

Policy	Safeguarding Policy - SS 52
Document owner	Safeguarding Manager
Date first implemented	December 2010
Date last reviewed	March 2021
Date of next review	September 2021
Date governor-approved	July 2019

Associated documents	<p>Safeguarding is embedded throughout College policies: these are the most relevant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-bullying Policy • Complaints and Concerns Policy • Care Quality Commission (CQC) Notifications Policy • Notification- Charity Commission reporting serious incidents policy • Data Protection (GDPR)Policy • Disclosure and Barring Service Policy • Duty of Candour Policy • Disciplinary Policy • Missing Student Policy • Positive Touch Policy • Public Interest Disclosure Policy (Whistle Blowing) • Prevent Policy • Professional Boundaries Policy
Reference documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Children Act (1989 and amendments) • Care Act (2014) • Care and support statutory guidance • Disability Discrimination Act 1995 • Mental Health Act 1983, 2007 • Human Rights Act 1998 • Safeguarding Children and Safer Recruitment in Education DFE 2012 • Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 • Ofsted Handbook for Inspection of FE 2018 • Keeping Children Safe in Education 2020 • Adult Safeguarding: Multi-agency policy and procedures for the protection of adults with care and support needs in the West Midlands https://new.shropshire.gov.uk/adult-social-care/where-can-i-get-help/concerned-about-someone/ • Shropshire Safeguarding Children's Network http://www.safeguardingshropshireschildren.org.uk/ • Telford and Wrekin Children's Safeguarding Board https://www.telfordsafeguardingpartnership.org.uk/site/index.php

Initial reviewing body	Safeguarding & Prevent Committee
Final approval body	Board of Governors
Published on website	Yes

Purpose	This policy sets out Derwen College's commitment to safeguarding children and adults with care and support needs and provides guidance around roles and responsibilities.
Scope	This policy applies to all members of staff
Equality & Diversity	<p><i>"Derwen College is committed to promoting equality, good relations and to challenging discrimination. This is reflected in all College policies, procedures, processes and practices."</i></p> <p><i>Derwen College Equal Opportunities Policy</i></p> <p>Derwen College's ethos is to embrace diversity, to offer equality of opportunity, and to treat every individual fairly and with respect. Equality, diversity and inclusivity are embedded throughout the organisation. This policy should be applied in accordance with this ethos.</p> <p>If you would like a copy of this document in a different format, such as large print, please contact the Human Resources Department who will provide help with alternative formats.</p>
Definition(s)	For the purposes of this policy the word 'student' will be used to describe all of the groups that attend Derwen College, this includes residential students, day students, short breaks guests and clients.
<u>Index of Policy</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement and protocol • Roles and responsibilities • Risk Assessments • Definitions and categories of abuse • Training • Safeguarding procedures

Statement and Protocol

Derwen College supports students from 16 years plus who have a range of disabilities, including students with mild, moderate and complex learning disabilities, communication difficulties, Autism and physical disability. The college covers a number of satellite sites as well as the main campus in Gobowen. We function with a view to safeguard and promote the welfare of those receiving education and training at the College. Due to our students additional needs and their level of understanding they are often more vulnerable to being victims of abuse and are at increased risk of harm.

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined as:

- protecting children from maltreatment
- preventing impairment of children's health or development
- ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care
- taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes (HM Government, 2015)

Safeguarding adults is defined as:

Protecting an adult's right to live in safety, free from abuse and neglect. It is about people and organisations working together to prevent and stop both the risks and experience of abuse or neglect, while at the same time making sure that the adult's wellbeing is promoted including, where appropriate, having regard to their views, wishes, feelings and beliefs in deciding on any action. This must recognise that adults sometimes have complex interpersonal relationships and may be ambivalent, unclear or unrealistic about their personal circumstances

Roles and Responsibilities

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of adults and children is **everyone's** responsibility. In order to fulfil this responsibility effectively, all professionals should make sure that their approach is considering the best interests of the child or of the adult with care and support needs. All employees at Derwen College have a role to play in safeguarding students and we work to make safeguarding personal. This means that it should be person-led and outcome-focused by engaging the person in conversation about how best to respond to their safeguarding situation and to engage and involve them throughout the process. We support the students with their involvement through a number of different ways, this may include use of use Makaton signs and communication aids such as talking mats and Shropshire Safeguarding cards (My Enquiry). If additional support is needed we work alongside the SALT team and ensure we consider the students blanks level and preferred communication. This will enhance the students' involvement, choice and control as well as improving quality of life, well-being and safety.

Derwen College is committed to protecting their staff, volunteers and those connected with the activities of the charity, from harm.

Staff responsibility

Every member of staff is responsible for reporting to one of the nominated staff any suspected abuse or disclosure by any student. By ensuring that all concerns or disclosures of abuse are recorded and reported in line with policies, and records passed to safeguarding team, we can ensure that we are able to implement any early help that can reduce risks to all involved. Early help means that any issues are raised and looked at, and support can be provided promptly to the victim. It is not the responsibility of College staff to decide whether a student is being abused, but all members of the College staff have a responsibility to act on their concerns if they suspect that abuse is taking place.

See Appendix 1 for flow charts a, b, c for referral process

Staff working in satellite sites should pass any concerns they have to the Satellite coordinator who will liaise with the safeguarding team as well as the off-site provision manager. Often the satellite coordinator will lead any initial fact finding and they liaise with external parties and when appropriate family members to ensure appropriate support is in place for the student. The satellite coordinator should keep the safeguarding team up to date with any concerns.

The satellite coordinator will ensure that all reports and records are completed and that appropriate support is available to any staff involved in concerns.

If staff working at the satellite sites do not wish to inform the satellite coordinator they should contact the offsite provision manager or a member of the safeguarding team.

The College safeguarding poster informs staff and students who is part of the Safeguarding Team.

The following staff have **specific responsibilities** -

Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) is the Head of Safeguarding & Student Services, and Registered Manager – **Paul Bradshaw**.

The DSL has received training in safeguarding issues and inter-agency working, and will receive refresher training at least every two years.

The DSL is responsible for:

- Raising awareness across all staff of issues relating to the welfare of young people and the promotion of a safe environment for the students across all college sites.
- Informing senior leadership team and governors of significant safeguarding concerns or issues
- Overseeing the referral of cases of suspected abuse or allegations to the relevant investigating agencies
- Providing advice and support to other staff on issues relating to safeguarding
- Maintaining a proper record of any protection of young people referral, complaint or concern (even where that concern does not lead to a referral)
- Ensuring that parents of young people within the College are aware of the College's safeguarding policy
- Liaising with the Local Authorities and other appropriate agencies
- Ensuring that staff receive basic training in safeguarding issues appropriate to their roles and are aware of the College safeguarding procedures

Other designated staff members

In the absence of the Designated Safeguarding Lead, the following staff are trained and have responsibility for safeguarding issues:

Director Care, Health & Wellbeing & Registered Manager **Karen George**

Safeguarding Manager/Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead **Charlotte Percival**

Online-Safety Officer/ Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead Emma **Dodd**

Safeguarding Manager

The Safeguarding Manager is responsible for:

- providing advice and support to other staff on issues relating to protection of the students
- providing support and debrief for staff following disclosure
- maintaining records of any safeguarding referrals, allegations, disclosures or safeguarding concerns (even where that concern does not lead to a referral)
- overseeing the referral of cases of suspected abuse or allegations to all agreed relevant agencies
- liaising with the Local Authority, Shropshire Safeguarding Partnership, CQC and other appropriate agencies
- Reporting incidents to CQC in line with their guidance
- acting as Lead for looked after children

Designated Governor(s)

The designated governor(s) or co-opted members of the committees with responsibility for safeguarding issues are responsible for liaising with the Head of Safeguarding and Safeguarding Manager over matters regarding safeguarding including:

- attending and having a proactive role in the half termly Safeguarding and Prevent committee meetings.
- meeting with the Head of Safeguarding and Safeguarding manager prior to the standards and effectiveness governors meeting to discuss any significant Safeguarding concerns
- offering support to the head of safeguarding and the safeguarding manager.
- ensuring the College has safeguarding related policies and procedures in place which are consistent with guidelines
- ensuring the governing body considers the College Safeguarding policy annually
- ensuring that each year the governing body is informed of how the College and its staff have complied with the policy, including but not limited to a report on the training that staff have undertaken

The designated governors / co-opted members are responsible for overseeing the liaison between agencies, e.g. police, social services, in connection with allegations against the Senior Leadership Team and/or the senior designated staff with lead responsibility.

This will not involve undertaking any form of investigation, but will ensure good communication between the parties and provide information to assist enquiries.

Clerk to the Trustees

The Clerk is responsible for:

- Reporting serious incidents to the Charity Commission in line with their guidance

Safeguarding and Prevent Committee

Purposes of the Committee:-

- monitor the promotion of the welfare of students and protect them from harm
- ensure that College provides a safe environment for all students
- ensure that staff, management and College governors/ governor co-optees are aware of their collective responsibilities in relation to safeguarding
- to provide clear and robust guidance on how to handle these concerns
- encourage good practice in all aspects of the promotion and protection of all students
- ensure that all safeguarding related policies are reviewed regularly
- advise of changes that may be required to current policies
- recommend and draft new policy proposals

Risk Assessments

Within the students care plan (on nourish) risks are identified and strategies for staff to support them around these risks. This will also identify what level of support the student may need to help with communication such as for staff to use Makaton signs and or symbols. There are also individual student risk assessments are held on the College database, providing information to support the management of risk in delivering the student's individual learning programme. The aim is to ensure that the balance of risk against achieving progression remains central to the work of the College, teaching students to become less vulnerable, more skilled and increasingly independent within the community.

Through admission, and regular observations, the College identifies students who may be considered more vulnerable due to their needs and levels of understanding of potential risks.

Definition and Categories of Abuse

The Care Act does not provide a definition of abuse, however, it may be regarded as the misuse or exploitation of a student. It may involve neglect by a member of staff, parent, and

other adult or community member, or self-neglect. Many students are vulnerable to abuse from others. In the College environment, ‘others’ may include students that are more dominant or a member of staff. In the wider community, this may include other adults, individuals that the student sees as their friend, their own parents, step-parents or foster parents and community members.

Staff need to be aware that students mental well being could be affected if they are victims or witnesses to any abusive situations. Staff should pass on concerns in relation to student’s mental wellbeing to the safeguarding and nursing teams who will liaise with each other and involved internal counselling support. Consideration will also be given to involving a Dr and the local mental health teams.

Categories of Abuse - See appendix 2 for an overview of examples and indicators of abuse	
Children	Adults
Neglect Physical – including fabricated and induced illness Emotional – including witnessing domestic abuse Sexual – including child sexual exploitation	Physical Psychological Sexual Neglect or acts of omission Financial or material
Other areas of abuse Child Sexual exploitation, Child criminal exploitation, Peer on Peer, Domestic abuse, FGM, Forced marriages, County Lines, Upskirting	Domestic abuse Modern slavery Self-neglect Discriminatory Organisational

Additional areas to consider

Contextual safeguarding (Extra Familial harm) consideration should be given to the student’s wider environmental factors in their life and the impact that these may have. Staff should consider the risks that students may be exposed to, both inside and outside of the college community. These circumstances increase the risks of the students being victim to bullying, Criminal exploitation, sexual exploitation and gang violence and cuckooing.

Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)

CCE is where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child into any criminal activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial or other advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator and/or (c) through violence or the threat of violence. The victim may have been criminally exploited even if the activity appears consensual. CCE does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

CSE occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. CSE does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology. CSE can affect any child or young person (male or female) under the age of 18 years, including 16 and 17 year olds who can legally consent to have sex. It can include both contact (penetrative and non-penetrative acts) and non-contact sexual activity and may occur without the child or young person’s immediate knowledge (e.g. through others copying videos or images they have created and posted on social media).

Forced Marriage

There is a clear distinction between a forced marriage and an arranged marriage. In arranged marriages, the family of both spouses takes a leading role in arranging the marriage but the decision to accept the arrangement or not remains with the prospective spouses. In forced marriage, one or both spouses do not, or through lack of capacity cannot, consent to the marriage. The definition of forced marriage stipulates that duress, including physical, psychological, sexual, financial and emotional pressure, is a factor. If staff suspect that a student is being placed in a potential forced marriage situation, they should contact the DSL immediately.

Peer on Peer

This can be hard to detect as students can be changeable in their relationships and with each other. If there is a large difference in power (for example age, size, ability, development) between the young people concerned; or the student has repeatedly tried to harm one or more other children; or there are concerns about the intention of the student. Peer on peer abuse can be across other forms of abuse and can be done through different mediums including cyber bullying, harassment and sexting. Peer on Peer abuse will be taken seriously and will not be accepted as “banter” or “messaging about”

Female Genital Mutilation

FGM comprises all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs.

Radicalism / extremism

Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism. There is no single way of identifying an individual who is likely to be susceptible to an extremist ideology. It can happen in many different ways and settings. (Further guidance in Prevent Policy)

Honour-based violence

Is a crime, and referring to the police must always be considered. It has or may have been committed when families feel that dishonour has been brought to them. Women are predominantly (but not exclusively) the victims and the violence is often committed with a degree of collusion from family members and/or the community. Many of these victims will contact the police or other organisations. However, many others are so isolated and controlled that they are unable to seek help. Adult safeguarding concerns that may indicate honour-based violence include domestic violence, concerns about forced marriage, enforced house arrest and missing person's reports. If an adult safeguarding concern is raised, and there is a suspicion that the adult is the victim of honour-based violence, referring to the police must always be considered as they have the necessary expertise to manage the risk.

Staff Training

As part of their induction, staff receive guidance on key systems, protocols and procedures around safeguarding. Staff are given a copy of Part one of Keeping Children Safe.

Mandatory training includes:

- Safeguarding ETF Level 1 online assessment
- Prevent ETF Level 1 online assessment
- Local Raising awareness in safeguarding
- Safeguarding & professional boundaries
- Mental Capacity Act (MCA) & Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DoLS) awareness

All staff receive updates on safeguarding issues through emails.

Governor awareness and training

The Head of Safeguarding & Student Services, and Registered Manager has completed training on safeguarding issues at governors' meetings. At least once a term, the designated safeguarding governors meet with the Head of Safeguarding & Student Services and/or the Safeguarding Manager for updates. The governors then give feedback to the Standards & Effectiveness governors meeting. The head of safeguarding completes overview reports for the governors to discuss within these meetings.

Governors will be trained on safeguarding on appointment and through their tenure.

Mandatory Safeguarding Training Matrix – all roles

NB: ETF = Education Training Foundation

College role	Training Required	How often training is completed?	Duration of training
Governors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguarding ETF Level 1 online assessment Prevent ETF Level 1 online assessment SSP Raising awareness in safeguarding Safeguarding & professional boundaries Safer Recruitment (those involved in interviewing) 	3 years	2 hours 1-3 hours
Designated Safeguarding Lead + Safeguarding Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated Person training Designated Person Refresher training update Safeguarding Board Multi-Agency training Basic Awareness training update. Section 42 enquiry Mental Capacity Act/ Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards 	2 years 3 years 3 years	2 days 1 day 1 day 1-3 hours 1 day 1 Day
Safeguarding Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguarding Board Multi-Agency training Safeguarding ETF Level 1 online assessment Prevent ETF Level 1 online assessment SSP Raising awareness in safeguarding Safeguarding & professional boundaries MCA & DoLS awareness 	3 years	1 day 3 hours 3 hours 2 hours
Staff involved with Recruitment and Selection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safer Recruitment training 		1 day
All other College staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguarding ETF Level 1 online assessment Prevent ETF Level 1 online assessment SSP Raising awareness in safeguarding Safeguarding & professional boundaries MCA & DoLS awareness 		3 hours 3 hours 2 hours

Good Practice	Additional training may be accessed by staff who wish to update their own knowledge of specific Child Protection and Safeguarding issues.		
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Safeguarding Procedures

When to use Child or Adult Safeguarding Procedures

Derwen College recognises its staff may have incidental contact with children and adults with care and support needs even when they are not students of the College and wishes to emphasise that safeguarding is everybody's business. Derwen College expects all employees to be vigilant about child and adult safeguarding concerns and raise these concerns in line with this policy.

Child safeguarding procedures should be followed when Derwen College has concerns about significant harm of a student (or other young person under 18 years of age).

Safeguarding adult duties apply to an adult (18 and over) who:

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

A student who is 18 or over but still receiving a Service from Children Services

In such cases it should be raised with the local authority's adult safeguarding team, but their children's safeguarding colleagues should be informed (and involved if appropriate). The level of need is not relevant, and the adult does not need to have eligible needs for care and support under the Care Act, or be receiving any particular service from the local authority, in order for the safeguarding duties to apply.

Staff procedures for disclosures or staff concerns

If a member of staff has a concern or a student tells a member of staff that he/she has been abused in any way, the staff should:

- stay calm, do not interrupt
- listen carefully to the student without any prompting or leading questions
- think about communication and if the student needs any additional support in order to be able to communicate. (If needed request staff to support)
- reassure the student that they are being taken very seriously
- only ask questions to identify what is being told, not ask for details
- ask only open questions – questions that cannot be answered "yes" or "no"
- **do not promise the student that what they disclose will be kept totally confidential.** Staff should explain that in order to help them this will need to be discussed with a member of the Safeguarding Team
- take them seriously; it will have taken a lot of courage to tell someone. Reassure them that they have done the right thing in telling someone and thank the student for this

- not try to establish whether or not the student is telling the truth. It is their job to pass on the concerns
- not interview the young person, but question normally and without pressure, in order to ensure understanding of what is being told
- not investigate concerns or allegations
- record clearly what the student has said, this should be in the students own words or communication and should not contain any opinions of staff.
- report concern immediately to one of the College Safeguarding Team, passing on copy of written record made.

Information relating to actual, suspected or alleged abuse should be treated with the utmost care. The designated member of staff should ensure that information is shared only with those staff who need to be aware of it. No-one should be given more information than is necessary to support the young person or adult with care and support needs.

The legislation for safeguarding adults and children requires agencies to work co-operatively to protect the welfare of adults and children. Whilst local authorities and the Police have the responsibility for carrying out enquiries (or causing others to carry them out) and investigations in relation to adult and child safeguarding matters, all those who come into contact with our students have a duty of promoting and safeguarding adults with care and support needs and children.

Reporting and dealing with allegations of abuse against a member of staff

If the suspected / alleged abuse involves a staff member, Safeguarding will work with HR to address the situation in a proportionate manner. In some instances, formal disciplinary processes may need to be instigated.

If Derwen College is asked to carry out a section 42 safeguarding adult's enquiry by the local authority, the Safeguarding Manager will inform the adult/young person or their parent/carer making the allegation that the enquiry or other investigation will take place and what the likely process will involve. The HR investigation will be conducted in accordance with the existing staff disciplinary procedures, including confidentiality.

As a result of any disciplinary investigation or enquiry HR and the Safeguarding Team will identify whether there are any actions that could lead to the improvement of the College's procedures, including training needs of staff.

Referrals to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS):

The Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 (SVGA) places a legal duty on Regulated Activity Providers (employers, volunteer managers and personnel suppliers) to refer any person who has:

- Harmed or poses a risk of harm to a child or vulnerable adult;
- Satisfied the harm test; or
- Received a caution or conviction for a relevant offence.

This process is in addition to local safeguarding processes and the importance of this process is underlined in the Care Act Statutory Guidance (2016). Derwen College takes its duty to refer individuals to the DBS for a barring decisions seriously as part of its wider safeguarding role and duty, in addition to undertaking appropriate vetting and barring checks on staff.

Reporting Adult or Child Safeguarding Concerns to the Local Authority in Shropshire
First Point of Contact (Shropshire) 0345 6789044
Family Connect (Telford) 01952385385

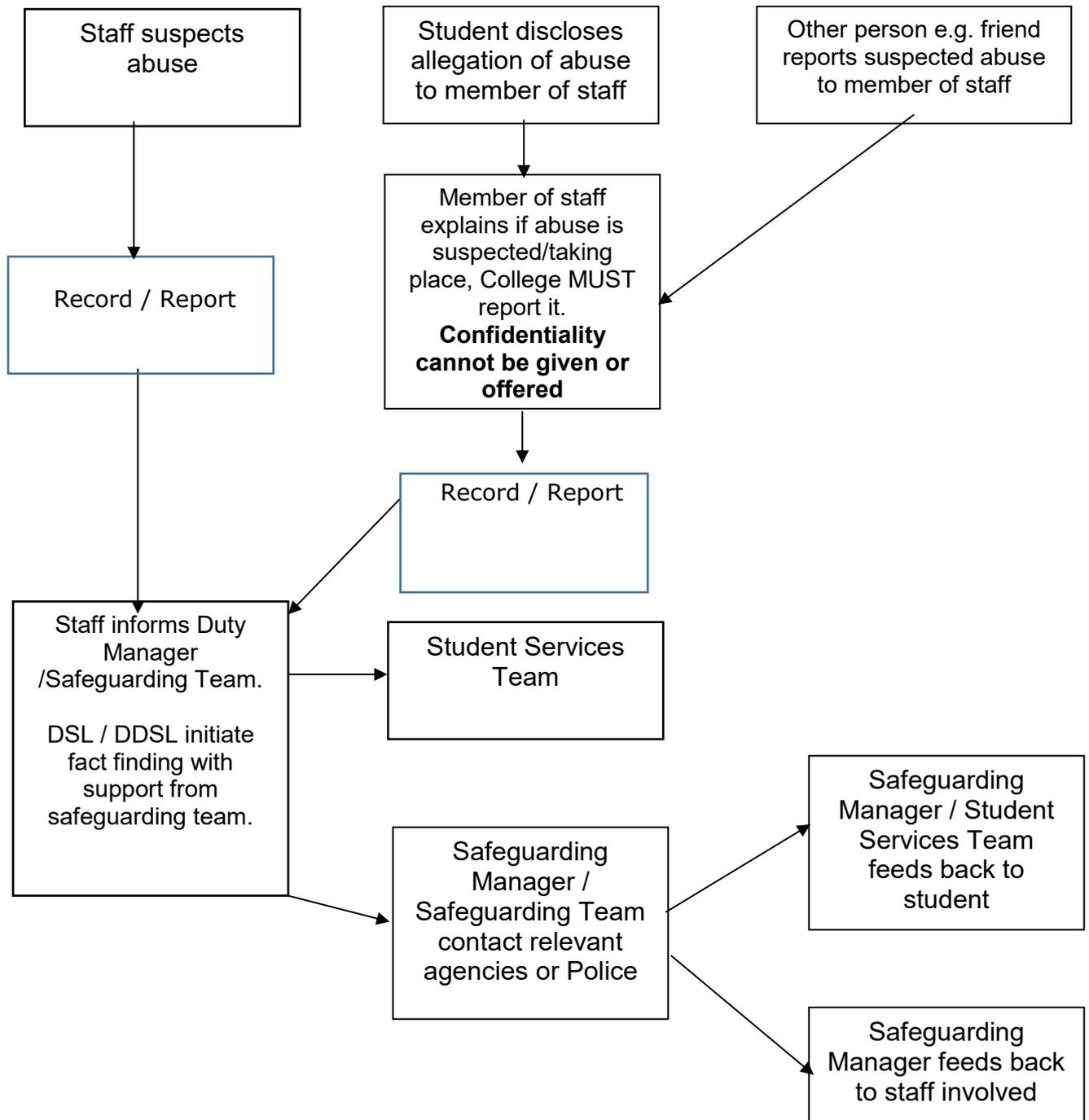
Emergency Duty Team (Social Work Emergency out of hours)
Shropshire 0345 678 9040
Telford 01952676500

Whistleblowing

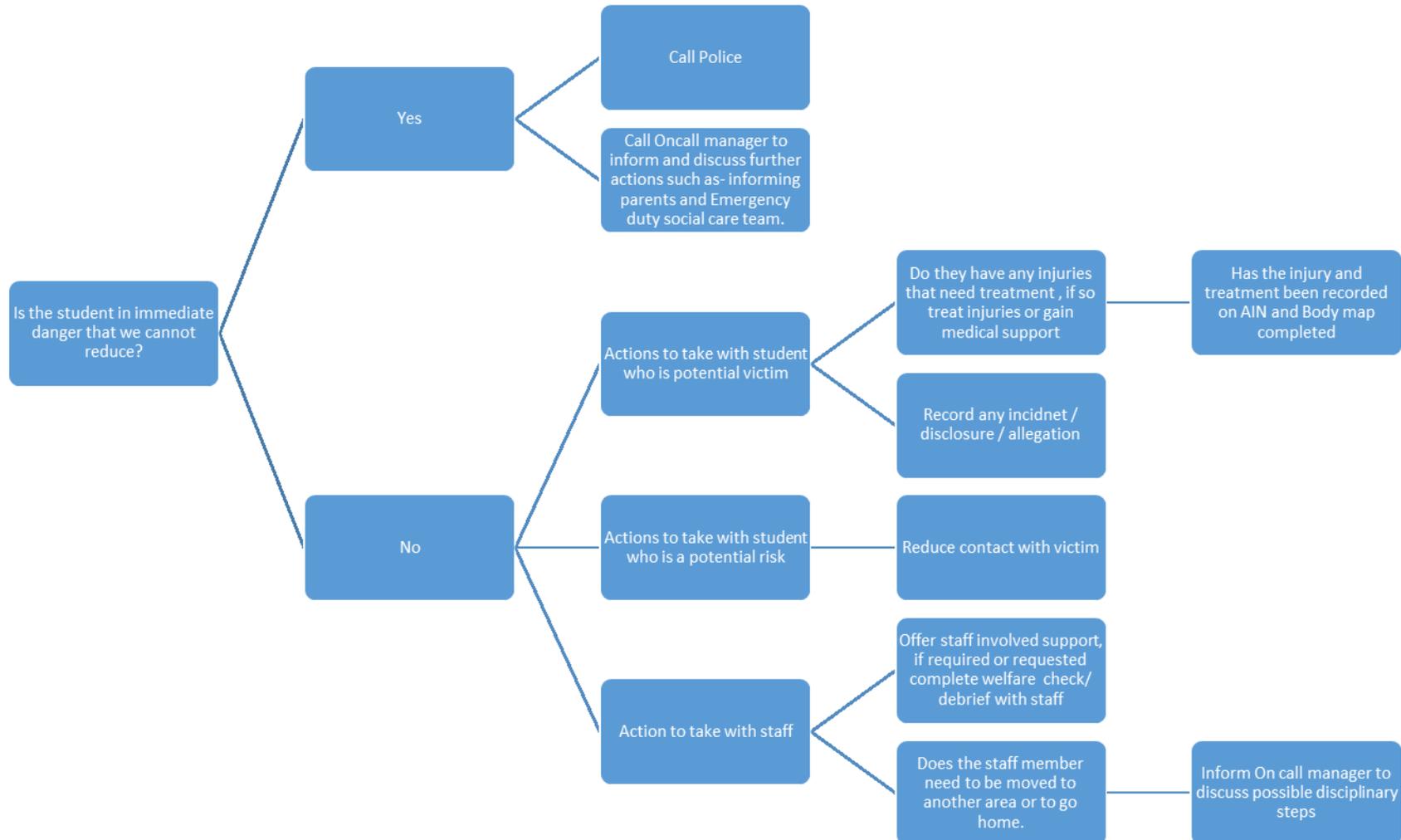
Whistleblowing is the act of speaking out about wrongdoing in the workplace in order to enable the issue to be addressed. In some instances, it may be necessary for staff to report the practice of a colleague including criminal activity or the abuse of students. All staff should be familiar with the Public Interest Disclosure Policy (Whistleblowing Policy).

In addition to the Derwen College policy, the NSPCC whistleblowing helpline is available for staff who do not feel able to raise concerns regarding child protection failures internally. Staff can call: 0800 028 0285 – line is available from 8:00 AM to 8:00 PM, Monday to Friday and Email: help@nspcc.org.uk

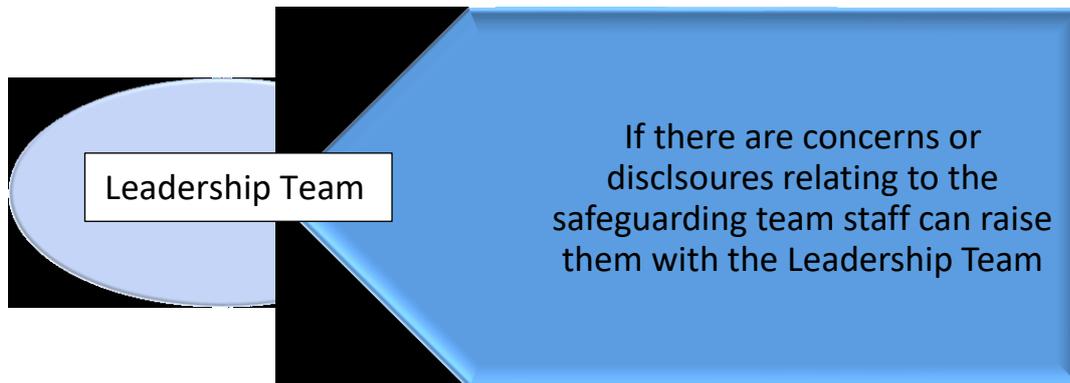
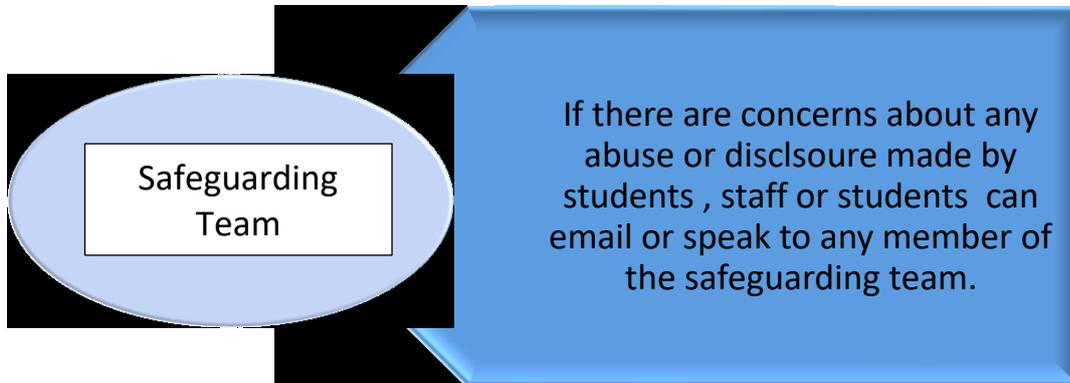
APPENDIX 1
Flow Chart (a) - Safeguarding Procedure



Flow Chart (b) - Duty Manager Actions to take if concern raised



Escalating safeguarding concerns



Appendix 2 – Examples and Indicators of Abuse (Adults and Children’s)

Examples	Indicators
Physical Abuse	
<p>Hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm being locked in a room (incl. DoLS). Slapping, force-feeding, pushing, kicking, shaking, throwing, misuse of medication, scalding, biting, unnecessary use of invasive procedures, inappropriate physical sanctions, restraint; including removal of mobility aids, use of tables to keep people seated, tilting reclining chairs, In children’s cases a parent or carer may fabricate the symptoms of, or deliberately induce illness in a child.</p>	<p>Unexplained/explained injuries, bruises in various stages of healing, bruises inconsistent with falls, burns or scars, unexplained cuts or scratches to mouth, lips, gums, eyes or external genitalia, changes in patterns of self-harm, reluctance to undress history of injury, sudden and unexplained urinary and/or faecal incontinence, evidence of over/under medication, adult or child flinches at physical contact, adult or child asks not to be hurt, individual appears frightened or subdued in the presence of particular people, death.</p>
Psychological Abuse (Emotional for Children)	
<p>Including emotional abuse, threats of harm or abandonment, deprivation of contact, humiliation, blaming, controlling, intimidation, coercion, harassment, verbal abuse, isolation or unreasonable and unjustified withdrawal of services or supportive networks. Unreasonable or unjustified withdrawal of the adult from services or their support networks. Gas lighting behaviours when someone manipulates you into questioning and second-guessing your reality Developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children, interactions beyond the child’s developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction.</p>	<p>Untypical lack of interest, passivity or resignation, anxious or withdrawn (possibly in the presence of the potential source of risk), untypical changes in behaviour including loss of appetite or overeating, the individual is not allowed visitors or phone calls, or is locked in a room or their home. The adult may have depression or anxiety, low self-esteem, changes to sleep patterns or untypical behaviour including aggression. The adult could attempt or complete suicide.</p>
Sexual Abuse	
<p>Rape, being made to perform a sexual act, assault by penetration (penetration with an object), persuasion or coercion into sexual activity, un/wanted touching, exposed to pornographic material, verbal harassment, any sexual relationship that develops between adults where one is in a position of trust, power or authority, denial of a sexual life</p>	<p>Urinary tract infections, sexually transmitted diseases, pain, itching, bleeding, unexplained problems with catheters, subdued and withdrawn, poor concentration, physical marks, cuts or bruises particularly in genital or rectal areas, self-harm, disclosure, sexualised behaviour, disclosure, significant changes in behaviour, clothing is torn, stained or bloody, a woman who lacks capacity to consent becomes pregnant, untypical use of sexual language.</p>
Neglect or acts of omission	

<p>Ignoring medical or physical care needs, failure to provide access to appropriate health, care and support or</p> <p>Educational services, the withholding of the necessities of life, such as medication, adequate nutrition and heating. and social contact</p>	<p>Exposed to unacceptable risk; callers/visitors are refused access to the person. Pressure ulcers develop or do not heal, weight loss, no access to appropriate medication or medical care, no privacy or dignity, change in appearance, poor skin and hair, smell of urine, missed appointments, dried faeces in pubic hair or under fingernails. The adult's death could result from severe cases of neglect.</p>
Financial / Material	
<p>Including theft, fraud, exploitation, coercion in relation to an adult's financial affairs or arrangements, including in connection with wills, property, inheritance or financial transactions, or the misuse or misappropriation of property, possessions or benefits.</p>	<p>Lack of money, especially after benefits have been paid, inadequately explained withdrawals, lots of mail, Lasting Power of Attorney being misused or obtained when the person lacks the capacity to make this decision. Recent acquaintances expressing a sudden or disproportionate interest in the person and their money. Change in appearance (becoming dishevelled), change in the individual's circumstances, behaviour or habits i.e. shopping, access to hairdressers, purchasing items.</p>
Domestic Abuse	
<p>Threatens/frightens an individual, shoves or pushes an individual, makes an individual fear for their physical safety, puts an individual down, or attempts to undermine their self-esteem, controls an individual, for example by stopping them seeing friends and family, is jealous and possessive, such as being suspicious of friendships and conversations. It also includes so called 'honor' -based violence, female genital mutilation and forced marriage.</p>	<p>Low self-esteem, depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder, sleep disorders suicidal tendencies or self-harming, alcohol or other substance misuse, unexplained chronic gastrointestinal symptoms, Feeling that the abuse is their fault when it is not Physical evidence of violence such as bruising, cuts, broken bones Verbal abuse and humiliation in front of others Fear of outside intervention Damage to home or property Isolation – not seeing friends and family Limited access to money</p>
Modern Slavery	
<p>Domestic Servitude - forced to work in private houses with restricted freedoms, long hours, no pay.</p> <p>Forced labour - long hours, no pay, poor conditions, verbal and physical threats.</p> <p>Sexual Exploitation - prostitution and child abuse.</p>	<p>Look malnourished or unkempt, withdrawn, anxious and unwilling to interact, under the control and influence of others, live in cramped, dirty, overcrowded accommodation, no access or control of their passport or identity documents or use false or forged documents, appear scared, avoid eye contact, and be untrusting, show signs of abuse and/or have health issues, show old/untreated injuries</p>
Self-Neglect	
<p>Living in very unclean or verminous circumstances, poor self-care leading to a decline in personal hygiene or specific issues such as long toenails impeding mobility, poor nutrition, Poor healing/sores, poorly maintained clothing which may be unsuitable for the weather or conditions,</p>	<p>Poor self-care leading to a decline in personal hygiene, poor nutrition, poor healing/sores, poorly maintained clothing, long toenails resulting in mobility issues, isolation. Health issues related to the adults failure to take medication or engage with health interventions that would improve their situation. Fire risks due to hoarded items,</p>

isolation from family, friends and services failure to take medication, hoarding	
Discriminatory	
Comments, jokes that are discriminatory on grounds of race, gender and gender identity, disability, sexual orientation, religion, and other forms of harassment, slurs jokes or comments or similar treatment. Name calling, belittling, not providing treatment because	Observation of oppressive practice, the individual is isolated from others, person stops "practising" their beliefs, stops asking for needs to be met, changes behaviour to fit in with group, physical health deteriorates, withdrawal from services or refusal to access services or usual activities, potential for self-harm, possible disclosure of abuse or suicide attempts.
Organisational	
Discouraging visits or the involvement of relatives or friends, Run-down or overcrowded establishment, Authoritarian management or rigid regimes, Lack of leadership and supervision, Insufficient staff or high turnover resulting in poor quality care, Abusive and disrespectful attitudes towards people using the service, Inappropriate use of restraints, Lack of respect for dignity and privacy, Failure to manage residents with abusive behavior Not providing adequate food and drink, or assistance with eating, Not offering choice or promoting independence, Misuse of medication, Failure to provide care with health needs, not taking account of individuals' cultural, religious or ethnic needs, Failure to respond to abuse appropriately, Interference with personal correspondence or communication Failure to respond to complaints	Lack of flexibility and choice for people using the service, Inadequate staffing levels, People being hungry or dehydrated, Poor standards of care, Lack of personal clothing and possessions and communal use of personal items, Lack of adequate procedures, Poor record-keeping and missing documents, Absence of visitors, Few social, recreational and educational activities, Public discussion of personal matters, Unnecessary exposure during bathing or using the toilet, Absence of individual care plan, Lack of management overview and support

Appendix 3

Safeguarding arrangements during coronavirus pandemic and lockdown restrictions

January 2021

Introduction

During a period of national or regional lockdown the college safeguarding policy remains fully operational and the safeguarding policy and reporting systems and procedures remain in place. Any staff who are furloughed or are off work for extended time will be informed of new policies or policy updates as and when they return to the workplace.

Safeguarding Team and Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)

The safeguarding team including the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) and deputy DSL remains in place through the lockdown period and continue to be contacted through the same processes.

Reporting incidents and concerns

Staff should continue to report incidents and concerns through the usual channels. Student incidents should be recorded on college incident reports (found on SharePoint) and emailed to sl@derwen.ac.uk. This email box is monitored and incidents will be followed up in the usual way.

Any safeguarding concerns should be recorded using a 'safeguarding cause for concern' form (found on SharePoint) and emailed to safeguarding@derwen.ac.uk. This will go to members of the safeguarding team and appropriate action will be taken.

Coronavirus risk assessments

Staff should be aware that as part of the Governments Coronavirus guidance we have been required to undertake a risk assessment for each student at Derwen College with both local authority and parents to ensure that all students can safely have their needs met and to determine where they are safest. These risk assessments are regularly updated as is guidance. Full guidance can be found here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-send-risk-assessment-guidance/coronavirus-covid-19-send-risk-assessment-guidance>

Remote learning policy

Staff should be aware that during a period of lockdown 'Remote Learning' has taken place with some of the students who are not attending college. Under these circumstances some staff have taught students in their own homes using technology. Staff should familiarise themselves with the new policy relating to Remote Learning which can be found on SharePoint.

When staff are engaging with students through remote learning they should continue to adhere to the professional boundaries policy which can be found on SharePoint.

In order to safeguard both students and staff, communication should only be through Derwen College equipment and during working hours. Email and telephone conversations should be made using college accounts and phone numbers.

If a staff member feels that they need specific equipment or support for this then they should speak to their line manager.

If a staff member has any concerns regarding a student who is completing remote learning they should contact the safeguarding team through email safeguarding@derwen.ac.uk .

If a staff member is unable to make contact with a pupil for a 2 week period they should inform the safeguarding team via email safeguarding@derwen.ac.uk .