



Lincoln  
College



# STUDENT SAFEGUARDING INFORMATION



If you feel unsafe please go to the nearest building and notify a member of staff and request assistance.

**The types of issues we can assist with are:**

- Personal Safety
- Physical Wellbeing
- Financial
- Homelessness
- Mental Health - Assistance with referrals to health providers. Text, phone, email, drop in and regular 1:1 support meetings, liaising with tutors short term reasonable adjustments, keep well plans for placements.
- Bullying and Harassment
- E-Safety
- Issues with attendance
- Hate Crime
- Prevent
- Information and support to make referrals to external services

If you have a concern out of college hours you can contact the Children's and Adults Emergency Duty Teams in Lincolnshire on 01522 782333, Nottinghamshire on 0300 456 4546 or the Police on 101 quoting which Police Force you require.

**How to keep yourself safe:**

- Walk in well-lit areas where possible, plan the safest route.
- Wait for your lift in a safe area: Deans Café at Lincoln College, the Student Common Room (open until 5.30pm during term time in Lincoln College), near a Reception area or in one of the libraries or a public area where there are other people around.
- Keep your phone charged and accessible.
- Ensure you have sufficient fuel in your vehicle for your journey.
- Ensure you have sufficient monies for your journey. (In an emergency funding can be accessed through Student Services or Deans Reception Staff.)
- Share with your friends and family your timetable.
- Share with your family which bus or train you are using.
- Travel with a friend where possible.
- Ensure that if you are not going to be attending college you ring in your absence with a reason so we know why you are not attending. This needs to be actioned for each day of absence.





#### Useful Information sites:

Childline  
[Childline.org.uk](http://Childline.org.uk)  
0800 1111



Lincolnshire Suicide Safe  
[www.lpft.nhs.uk/suicidesafe](http://www.lpft.nhs.uk/suicidesafe)



NSPCC  
[www.nspcc.org.uk](http://www.nspcc.org.uk)



Mind  
[www.mind.org.uk](http://www.mind.org.uk)



Self Harm UK  
[www.selfharm.co.uk](http://www.selfharm.co.uk)



West Lincolnshire Domestic  
Abuse Service (WLDAS)  
9am – 5pm Monday to Friday  
[www.wldas.org.uk](http://www.wldas.org.uk)  
01427 616219



#### Young Minds

Young Minds is the UK's leading charity committed to improving the emotional wellbeing and mental health of children and young people.  
[www.youngminds.org.uk](http://www.youngminds.org.uk)



Single Point Of Access Team – SPA  
Single Point of Access Contact Centre  
Sycamore Unit  
Beacon Lane  
Grantham  
Lincolnshire  
NG31 9DF  
0303 123 4000  
[Lincs.spa@nhs.net](mailto:Lincs.spa@nhs.net)

NHS 111 Advice Line

Crisis Resolution Home Treatment Service –  
Mental Health Support  
Newark and Sherwood:  
0300 3000 131 (9am-5pm, Monday - Friday) or  
(0115) 956 0860 (5pm - 9am Monday – Friday)  
and weekends.

Kooth – Online counselling  
[www.kooth.com](http://www.kooth.com)



Housing Options Team  
The Property Shop  
City Hall  
Beaumont Fee  
Lincoln  
LN1 1DD  
(01522) 873777

Housing Options Team  
North Kesteven District Council  
Kesteven Street,  
Sleaford  
NG34 7EF  
(01529) 414155

Housing Options Team  
West Lindsey District Council  
Guidhall, Marshalls Yard  
Gainsborough  
DN21 2NA

Housing Options Team  
Newark and Sherwood District Council  
Kelham Hall  
Kelham  
Newark  
Nottinghamshire  
NG23 5QX  
(01636) 650000

FREED-Beeches  
39 Park Street  
Worksop  
Nottinghamshire  
S80 1HW  
01909 479922  
[info@freedbeeches.org.uk](mailto:info@freedbeeches.org.uk)





## DIFFERENT TYPES OF ABUSE

### Physical Abuse

Physical abuse causes physical harm to a person. It may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning, scalding, drowning or suffocating. It may be done deliberately or recklessly, or be the result of a deliberate failure to prevent injury occurring.

### Neglect

Neglect is the persistent or severe failure to meet a child or young person's basic physical and/or psychological needs. It will result in serious impairment of the child or young person's health or development.

### Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse involves a child or young person being forced or coerced into participating in or watching sexual activity, looking at or being involved in the production of pornographic materials or encouraged to behave in sexually inappropriate ways. It is not necessary for the child or young person to be aware that the activity

is sexual and the apparent consent of the child or young person is irrelevant.

### Emotional Abuse

Emotional abuse occurs where there is persistent emotional ill treatment or rejection. It causes severe and adverse effects on the child or young person's behaviour and emotional development, resulting in low self-worth. Some level of emotional abuse is present in all forms of abuse.

### Child Sexual Exploitation – (CSE)

Involves situations whereby a young person receives something (food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, gifts, money or in some cases affection) as a result of engaging in sexual activities. Sexual Exploitation involves a varying degree of coercion, intimidation or enticement including unwanted pressure from peers to have sex, sexual bullying including cyber bullying and grooming. The perpetrator always holds some degree of power over the victim which increases over the victim as the relationship develops. Young people do not always exhibit any external signs of this abuse.

### **Female Genital Mutilation – (FGM)**

There is a range of potential indicators that may indicate risk. Individually they may not indicate risk but if two or more are present this could indicate or signal a risk to the child or young person. Staff should activate local safeguarding procedures, using existing local and national protocols for multi-agency liaison with Police and Children's Social Care.

See HM Government Multi Agency Practice Guidelines : Female Genital Mutilation - 3.1 and 3.2

Useful Websites - [www.nspcc.org.uk](http://www.nspcc.org.uk),  
[www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk)

### **SPECIFIC SAFEGUARDING ISSUES**

Expert and professional organisations are best placed to provide up-to-date guidance and practical support on specific safeguarding issues. For example NSPCC offers information for schools and colleges on the [www.nspcc.org.uk](http://www.nspcc.org.uk) TES website and also on its own website. Schools and colleges can also access broad government guidance on the issues listed below via the GOV. UK website:

- child sexual exploitation (CSE)
- bullying including cyberbullying
- domestic violence
- drugs
- fabricated or induced illness
- faith abuse
- female genital mutilation (FGM)
- forced marriage
- gangs and youth violence
- gender-based violence/violence against women and girls (VAWG)
- mental health





- private fostering
- radicalisation
- sexting
- teenage relationship abuse
- trafficking

## **INDICATORS OF SAFEGUARDING CONCERN**

### **Appearance**

- Poor hygiene
- Change in appetite and/or weight
- Unexplained injuries such as bruising and cuts
- Injuries at different stages of healing
- Evidence of self-harm
- Wearing clothes that cover the body e.g. hoodies; keeping covered up even in warmer weather
- Untreated medical problems
- Constant tiredness

### **Behaviour**

- Low self-esteem
- Seeming fearful

- Appearing withdrawn, agitated or confused
- Change in behaviour e.g. overly extroverted or passive; being aggressive towards others
- Self-destructive tendencies
- Frequent, unexplained absences
- Being overly emotional, tearful, anxious
- Changes in behaviour – short tempered, withdrawn, defensive, argumentative
- Changes in quality of college work
- Difficulties with maintaining focus and concentration
- Overreacting to criticism
- Increase in contact with tutor or other staff through emails, conversations and content more personal than work focused
- Reluctant to go home
- Learning problems not attributed to physical/ psychological causes
- Lack of trust in other people
- Isolation, not wanting to be with or near anyone else
- Over reliance on support from peer group – peer group raise concerns
- Self-deprecation
- Attempted suicide.



## WORKING TOGETHER TO PREVENT TERRORISM

### What is Prevent?

The Prevent duty is the duty in the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 on specified authorities, in the exercise of their functions, to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism.

### What is Radicalisation?

Radicalisation simply means the process where someone is led to adopt extreme political, social and religious ideals and aspirations. E.g. Far right extremism – National Front, animal rights, Isis and Al Qaeda.

### How can it happen?

#### • SUSCEPTIBILITY TO INDOCTRINATION

People can often become drawn to principles and ideologies held by others. This may mean vulnerable students may be susceptible to following stronger student's views and ideas.


#### • SOCIAL NETWORKS INVOLVEMENT IN EXTREMISM

There may be evidence that a significant person in the individual's life has extremist views or sympathies and they may be exposed to extremist material through these close connections.

#### • BEING AT A TRANSITIONAL TIME OF LIFE

A transitional stage in life can be anything from moving to a new area or country, ending or starting a new relationship, starting or graduating from college or university, changing jobs, recovering from an illness or a number of other situations which can leave people questioning



A photograph of two young women sitting at a desk, looking down at a laptop screen. The woman on the left has blonde hair tied in a bun and wears glasses and a purple checkered shirt. The woman on the right has long brown hair and wears an orange tank top. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

### **‘what’s next?’**

Personal crises, significant life events such as loss or bereavement or major situational changes like homelessness or poverty can leave individuals questioning their identity and seeking new meaning.

### **• A NEED FOR IDENTITY, MEANING AND BELONGING**

### **• BEING INFLUENCED OR CONTROLLED BY A GROUP**

### **• OPPORTUNISTIC INVOLVEMENT**

People may be presented unexpectedly with an opportunity to become involved with groups or individuals they may not otherwise associate with. They may be taken by surprise by ‘psychological hooks’ that quickly take hold.

### **• RELEVANT MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES**

Common forms of mental distress or disorders such as anxiety, depression, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and relational or personality problems can leave individuals particularly susceptible to radicalisation. Perceived ‘support’ from others can offer a release from inner angst and turmoil.

### **FEELING UNDER THREAT**

Individuals may be at risk due to general insecurities or feelings of vulnerability and alienation following recent conflict or absent family relationships.

### **FEELINGS OF GRIEVANCE AND INJUSTICE**

People can often find themselves in situations they perceive as ‘unfair’. It is at this point that they may become vulnerable to indoctrination and radicalisation.



## **REPORTING ONLINE HATE, EXTREMISM & TERRORISM**

The Directgov website provides the public with information about how to take action against all forms of hate, violent extremism and terrorist material, including content that may be offensive but not necessarily illegal. Information is then passed to a specialist Police unit: the Counter Terrorism Referral Unit (CTIRU) which provides a national coordinated response to referrals from the public, Government and education institutions but also acts as a central, dedicated source of advice for the Police service.

If you have any concerns please report your concerns to a member of the college safeguarding team.

## **Promoting British values**

Promoting British values helps tackle radicalisation and there is now an expectation on you to do this.

### **But what are our college values?**

#### **Democracy**

You will gain experience of this through:

- Student Involvement Strategy
- Student Executive
- Student panels
- Class representatives
- Activities, events and workshops
- Tutorials

#### **Rule of Law**

You will gain an understanding of this through:

- Student Disciplinary Policy and Procedures
- Induction programme
- College RESPECT guidelines
- College policies and procedures
- Tutorials





### **Individual Liberty**

You will gain experience of this through:

- ProPortal
- Independent study
- Taking responsibility for your own progress
- Individual progress reviews
- Making choices about your learning
- Tutorials

### **Mutual Respect**

You will gain experience of this through:

- Activities, events and workshops
- Listening to the views of others
- Maintaining high standards of behaviour befitting an adult environment
- Team working

### **Acceptance of Different Faiths and Beliefs**

You will gain experience of this through:

- The Equality and Diversity Policy
- Events, activities and workshops
- Appreciating cultural traditions of others
- The multi-faith room
- Becoming aware of diversity and combatting discrimination



# SAFEGUARDING

**At Lincoln College there are Safeguarding Leads based in Lincoln College Student Services:**



**Rachel Overton**  
Director Of Student Services



**Sam Yates**  
Customer Service  
and Pastoral Manager



**Donna Stallard-Taylor**  
Safeguarding Coordinator



**Jeff Masterton**  
Safeguarding Team Leader



**Maria Wall**  
Safeguarding Officer



**Chris Gow**  
Prevent and Safeguarding Officer

To contact a safeguarding staff member during the daytime call 01522 876000 ext: 6219 or 6668 or you can e-mail [safeguarding@lincolncollege.ac.uk](mailto:safeguarding@lincolncollege.ac.uk) at anytime

All staff at Lincoln, Newark and Gainsborough sites receive Safeguarding training and can assist you to contact a member of the Safeguarding team for support and advice.

All staff members are identifiable by the navy lanyard with staff written on them.

