DBS & barred list check (adult)

An enhanced check with information from the DBS’s adults barred list is only available for those individuals engaged in regulated activity with adults and a small number of posts as listed in the Police Act 1997 regulations.

5. Enhanced DBS & barred list check (child and adult)

An enhanced check with information from the DBS’s children and adults barred list is only available for those individuals engaged in regulated activity with both vulnerable groups including children and a small number of posts as listed in the Police Act regulations.

6. Scotland – Protecting Vulnerable Groups scheme (PVG)

In Scotland all employees engaging in regulated activity are obliged to have a membership of the PVG scheme.

7.2 When and What Type of DBS Check is Appropriate

JLMS Management's HR Manager and Designated Person are responsible for deciding which level of check is appropriate for a particular role and whether barred list checks are necessary. Even where a post has some contact with children or adults at risk, the definition of regulated activity may not be fully satisfied, but in order to safeguard our learners any unsupervised contact with learners will result in an enhanced DBS check with child barred list. The Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 (amended by the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012) defines what types of activities involving children and adults at risk are regulated and therefore require barring list checks. Appendix A specifies current posts at JLMS Management that require DBS and/or barring list checks.

Regulated Activity – is a term that defines activities that an individual engages in. The criteria

for regulated activity differs for adult and children as shown overleaf:

Children

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- Regular activity (once per week or 4 times over the course of 1 month)
- Unsupervised activity
- Teaching, training, assessing, mentoring based activities in relation to non-work related activities - working intensively and closely with a child within a specific setting

Adult

- Health care professionals - giving first aid or receiving first aid
- Receiving or giving personal assistance to those due to age, illness or disability (going to the toilet/ washing/ nutritional advice)
- Providing social care - being subject to or assessing the need for health/ social care
- Providing assistance in someone's personal affairs or allowing someone else to do so
- Provide assistance with cash, bills and shopping (allowing someone else to or shopping on someone's behalf)
- Person who transports or is transported because of their illness

Individuals must not engage in regulated activity with either children or adults at risk if they have been barred from doing so by the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS). How we meet our responsibility towards this is explained below. Further advice on types of DBS disclosure and the circumstances in which regulated activity applies can be obtained from the HR Manager.

Where JLMS Management is recruiting for a role that qualifies for a DBS disclosure, the advert and further information will confirm the type of DBS disclosure required. When the most suitable candidate for the position has been identified, the offer of appointment will be made subject to a satisfactory DBS, right to work, references and qualification checks. In the instance that the outcome of a DBS check has not been received from the appropriate authority prior to learner visits being carried out, all visits with learners aged below 18 will be supervised by a person whose DBS outcome has been received and approved. The HR Manager will be responsible for arranging this supervision. Quality assurance of this process will take place on a weekly basis.

As a DBS check forms part of our recruitment process, we encourage all candidates to declare anything relevant to the type of disclosure required for the role they applied for. Once an offer has been made, candidates should tell us of any further details of convictions, including those that normally would be considered as spent, cautions or reprimands.

As part of our safeguarding obligations, we will re-apply for the appropriate types of DBS checks on a 2 year basis during employment with JLMS Management.

7.3 Confidentiality

Information provided in a DBS disclosure report must be kept confidential and only on a need-to-know basis. Such information will be handled in accordance with JLMS Management's 'Statement on the Secure Storage, Handling, Use, Retention and Disposal of Disclosures and Disclosure Information'. Any other information regarding offences must be kept securely and in accordance with JLMS Management's Data Protection Policy.

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We recognise that job applicants and our employees need to feel confident that information about their convictions will not be disclosed to colleagues unless there is a specific reason for doing so. Those involved in recruitment decisions should ensure that when appointing an individual with a conviction, they are advised as to whom within JLMS Management knows of their conviction and the reasons why the information has been disclosed.

If you would like further information on our disclosure process please see Appendix C.

7.4 Failure to Disclose Information Relevant to the Type of DBS Check Appropriate to Your Role

Having a criminal record does not necessarily preclude an individual from working at JLMS Management. The decision as to whether a person with a criminal record should be appointed, or an offer of employment withdrawn, or employment terminated will be taken only after careful and thorough consideration of the outcome of any DBS check as well as job and offence related factors as explained in 8.6. Nonetheless we request all employees to tell us about any information relevant to the type of DBS check appropriate for their role. This could mean, for example, that if your role requires satisfactory Enhanced DBS and barring check, you need to tell us about any convictions, cautions or reprimands or being barred from working with children as soon as any of these have been issued. Failure to disclose information relevant to the type of DBS check appropriate to your role would be seen by JLMS Management as a breach of trust and confidence. Such acts are considered as gross misconduct and you would be invited to a disciplinary hearing with a potential outcome of instant dismissal.

7.5 Exploring the Relevance of Information Provided in the Disclosure Report

As we explained in the previous section having a criminal record does not necessarily preclude an individual from working at JLMS Management. The decision as to whether a candidate with a criminal record should be appointed, or an offer of employment withdrawn, will be taken only after careful and thorough consideration of the outcome of any DBS check as well as the job and offence related factors as explained in section 8.6.

Similar to the recruitment process, a disclosure of a criminal record will not necessarily lead to termination of your employment with us and the decision will be taken only after careful and thorough consideration of the job and offence related factors. Any decision to terminate employment would follow our Disciplinary Policy (or Probationary Policy if you have not yet passed your probation).

A member of the HR Team, alongside the Designated Safeguarding Officer, will make an initial

assessment of the content of the disclosure report. If the report provides no evidence of convictions or any other related information, no further action will be taken.

If the report confirms a conviction or any other related information, a member of HR Team alongside the Designated Safeguarding Officer will make an initial assessment of whether the information provided has any potential relevance to the post. If there is clearly no potential relevance, no further action will be taken.

If the report confirms a potentially relevant conviction or any other potentially relevant information further exploration will be required following the process outlined below.

7.6 Exploring a Conviction and its Relevance

All discussions relating to convictions must take place after the selection process has been completed and will involve the line manager and a member of the HR Team and, if appropriate, the company Designated Safeguarding Officer. As part of the decision-making process they will normally meet with the individual to gain more information from the person about the nature and circumstances of any conviction.

The suitability for employment of a person with a criminal record will clearly vary, depending upon the nature of the job and the details and circumstances of any convictions. The decision will be made on the basis of a risk assessment to enable the applicant's criminal record and circumstances to be assessed in relation to the tasks he or she will be required to perform and the circumstances in which the work is to be carried out. The following job-related factors should be taken into account:

- Does the post involve direct contact with learners or the public?
- What level of supervision will the post-holder receive?
- What level of trust is involved? Will the nature of the job present any opportunities for the post-holder to reoffend in the place of work?
- Does the post involve any direct responsibility for finance or items of value?
- Does the post involve any contact with children or other vulnerable groups of learners or employees?

The assessment is also likely to include consideration of the following factors relating to the individual's offence(s):

- The seriousness of the offence(s) and relevance to the safety of other employees, students, research subjects, the public etc.
- The length of time since the offence(s) occurred
- Relevant information offered by the person about the circumstances that led to the offence(s) being committed, for example the influence of domestic or financial difficulties

- The degree of remorse, or otherwise, expressed by the person and their motivation to change
- Whether the offence was a one-off, or part of a history of offending
- Whether person's circumstances have changed since the offence(s) was committed, making re-offending less likely
- Whether the offence has since been decriminalised

Following careful and thorough consideration of all these matters and consultation with the HR Manager and Designated Person, a decision will be made as to whether the individual should be appointed. If appropriate we may seek further information from relevant bodies when reaching this decision. If the decision is not to appoint, a letter will be sent to the individual confirming the reasons for this decision.

The above process will also be followed in the event of a criminal conviction coming to light after the formal offer of employment has been made or during employment. In such cases JLMS Management would reserve the right to withdraw the offer of appointment where appropriate or terminate employment in line with the JLMS Management's Disciplinary Policy (or Probationary Policy if in probationary period).

8. Reporting a Concern - see Appendices D for Process Charts

a) If a learner raises a concern/allegation with you: If the learner has a concern over their own personal welfare and wellbeing, you are to listen to and record all information given, making no judgement or assumptions. Take any actions required to secure the immediate safety of the child or adult at risk if deemed appropriate, this may involve staying with them until a responsible adult can be located. If the learner gives consent, you must report the issue to a designated officer. If you feel the learner's safety and wellbeing are at risk and they do not give consent for the matter to be escalated, you should escalate only when you believe the matter would deteriorate if additional support was not sourced. You should always consider the wishes of the individual, even those aged Under 18

Guidance should be sourced with a safeguarding officer if you are unsure. The designated officer will then decide the appropriate course of action, and if a referral outside the organisation is appropriate. (D1)

b) If a Tutor has concerns over a learner: This might be through observation, alleged by others or discussion. To follow procedure set out as point (a) If a learner raises an issue/allegation with the Tutor. (D1)

c) If a learner/ parent has a concern/ allegation about a member of JLMS Management staff: All learners are to be informed that if they have a concern over their own personal welfare and wellbeing that they do not feel comfortable talking to their Tutor about, they are to contact JLMS Management's Designated Officer. Contact details for the designated person are available in this policy, available on College. But Different's external website. (D2)

d) If a parent contacts you to report a concern about their child. Ensure you listen and record the details as per a learner reporting a concern to you. Ensure you have contact details for the parent. You must report the issue to the Designated Officer. The Designated Officer will then decide the appropriate course of action, and if a referral outside the organisation is appropriate, liaise with the parent as appropriate. Be mindful of confidentiality as all learners aged 16 and above and of employed status are deemed to be adults, and therefore no information should be passed to parents or carers without prior content to do so from the learner. (D2)

e) If you observe a safeguarding issue taking place within the working practices of an employer's setting - example would be a practitioner hitting a child, or observing inappropriate restraint techniques. Take action to stop the activity immediately, and inform the individual of your concerns, ask them to remove themselves from the area and advise them you will inform their senior manager. Take any actions to secure the safety of the child or adult at risk, this may involve staying with them until a responsible adult can be located. Inform your Designated Safeguarding Officer. Be mindful of differences between poor practice and a safeguarding issue and apply your action appropriately. (D3)

f) If a learner reports unsafe practices or safeguarding issues to you within their working environment - Advise the learner to follow in house reporting or whistle blowing procedures. You may support the learner in speaking to the appropriate senior team members. Report the incident to your Designated Safeguarding Officer who will offer additional guidance and signposting for the learner, and will monitor. (D3)

It is important you do not pass any information to other parties, or try to investigate the concern yourself. All concerns should be reported to safeguarding@collegebutdifferent.co.uk in the first instance.

If you require an immediate response call the Designated Safeguarding Officer immediately, it is noted that the Designated Officer may not be available out of normal working hours, so in circumstances where the individual is in immediate danger report the incident to the police on 999.

The Designated Officer will endeavour to make initial contact with regards the concerns within 72 hours.

The Designated Officer will assess if the individual is at risk of significant harm and decide upon the next course of action, this can range from offering signposting to support agencies to referral to the police and local safeguarding authorities. This may also involve passing information to the DBS.

Also be mindful of any subcontract arrangements in place for the learner. In some instances

safeguarding officers at other companies might need to be informed. Ensure you pass to the safeguarding officer the name of the subcontractor. For employer providers we partner with, their safeguarding officer must be informed and they take the lead in dealing with the concern. We will support where required.

Important Information

If you feel the safeguarding concern you have reported is not being dealt with effectively by the safeguarding team please refer to the Designated Safeguarding Lead or follow the whistleblowing policy.

If you disagree with the outcome of a safeguarding referral outcome please refer to the Safeguarding Lead for guidance or you may also follow the local safeguarding board escalation procedure – found on their local authority website.

(See Appendices D and E for process of reporting)

9. Training and Educating Employees

Each member of the safeguarding team hold a formal L3 safeguarding qualification, and undertake regular CPD events and standardisation meetings in order to keep updated with legislation and refresh their knowledge.

All employees undertake a Safeguarding Induction and/or completion of a L2 online course specifically for Safeguarding Young Vulnerable People. The training received is continually reviewed to ensure most appropriate and up to date training is given. Aligning with the mandatory duty surrounding the Governments Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 all staff undertake Prevent training aligning with their role within JLMS Management.

Periodic updates surrounding key safeguarding concepts are communicated monthly via the internal communication channels. Monthly focus topics are also distributed via these internal communication channels to raise awareness and promote discussion in all areas under the wider safeguarding agenda including areas such as radicalisation, mental health issues, positive relationships, and staying safe on the internet, which will educate employees alongside giving greater knowledge to be passed onto learners.

There is reference to safeguarding in all team meetings – carried out monthly, with managers utilising the information in the monthly safeguarding and equality newsletters and the company newsletter health and safety section, to stem discussions. There is also an annual CPD update for formal procedures.

Additional training programmes to support dealing with unpredictable behaviour and behavioural learning difficulties will become available in the near future.

Key Individuals involved in both learner recruitment and staff recruitment complete and in-

house safer recruitment training course.

10. Keeping Yourself Safe

To maintain yours and the learner's safety, the following are strictly prohibited:

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- Befriending learners on personal social media sites
- Distributing personal telephone numbers
- Visit learners at home or transporting learners to and from locations
- Do not use sarcasm, insults or belittling comments towards learners
- Personal relationships with learners

It also important to be mindful of the following when conducting yourself:

- Locations of one to one meetings with colleagues. These should take place at a neutral location
- You will naturally build a rapport with learners through the apprenticeship contact, and the learners may see you as a confidante and support but be sure to maintain professional boundaries whenever carrying out work on JLMS Management's behalf.
- Be respectful of all young and vulnerable people, and appreciate you are in a position of trust. We have the opportunity to listen to their concerns and support them.
- Uphold confidentiality within certain remits when required by the situation but be careful not to promise to keep secrets or ask others to do so.
- Avoid spending time alone with learners in a closed environment. If this is unavoidable for example during a formal assessment/ examination ensure a member of the site staff is aware where you are and monitors this.
- Be careful when giving learner advice – as this is based on your opinion, focus support on information (facts) and guidance (signposting).
- Be mindful of any learners you acquire that by default creates a conflict of interest i.e. a partner or friend becomes a learner. Discuss appropriateness/ alternative assessor arrangements with your line manager.
- If a learner offers you gifts of any sort as a result of the support through their programme, please refer to the bribery policy for the process to follow
- If at any point you feel unsafe in a learner's company inform the site manager, your line manager, the Designated Safeguarding Officer and leave the premises.

11. Keeping Learners Safe

Learners are made aware of all of JLMS Management's relevant policies, who the designated persons are and how to report a concern during their induction to the programme. There is also a direct email address to allow the learners to access support from the Designated Safeguarding Officer confidentially.

Equality and diversity, safeguarding and prevent are discussed during each apprenticeship visit. Learning surrounding these activities is discussed and documented at each visit, along with pastoral checks.

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Where JLMS Management acts as a lead provider, providing funding to other companies, JLMS Management will endeavour to provide appropriate training and guidance to subcontracts to ensure JLMS Management policies and procedures are followed alongside the due diligence checks carried out.

Where JLMS Management acts as a subcontract to other companies - JLMS Management will commit to upholding the policies and procedures of the training provider/college which holds the funding. JLMS Management will also attend any relevant training/ updates, adhere to monitoring requirements, be aware of and adhere to funding regulations as set out by the different funding authorities.

11. Prevent and Radicalisation

Radicalisation and Prevent Radicalisation is defined as the act or process of making a person more radical or favouring of extreme or fundamental changes in political, economic, or social conditions, institutions, or habits of the mind. Extremism is defined as the holding of extreme political or religious views. At JLMS Management Ltd, we are fully committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of all apprentices and staff. We recognise that safeguarding against radicalisation is no different from safeguarding against any other vulnerability.

At JLMS Management Ltd, all employees are expected to uphold and promote the fundamental principles of British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs.

The principal objectives of this policy are that: All staff will understand what radicalisation and extremism are and why we need to be vigilant. All apprentices and staff will know that JLMS Management Ltd has policies in place to keep them safe from harm and that JLMS Management Ltd regularly reviews its systems to ensure they are appropriate and effective. JLMS Management staff promotes respect, tolerance, and diversity. Apprentices and staff are encouraged to share their views and recognise that they are entitled to have their own different beliefs which should not be used to influence others. It is recognised that apprentices or staff with low aspirations are more vulnerable to radicalisation and, therefore, we strive to equip our apprentices and staff with confidence, self-belief, respect, and tolerance as well as setting high standards and expectations for themselves.

Apprentices and staff are briefed during induction and as part of ongoing standardisation and training; about how to stay safe when using the Internet and are encouraged to recognise that people are not always who they say they are online. They are taught to seek help if they are upset or concerned about anything they read or see on the Internet.

Inappropriate websites are banned and cannot be accessed from JLMS Management Ltd premises. JLMS Management Ltd staff, contractors, associates, and volunteers undertake appropriate training to ensure that they are clear about their role and the parameters of their responsibilities including their statutory safeguarding duties. Through various training opportunities within JLMS Management Ltd, we ensure that our staff are fully aware of the threats, risks and vulnerabilities that are linked to radicalisation; are aware of the process of radicalisation and how this might be identified early on.

JLMS Management will:

- Provide a safe environment for children, young people, and adults at risk of harm to learn in
- Identify those who are suffering or are likely to suffer significant harm or who are at risk of radicalisation
- Have a system for identifying concerns in relation to abuse of adults at risk of harm and effective methods of responding to disclosures
- Refer concerns that a child, young person or adult at risk of significant harm or might be at risk of significant harm to the appropriate referral agents
- Work effectively with others as required by 'Working Together to Safeguard Children (2020)
- Take into account the interagency safeguarding procedures of Bristol Safeguarding Children's Board.

JLMS Management will approve and review policies and procedures:

- ensuring systems are in place and effective in relation to the identification of children, young people and adults at risk of harm, and procedures for reporting concerns are widely known
- ensuring effective procedures for reporting and dealing with allegations of abuse by members of staff or others who come into contact with apprentices
- ensuring safe recruitment of staff
- ensuring staff are appropriately trained to discharge their duties in relation to safeguarding and PREVENT
- in developing policies and procedures, JLMS Management will take account of guidance issued by the Department for Education, Ofsted and other relevant bodies and groups

JLMS Management Ltd strongly believes in and adheres to the governments prevent strategy laid out in the 2015 Counter Terrorism and Security Act and the duty it places on training providers. This is as per paragraph 114 of the Counter-terrorism strategy (CONTEST) 2018.

All Apprentices engaging with JLMS Management Ltd in any way will undertake an induction session, which is to include but not exclusively; health and safety in the workplace, awareness of

safeguarding and British values and prevent. It is our aim to set core values that are for all stakeholders, the SLT have our set parameters embedded into our expectations for staff. We view British values of paramount importance, underpinning what it is to be a citizen in a modern & diverse Great Britain. As well as actively promoting these values to our apprentices, we embed our strategy across the full apprentice journey, staff promote it through their delivery & embed safeguarding naturally with apprentices.

Leaders & Managers champion 'Prevent' & 'Safeguarding', leading strongly on ensuring that these points are discussed in a variety of forums & relevant communication & promotions are a regular feature. We actively promote all forms of equality & foster greater understanding of & respect for people of all faiths (or those of no faith), races, genders, ages, disabilities & sexual orientations.

The Prevent Strategy will specifically:

- Respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat we face from those who promote it
- Prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support and work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation which we need to address.

CONTEST is the Government's Counter Terrorism Strategy, published in July 2006 and refreshed in March 2009. The aim of the strategy is 'to reduce the risk from international terrorism, so that people can go about their lives freely and with confidence.' CONTEST has four strands, often known as the four Ps. The aims of the 4 Ps are:

- PREVENT - to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting violent extremism
- PURSUE - to stop terrorist attacks through disruption, investigation and detection
- PREPARE - where an attack cannot be stopped, to mitigate its impact
- PROTECT - to strengthen against terrorist attack, including borders, utilities, transport infrastructure and crowded places.

What is Extremism? - The Government has defined extremism as "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". This also includes calls for the death of members of the British armed forces.

What is Terrorism? - An action that endangers or causes serious violence to a person/people, causes serious damage to property or seriously interferes or disrupts an electronic system. The use of threat must be designed to influence the Government or to intimidate the public and is made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause.

What is Radicalisation? - People can be drawn into violence or they can be exposed to the messages of extremist groups by many means. The risk of radicalisation is the product of a number of factors and identifying this risk requires that staff exercise their professional judgement, seeking further advice as necessary. It may be combined with other vulnerabilities or may be the only risk

identified. Potential indicators include:

- Use of inappropriate language
- Possession of violent extremist literature
- Behavioural changes
- The expression of extremist views
- Advocating violent actions and means
- Association with known extremists
- Seeking to recruit others to an extremist ideology

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The Government has defined extremism as "vocal or active opposition to fundamental British Values", which include:

- Individual liberty
- Rule of law
- Democracy
- Mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs.

This includes not discriminating against those with protected characteristics (Equality Act 2010), namely:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Marriage and civil partnership
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race
- Religion and belief
- Sex
- Sexual orientation

Channel is an early intervention multi-agency process designed to safeguard vulnerable people from being drawn into violent extremist or terrorist behaviour. 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 who are at risk of being exploited by extremist or terrorist ideologies. The process is shaped around the circumstances of each person and can provide support for any form of radicalisation 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 can 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 those with specific knowledge and expertise around the vulnerabilities of those at risk are able to work together to provide the best support.



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 particular circumstances. A person will always be informed first if it's 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. Anyone can make a referral. Referrals come from a wide range of partners including education, health, youth offending teams, police and social services. This policy relates to all Staff and Apprentices and Stakeholders.

Martyn's Law

JLMS Management business can operate from schools and because of this we recognise the importance of Martyn's Law. On Monday 19 December, the Government announced details for the Protect Duty, now to be known as 'Martyn's Law' in tribute of Martyn Hett, who was killed alongside 21 others in the Manchester Arena terrorist attack in 2017. There have been 14 terror attacks in the UK since 2017. These tragic attacks have caused deaths and casualties amongst people going about their everyday lives. The terrorist threat we currently face is multifaceted, diverse, and continually evolving. As such, it remains difficult to predict which locations could be targeted by terrorists with attempts being harder to spot and harder to stop. JLMS Management recognise the need to improve security and ensure robust, proportionate, and consistent measures at public places to make sure we can better prepare and improve public security, in light of possible future attacks. We are aware through engagement with industry that, without legal compulsion, counter terrorism security efforts often fall behind legally required activities. The prioritisation, consideration and application of security processes and measures is currently inconsistent.

What will Martyn's Law do?

Martyn's Law will keep people safe, enhancing our national security and reducing the risk to the public from terrorism by the protection of public venues. It will place a requirement on those responsible for certain locations to consider the threat from terrorism and implement appropriate and proportionate mitigation measures. The legislation will ensure parties are prepared, ready to respond and know what to do in the event of an attack. Better protection will be delivered through enhanced security systems, staff training, and clearer processes.

This law will impose a duty on the owners and operators of certain locations to increase their preparedness for and protection from a terrorist attack by requiring them to take proportionate steps, depending on the size and nature of the activities that take place there.

Proportionality is a fundamental consideration for this legislation. It will therefore establish a tiered model, linked to the activity that takes place at a location and its

capacity:

- A standard tier will drive good preparedness outcomes. Duty holders will be required to undertake simple yet effective activities to improve protective security and preparedness. This will apply to qualifying locations with a maximum capacity of over 100. This could include larger retail stores, bars, or restaurants.
- A higher tier will see additional requirements placed on high-capacity locations in recognition of the potential catastrophic consequences of a successful attack. This will apply to locations with a capacity of over 800 people at any time.

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Whilst the business of JLMS Management does not ordinarily fall within the scope of Martyn's Law, it is important that all personnel are aware of the requirement, and this supports JLMS Management's proactive efforts to safeguarding its staff, children within its care and apprentices.

12. Leadership and Management

A dedicated safeguarding board meets annually providing a greater focus on safeguarding and safety of learners. It also features as a mandatory agenda item during every governance meeting.

The effectiveness of all welfare support and educational material is analysed periodically by learner surveys and learner welfare audit reviews of all processes and material.

The safeguarding officer team are also subject to Quality Assurance checks carried out by the Safeguarding Lead

13. Associated Policies

- Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Policy
- Feedback and Complaints Policy
- Learner's complaints reporting and handling procedure
- Whistleblowing Policy
- Safer Recruitment Policy
- Online Safety
- Bullying and Harassment Policy
- Social Media and Mobile Phone Policy

Appendix A

List of posts that require appropriate type of DBS and barring list check

JLMS Management Posts	No check	Enhanced DBS check	Enhanced DBS check (Child Barred List)
Main learner facing teams (e.g., Assessors, EPA's Learner Support Tutors)			✓
Potential to be learner facing (e.g., Area Managers, Internal Quality Assurers)			✓
Learner contact with potential influence (e.g., Apprenticeship Recruitment)		✓	
Other field based staff (e.g., Account Managers)	✓		
Other head office staff (e.g., IT)	✓		

Appendix B

Statement on the secure storage, handling, use, retention and disposal of disclosures and disclosure information

General Principles

As an organisation using the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) to help assess the suitability of applicants for positions of trust, JLMS Management complies fully with the DBS Code of Practice regarding the correct handling, use, storage, retention and disposal of disclosures and disclosure information. It also complies fully with its obligations under the Data Protection Act and other relevant legislation pertaining with the safe handling, use, storage, retention and disposal of DBS disclosure information.

Storage and Access

Disclosure information is never kept on an applicant's personnel file and is always kept separately and securely, in lockable, non-portable, storage containers with access strictly controlled and limited to those who are entitled to see it as part of their duties.

Handling

In accordance with section 124 of the Police Act 1997, disclosure information is only passed to those who are authorised to receive it in the course of their duties. The HR Team will be responsible for maintaining a record of all those to whom disclosures or disclosure information has been revealed. It is recognised that it is a criminal offence to pass this information to anyone who is not entitled to receive it.

Usage

Disclosure information is only used for the specific purpose for which it was requested and for which the applicant's full consent has been given.

Retention

Once a recruitment (or other relevant) decision has been made, JLMS Management does not keep disclosure information for any longer than is absolutely necessary. This is generally for a period of up to six months, to allow for the consideration and resolution of any disputes or complaints. If, in very exceptional circumstances, it is considered necessary to keep disclosure information for longer than six months, JLMS Management will consult the DBS about this before doing so. Throughout this time, the usual conditions regarding safe storage and strictly controlled access will prevail.

Disposal



Once the retention period has elapsed, JLMS Management will ensure that any disclosure information is immediately destroyed by secure means, i.e. by shredding or confidential waste disposal. While awaiting destruction, disclosure information will not be kept in any insecure receptacle (e.g. waste bin or confidential waste sack). JLMS Management will not keep any photocopy or other image of the disclosure or any copy or representation of the contents of a disclosure. However, JLMS Management will keep a record of the date of issue of a disclosure, the name of the subject, the type of disclosure requested, the position for which the disclosure was requested, the unique reference number of the disclosure and the details of the recruitment decision taken.

Appendix C

DBS Disclosure Process

JLMS Management is a registered provider who is a registered body responsible for authorising and processing applications for DBS checks.

Successful candidates will be sent a DBS disclosure application form and guidance with the written offer of employment. The completed disclosure form and associated ID documentation must be verified in person. This can either be done by bringing the documents to their line manager, who will authenticate and scan the documents then forward to the HR Team; or the individual can bring the documents to the HR Team directly. The HR Team is responsible for checking the form is fully completed, confirm which type of disclosure is required and will forward to Atlantic Data.

Atlantic Data will then process the application and return a disclosure report to the HR Team, with a copy also sent to the individual. The published DBS turnaround time is for 95% of disclosures to be sent out within 4 weeks.

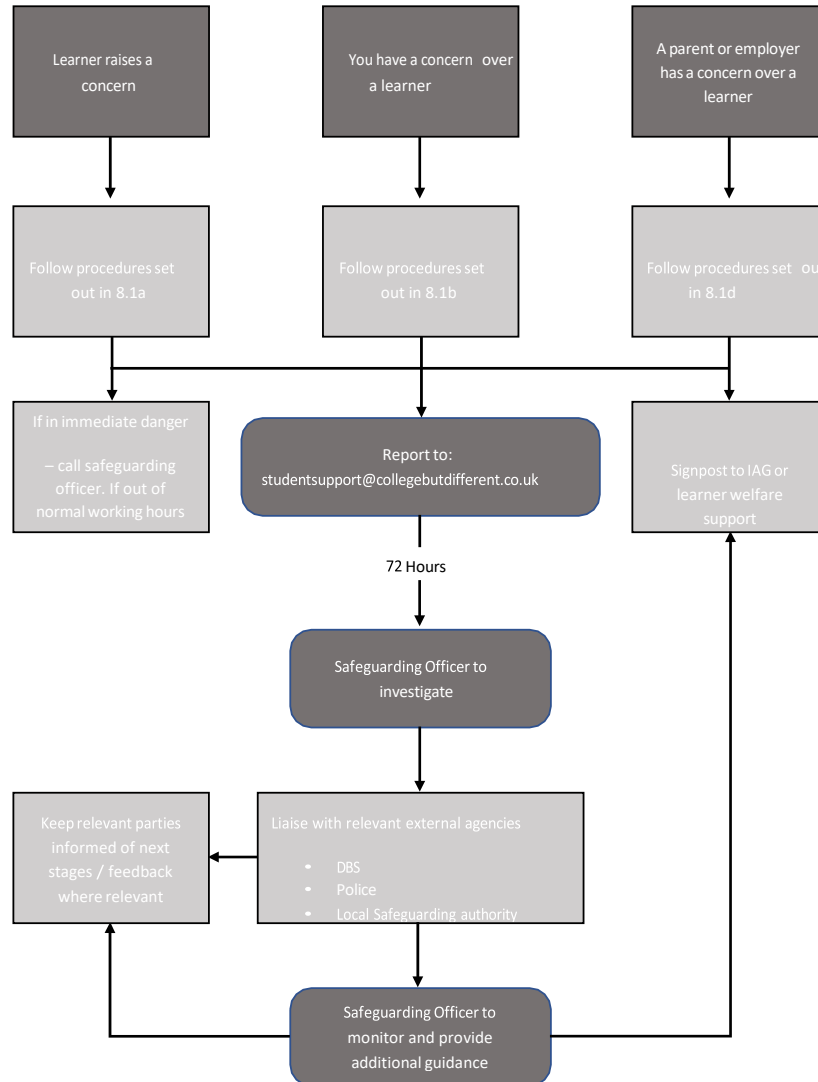
Wherever possible the DBS disclosure should be obtained prior to the individual commencing employment, but sometimes this may not be possible. In such cases the individual can commence employment but only on a supervised basis for those aspects of the job involving contact with children or adults at risk until such time as a satisfactory disclosure report is received.

In some cases, an applicant may already have received a satisfactory disclosure report for their current or a previous position at JLMS Management. It may be appropriate to use the existing report to assess suitability for the post, taking account of the date the report was produced and similarities between the two positions. A Member of HR Team should be consulted in such cases.

Disclosure reports for applicants with a substantial record of overseas residence, including current UK residents and British nationals, may not include information on convictions from outside the UK. In most circumstances however, a disclosure report should still be sought. The DBS can also offer guidance on the availability of criminal record checks in a variety of foreign countries and the applicant can be requested to obtain the equivalent checks from the country in question, where available.

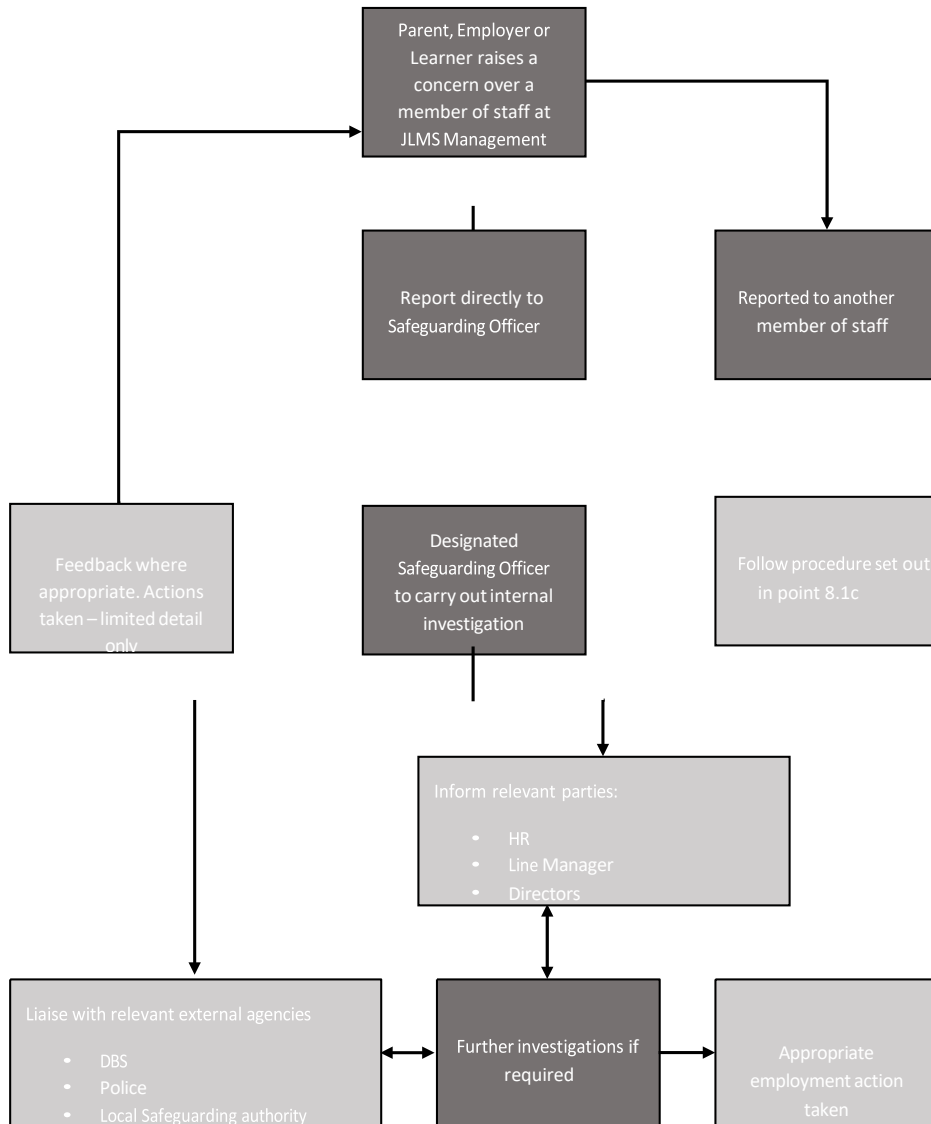
Appendix D

D1 - Learner Safeguarding Concerns



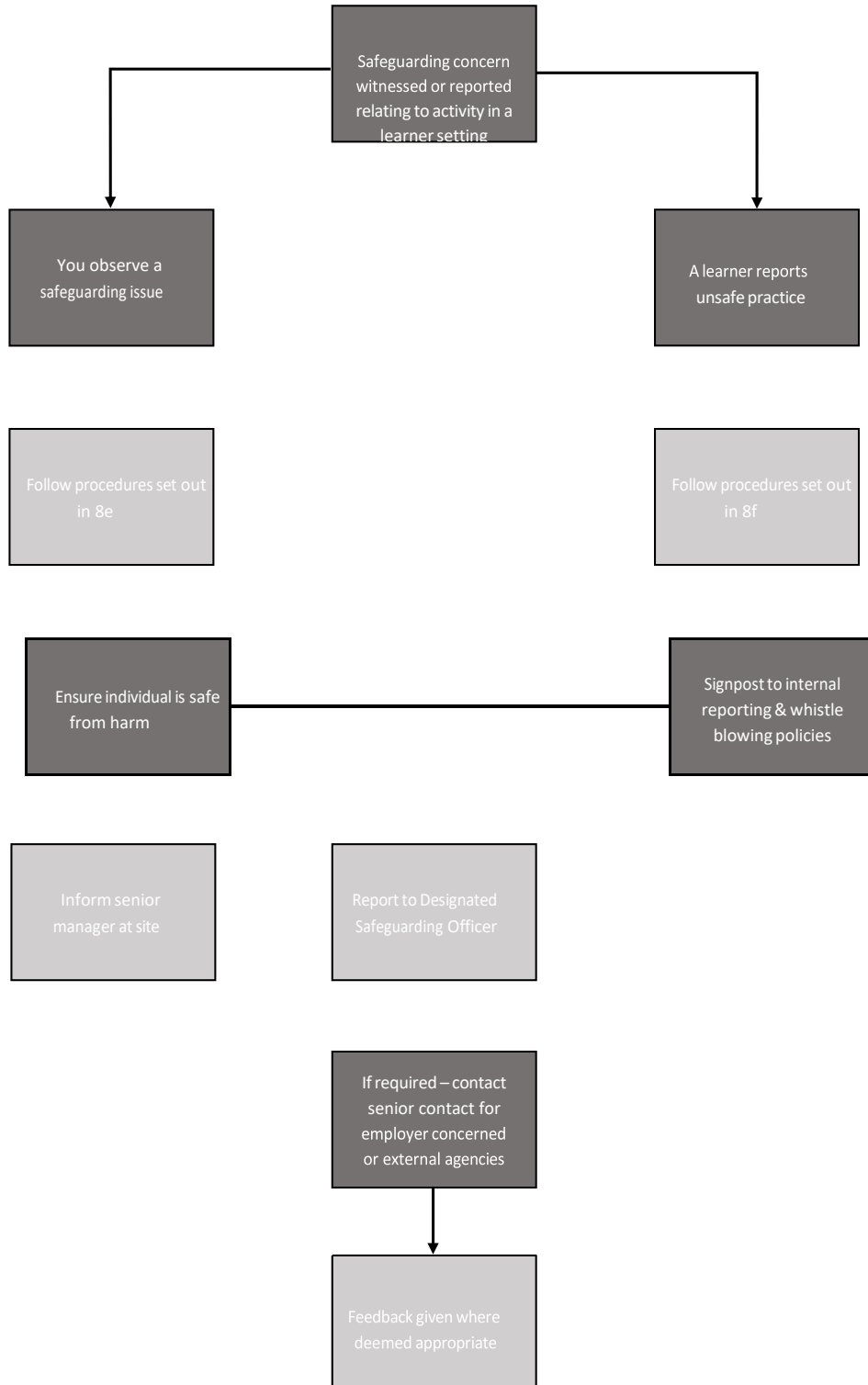
D2 - Parent, Employer, or Learner raises a concern over a JLMS Management member of staff

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D3 - Safeguarding concern witnessed or reported relating to activity in learner setting

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Appendix E

Detailed Procedure for dealing with Safeguarding Concerns

1. Recognition

Signs of abuse can be difficult to spot, as can a learner trying to find the right language to tell you about a concern. If you have any concerns over the welfare of the learner from what you have seen, heard, discussed with the learner or you have noticed changes in their behaviour which cause you safeguarding concerns, you must report it to the designated person. You do not personally have to believe the concerns in order to raise them, any concerns raised should be taken seriously. See appendix F for indicators of abuse to help.

2. Response

No report or concerns about possible abuse should be ignored. Your main role here is to listen and record with no judgements or leading questions; use open question to gather factual details – when did it take place, who said what, what happened. You must stay calm and not let the learner know if you feel panicked or shocked. Do not make any promises about what will happen next, but only that you will pass it onto the designated person within JLMS Management, and that we will do everything we can to help. It is good practice to show support and reassurance but be mindful to maintain a situation where you do not put yourself at risk. It would also be useful to have information regarding current agency support – i.e. have the police already been informed, is the person receiving local authority or medical support.

3. Record

Ensure you record notes of the incident or disclosure as close to the time as possible. The notes should be dated and signed where possible. The notes should detail what you saw/heard or what was discussed with an individual, the names of those involved and the time, location and what action you took. Use the disclosure form where possible, but any form of notes will be acceptable.

4. Report

Report the concerns to the designated person, ensuring you have recorded all details as above. This communication can be face to face, via email, or phone call followed up by email. All communication and documents will remain confidential between the designated person and individual that has reported it, unless the designated person deems it appropriate to take further action and involve other agencies.

5. Referral

The designated person will then take the decision of what course of action should be taken. Only the designated person should be taking the decision to make referrals outside of the organisation.

Appendix F

Types of abuse and neglect

JLMS Management uses the following as definitions of abuse for children, young people, and adults at risk of harm, and JLMS Management operates a zero-tolerance operation on each of the below:

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Abuse: a form of maltreatment. Somebody may abuse or neglect by inflicting harm, or by failing to act to prevent harm. They may be abused by an adult or adults or child or children.

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

Emotional abuse: Emotional abuse is the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child or adult at risk of harm such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on their emotional development. It may involve conveying to them that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only in so far as they meet the needs of another person. It may include not giving them opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed. These may include interactions that are beyond the developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing from participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including cyber bullying), causing victims to frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of other. Additionally, 'revenge porn' has been identified as a specific criminal offence (Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015).

The Act creates a new criminal offence of disclosing private sexual photographs and films without the consent of an individual who appears in them and with intent to cause that individual distress. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment, though it may occur alone.

Sexual abuse and harassment: Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child, young person, or adult at risk of harm to take part in sexual activities. It may not necessarily involve a high level of violence, whether or not the child or adult may not be aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example, rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse (including via the internet). Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children.



Peer on Peer/Child on Child Abuse: Peer-on-peer abuse includes but is not limited to: physical and sexual abuse, sexual harassment and violence, emotional harm, on and offline bullying and teenage relationship abuse. Peer on peer and child on child-on-child abuse can be motivated by perceived differences e.g. on grounds of race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, disability or other differences. It can result in significant, long lasting, and traumatic isolation, intimidation, or violence to the victim.

Up skirting: Up skirting is specific criminal offence under the Voyeurism (Offences) Act 2019. It typically involves taking a photograph under a person's clothing without them knowing, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks for sexual gratification or causing humiliation, distress, or alarm. The revised version of Keeping Children Safe in Education lists up skirting as one example of peer-on-peer abuse.

Sexual Consent: Consent is an agreement between people to engage in a sexual activity. Consent means freely choosing to say 'yes' to a sexual activity. It's needed for any kind of sexual activity, from touching or kissing to intercourse. It's always clearly communicated - there should be no mystery or doubt. There are laws around who can consent and who can't. Without consent, any sexual activity is against the law and can be harmful.

Neglect: Neglect is the persistent failure to meet basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to: - provide adequate food, clothing, and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment) - protect from physical and emotional harm or danger - ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers) or - ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to basic emotional needs. This also applies to adults at risk of harm for whom neglect is an often under reported or challenged concern.

Forced Marriage: This involves a young person, or adult at risk of harm being forced into a marriage against their will.

Child Sexual Exploitation: Child sexual exploitation (CSE) is a form of sexual abuse that involves the manipulation and/or coercion of young people under the age of 18 into sexual activity in exchange for things such as money, gifts, accommodation, affection, or status. The manipulation or 'grooming' process involves befriending children, gaining their trust, and often feeding them drugs and alcohol, sometimes over a long period of time, before the abuse begins. The abusive relationship between victim and perpetrator involves an imbalance of power which limits the victim's options. It is a form of abuse which is often misunderstood by victims and outsiders as consensual. Although it is true that the victim can be tricked into believing they are in a loving relationship, no child under the age of 18 can ever consent to being abused or exploited (Barnardo's 2012).



Children who run away or who are missing from home: There are no exact figures for the number of children who go missing or run away, but estimates suggest that the figure is in the region of 100,000 per year. Children may run away from a problem, such as abuse or neglect at home, or to somewhere they want to be. They may have been coerced to run away by someone else. Whatever the reason, it is thought that approximately 25 per cent of children and young people that go missing are at risk of serious harm. There are particular concerns about the links between children running away and the risks of sexual exploitation. Missing children may also be vulnerable to other forms of exploitation, to violent crime, gang exploitation, or to drug and alcohol misuse. Although looked after children are particularly vulnerable when they go missing, the majority of children who go missing are not looked after and go missing from their family home. They can face the same risks as a child missing from local authority care.

Gang Culture/County Lines: County lines is a form of criminal exploitation where urban gangs persuade, coerce or force children and young adults to store drugs and money and/or transport them to suburban areas, market towns and coastal towns (Home Office, 2018). It can happen in any part of the UK and is against the law and a form of child abuse. Children and young people may be criminally exploited in multiple ways. Other forms of criminal exploitation include child sexual exploitation, trafficking, gang and knife crime.

Child Trafficking: Child trafficking is a form of abuse. It involves the recruiting, moving, receiving, and harbouring of children with purpose of exploiting them (HH Department for Education, 2011) Child trafficking is a form of modern slavery. Children are trafficked for:

- Sexual exploitation
- Criminal activity
- Moving drugs
- Benefit fraud
- Selling pirated goods
- Forced marriage
- Domestic servitude
- Forced labour
- Illegal adoption
- Unreported private fostering

Domestic Violence: The Home Office defines domestic violence as, "Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 years old 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
- Emotional



Controlling behaviour is:

a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour. Coercive behaviour is an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim. Children who live in households where domestic violence is taking place are seen to be highly vulnerable. There are other forms of abuse or behaviour that put children at risk; the links below provide useful information.

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Female Genital Mutilation: This comprises all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs for nonmedical reasons.

Radicalisation: Some young people and adults at risk of harm may be vulnerable to radicalisation for the purpose of violent extremism. Concerns regarding radicalisation will be referred to Channel which is a multi-agency panel who will offer guidance and support with the aim of preventing activity which could be deemed as criminal.

Financial or Material Abuse: This applies to largely adults at risk of harm and relates to circumstances where trust in relation to financial matters is abused. Includes theft, fraud, exploitation, pressure in connection with wills, property or inheritance or financial transactions, or the misuse or misappropriation of property, possessions, or benefits.

Bullying: Bullying someone because of their age, race, gender, sexual orientation, disability and/or transgender will not be tolerated as Professional Apprenticeships Ltd operates a zero-tolerance approach. Bullying of this nature is also against the law. Bullying can take many forms and includes:

- Emotional: Being excluded, tormented (e.g. hiding things, threatening gestures)
- Physical: Pushing, kicking, punching or any use of aggression and intimidation
- Racial: Racial taunts, use of racial symbols, graffiti, gestures
- Sexual: Unwanted physical contact, sexually abusive comments including homophobic comments and graffiti
- Verbal: Name calling, spreading rumours, teasing
- Cyber: All areas on internet, such as email and internet, chat room misuse. Mobile threats by text message and calls. Misuse of associated technology i.e. camera and video facilities, sexting.
- Online: Online abuse is any type of abuse that happens on the web, whether through social networks, playing online games or using mobile phones. Children and young people and adults may experience cyberbullying, grooming, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, emotional abuse, financial abuse, or identity fraud.

Cyberbullying: involves the use of electronic communication devices to bully people. These include mobile phones, tablets, iPods, laptops and PCs. Social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and WhatsApp are used by cyberbullies to put out their

communications. Who is most at risk? Children using social media unsupervised. Vulnerable adults are particularly at risk if they are using social media, as they may be more emotionally and mentally susceptible to the abuse.

- Flaming Online fights usually through emails, instant messaging or chat rooms where angry and rude comments are exchanged.

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- Denigration Putting mean online messages through email, instant messaging, chat rooms, or websites set up to make fun of someone.

- Exclusion Intentionally leaving someone out of a group such as instant messaging, friend sites, or other online group activities.

- Outing Sharing secrets about someone online including private information, pictures, and videos.

- Impersonation Tricking someone into revealing personal information then sharing it with others.

- Harassment Repeatedly sending malicious messages to someone online.

Cyberstalking: Continuously harassing and denigration including threats of physical harm.

Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE): This can cover the whole range of issues listed above

Indicators of abuse:

Type of abuse	Indicators
Physical Abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple bruising • Fractures • Burns • Bed sores • Fear • Depression • Unexplained weight loss • Assault (can be intentional or reckless)
Neglect and Acts of Omission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malnutrition • Untreated medical problems • Bed sores • Confusion • Over-sedation • Deprivation of meals may constitute “wilful neglect”



<p>Psychological and Emotional Abuse</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear • Depression • Confusion • Loss of sleep • Unexpected or unexplained change in behaviour • Deprivation of liberty could be false imprisonment. <p>Aggressive shouting causing fear of violence in a public place may be an offence against Public Order Act 1986, or harassment under the Protection from Harassment Act 1997</p>
<p>Sexual Abuse</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of sleep • Unexpected or unexplained change in behaviour • Bruising • Soreness around the genitals • Torn, stained or bloody underwear • A preoccupation with anything sexual • Sexually transmitted diseases • Pregnancy • Rape – e.g. a male member of staff having sex with a Mental Health client (see Mental Health Act 1983) • Indecent Assault
<p>Financial and Material Abuse</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unexplained withdrawals from the bank • Unusual activity in the bank accounts • Unpaid bills • Unexplained shortage of money • Reluctance on the part of the person with responsibility for the funds to provide basic food and clothes etc. • Fraud • Theft
<p>Organisational Abuse</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inflexible and non-negotiable systems and routines • Lack of consideration of dietary requirements • Name calling; inappropriate ways of addressing people • Lack of adequate physical care – an unkempt appearance



<p>Domestic Abuse</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident of pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, or threatening behaviour, violence, or abuse; by someone who is or has been an intimate partner or family member regardless of gender or sexuality. Includes: psychological, physical, sexual, financial, emotional abuse; so called ‘honour based violence’; Female Genital Mutilation; forced marriage • Age range extended down to 16 (for the purpose of the safeguarding adult arrangements, safeguarding children arrangements would be applied to a person under 18)
<p>Honor Based Abuse : Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and Forced Marriage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unexplained absences • Reserved, unwillingness to participate • Unexpected or unexplained change in behaviour • Bruising • Soreness around the genitals • Torn, stained or bloody underwear
<p>Child on Child sexual violence and sexual harassment (Peer on Peer abuse)</p> <p>Including Upskirting and Spiking</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bullying • Physical abuse • Consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and seminude images • Forced into sexual activity without consent • Sexual “jokes” or taunting • Upskirting • Spiking of drinks/ injecting
<p>Child Sexual Exploitation and Child Criminal Exploitation</p> <p>Including county lines</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unexplained gifts, money or new possessions • Changes in emotional well-being • Misuse drugs and alcohol • Missing for periods of time • Bank accounts used to facilitate drug dealing • Missing and found in areas away from home • Victim or perpetrator of serious violence



Cybercrime and Online Abuse (Cyberbullying)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unexplained gifts, money or new possessions• Changes in behaviour• Emotional abuse• Sexting• Sexual abuse• Sexual exploitation
Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE)	This can cover the whole range of issues



Appendix G

Safeguarding Disclosure Form

The form overleaf should be used when recording any safeguarding disclosure reported within the organisation. This should be recorded by the DSL or a member of the safeguarding team.

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Safeguarding Disclosure Form

Date and time of incident or disclosure
Name, age, ethnicity or religion, any disabilities of person(s) involved
Names of parents or carers, address and telephone numbers of person(s) involved
Names, ages, telephone numbers and addresses of any witnesses
Name, role and contact details of person completing this form
Details of what happened or disclosure of allegations (do not interpret information – use the same language that was used by the young person or child). Are you reporting your own concerns or those reported by somebody else?
What action was taken (if not action was taken explain why)
Who did you report the incident to (names and contact details)
Within JLMS management:
Other agencies:
Parents / Careers:
Are any other young people potentially at risk?



Any of relevant information	
Signed:	Print Name:
Date:	Time:



Appendix H

LADO Contact Information (Local Authority Designated Officer)

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See separate sheet on website

This policy will be reviewed 6 monthly as a minimum on the date given at the start of this document.

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Signed: *James Welsh*

Date: 04/09/2023

Name: James Welsh

Position: Managing Director, JLMS Management Ltd (College.But Different)