



**Gender Based Violence
Prevention and Support
Policy and Procedure
(Staff and Students)**

March 2022

History of Changes

Version	Description of Change	Authored by	Date
1.1	Minor changes to titles and dates	Debbie Kerr	March 2022

1. Introduction

At Borders College we believe that all members of the College community have the right to prosper and flourish in a safe, supportive, inclusive learning environment free from any form of gender-based violence, abuse or harassment. The College has a zero-tolerance approach to instances of gender-based violence on campus. This policy links closely with other relevant Borders College policies such as, Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Policy, Bullying and Harassment Policy, Safeguarding Children and Adults at Risk of Harm Policy and the Student and Staff Disciplinary Policies and Procedures.

Although gender-based violence affects more women and girls, it also impacts men and boys, and those in the LGBT+ community. We recognise that gender-based violence is an issue across all of society and we are fully committed to ensuring our campus is safe for everyone. In addition, the College seeks to provide a caring and timely response to those who have been impact by gender-based violence. In everything that we do, the College will consistently send out a strong message that gender-based violence has no place in our college community or wider society.

2. Scope

The College recognises its responsibilities in promoting the welfare and safety of all its students and staff. Therefore, this policy applies to all students and staff.

The College is committed to:

- Take steps to promote equality and reduce the risk of Gender-based Violence;
- Take action where incidents occur, or allegations of abuse are raised; and
- Support individuals who are experiencing or have been impact by gender-based violence by facilitating access to support and specialist services, where appropriate.

3. Key Principles

3.1 For the purpose of this policy, we use the Scottish Government's definition of gender-based violence.

Gender-based violence describes a range of behaviours that includes: intimidation, harassment, online abuse, intimate image sharing, gender-based violence, physical and emotional abuse, stalking, sexual assault and murder. The term also includes commercial sexual exploitation and so-called 'honour based' violence, including, female genital mutilation, forced marriages and 'honour' crimes¹.

¹ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/equally-safe-scotlands-strategy-prevent-eradicate-violence-against-women-girls/>

3.2 Context

Gender-based violence occurs across all levels of society. The fundamental cause of violence against women and girls is gender inequality. Women and girls may also have other protected characteristics that increases their risk level of experiencing violence and abuse. For example, those from ethnic communities, with disabilities or a status which is particularly vulnerable (such as a refugee or asylum seeker, lone parent, homelessness), can greatly increase the risk factor, particularly where an imbalance of power exists.

The two factors related to gender inequality and linked to gender-based violence are:

- Social norms supporting violence as a means of conflict resolution
- The unequal position of women in relationships and society – violence occurs in societies in which men are viewed as superior and possess the economic and decision-making power.

This does not mean that women do not use violence or carry out gender-based violence. Nor does it mean that men are not the victims of these actions. It merely recognises that statistically men are commonly the perpetrators and women and girls the victims. The different forms of violence have their roots in gender inequality and in the different power relations between men and women in society. They are therefore understood as gender-based violence and are interlinked.

3.3 Gender Based Violence Offences

These can include, but are not limited to:

- Physical, sexual and psychological violence (for example physical assault and sexual assault, coercive control etc).
- Unwanted and unwelcome, sexual or gender-based verbal, written, online and/or physical conduct.
- Sexual harassment and intimidation at college, work and in the public areas
- Threatening or causing physical harm, extreme verbal abuse, or other conduct which threatens or endangers the health and safety of any other person.
- Discrimination, as defined as actions that deprive other members of the community of educational or employment access, benefits or opportunities on the basis of gender.
- Intimidation, defined as implied threats or acts that cause an unreasonable fear of harm in another.
- Bullying, defined as repeated and/or severe aggressive behaviour likely to intimidate or intentionally hurt, control or diminish another person, physically or mentally.
- Violence between those in an intimate relationship (this includes romantic relationships, dating, domestic, and/or relationship violence). Intimate relationship violence is a pattern of abusive behaviour in any relationship that is used by one partner to gain or maintain power and control over intimate partners. Intimate partner violence can be physical, sexual, emotional, economic, or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person.

- Stalking, defined as a pattern of repeated and unwanted attention, harassment, contact, or any other course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear of their safety or the safety of others e.g. unwanted gifts, SMS messages, through social media.
- Dowry related violence – dowry includes gifts, money, goods or property given from the bride's family to the groom or in-laws before, during or any time after the marriage. Dowry is a response to explicit or implicit demands or expectations of the groom or his family.
- Forced and Child Marriages – forced marriages is when a person faces physical pressure to marry (e.g. threats, physical violence or sexual violence) or emotional and psychological pressure (e.g. made to feel like they are bringing shame on their family).
- Honour crimes involve physical, emotional, psychological, financial and sexual abuse, including murder, committed by people who want to defend the reputation of their family or community.
- FGM (Female Genital Mutilation), also known as female genital cutting and female circumcision, is the ritual removal of some or all of the external female genitalia.

4. Procedure

4.1 We will deal with allegations of gender-based violence under either the Staff Disciplinary Policy and Procedures or the Student Code of Conduct. These policies outline the processes to be followed and the rights of the accused regarding representation and appeal. We will give appropriate support to both the victim and the accused throughout these processes.

4.2 Confidentiality

We will treat all disclosures of gender-based violence confidentially, and as far as possible, information will only be shared on a need-to-know basis. The key exception being situations where there is a reason to believe that there may be a risk to the person concerned or to others, including harm to children and vulnerable adults at-risk.

4.3 Identification

We recognise that it takes courage to disclose experiences of gender-based violence which may include historical, recent and ongoing abuse. Those impacted may be fearful and anxious about making that disclosure. Given the barriers that can make it difficult to disclose, there may be other signs that indicate someone may have been impacted by gender-based violence.

These can include, but are not limited to:

- There may be obvious effects of physical violence e.g. bruising
- Explanations for injuries/incidents that occur that are 'explained away' by the victim
- Interruptions at college, e.g. repeated upsetting calls/texts/emails

- May cry or be very anxious
- Uncharacteristic distraction, problems with concentration
- Poor attendance or presenteeism
- Changes in behaviour
- Depression/suicidal ideation
- Fear of partner/references to anger
- Expresses fear about leaving children home alone with partner
- Appears to be isolated from friends and family
- Needing regular time off for 'appointments'

It is important not to make assumptions as some of the above indicators may be indicative of other concerns unrelated to abuse. The context within which they occur is therefore an important consideration.

4.4 If you are Asking about Abuse and/or Responding to Disclosure

When there is a suspicion of abuse or responding to a disclosure, it is important to listen to what individuals have to say without rushing to judgement, solutions or taking control away from them. Being empathetic and present with them during this process, to then work collaboratively to provide immediate and/or therapeutic solutions, will ensure those impacted feel listened to and in control of the situation. The foremost priority at all times is the safety of and care and support for the person involved.

You should provide a private space, reassure them about confidentiality and advise of the limits of this from the outset. In instances where you pick up on possible signs of abuse, proactively initiate a discussion. Ask non-threatening, open questions, including for example: "how are things at home?" or "how are you feeling generally?" If there is obvious bruising/injuries, then ask direct questions: "I'm worried about you because..." or "I'm concerned about your safety..."

Although some people don't ask about abuse because they are afraid of being intrusive or causing offence, there is evidence that most people experiencing domestic abuse and other forms of gender-based violence wish somebody had asked them about it.

Six steps to help guide your conversation if you receive a disclosure:

1. **Believe them.** Be kind and reassure them they are not to blame. Confirm you take the matter seriously. Do not ask for proof.
2. **Explain your role and encourage towards specialist support.** Advise that you are not a trained specialist, but you can listen and provide information and refer for support. The best outcome is they seek specialist support as soon as possible.
3. **Ask if they feel safe.** Ask them if they are feeling frightened and, if they are, ask what they are afraid of. Early on, let them know you are duty bound to tell someone immediately if they disclose that they, or someone else, is at risk of serious harm. This is to keep them safe.

4. **Listen actively.** Don't interrupt. Don't investigate or probe for details; that's not your role. Take brief, factual notes of what was said and don't make assumptions.
5. **Give them control.** The person making a disclosure needs to be in control and make their own decisions about what happens next. It is not appropriate to offer solutions or advice or to act on their behalf without their full consent unless there is a risk of harm to them or others (see 3).
6. **Safeguarding for under 18s.** If the disclosure is being made by someone over 16 but under 18, you need to pass this disclosure to the Head of Student Services who has responsibility for safeguarding procedures. This should ideally be done with the person's consent

If you are unable or feel uncomfortable about asking about abuse or responding to a disclosure, it is important that you take steps to refer to somebody else to ensure that the focus is on that person's immediate safety and health and wellbeing. In addition, if someone chooses not to share information about abuse during a first discussion, you should advise them of this policy and offer support in the future.

4.5 Support Services

We encourage anyone experiencing gender-based violence is encouraged to report it immediately to someone in the organisation that they feel comfortable with who can support them. Staff can access direct support from line managers or from Human Resources. Students can access support from Student Welfare Officers, Course Tutors, Achievement Coaches and Student Association. For anyone affected by gender-based violence, we can provide immediate support can be provided and a prompt referral made to external specialised support services, if necessary. In addition, we can make arrangements to make use of the internal support services including for example, Student Counselling Service and Occupational Health Service.

We will respond sympathetically, confidentially and effectively to anyone who discloses that they are experiencing gender-based violence. The type of support offered may include, but is not limited to:

- Agreed periods of absence (Authorised Absences for students) for relevant appointments, including for example support agencies, solicitors, to attend counselling, to rearrange housing or childcare and for court appointments.
- Where possible, give favourable consideration to temporary changes to attendance, work arrangements and workload.
- Approve requests for an advance of pay or bursary/discretionary support.
- Access to counselling support services during college time and other internal support services.
- Review the security of information held such as temporary or new addresses, bank or healthcare details.
- Alert reception and security staff where the alleged perpetrator is known to come to the College.

- Implement particular security arrangements that may have to be put in place to ensure the safety of the person concerned.
- Record any threatening or violent incidents by the perpetrator that takes place in the College.

This list is not exhaustive and there may be other measures that can be tailored to the individual circumstances of the person involved. It is the choice of the person involved whether to accept the support and the College cannot share what they have disclosed with anyone unless there are reasons to break confidentiality.

4.6 Perpetrators of domestic violence

Gender based violence perpetrated by staff or students will not be condoned under any circumstances nor will it be treated as a purely private matter. The College recognises that it has a role in encouraging and supporting staff and students to address violent and abusive behaviour of all kinds.

If an employee or student approaches the College about their abusive behaviour, the College will provide information about the services and support available to them and will encourage the perpetrator to seek support and help from an appropriate source.

In addition, staff and students can seek support themselves directly from the Occupational Health Service or from Student Services which is a free and confidential service for all staff.

The College will treat any allegation, disclosure or conviction of a gender-based violence related offence on a case-by-case basis with the aim of reducing risk and supporting change.

An individual cautioned or convicted of a criminal offence may be subject to the colleges Disciplinary Policies and Procedures. The College also reserves the right to consider the use of these policies should an individual's activities outside of College have an impact on their ability to perform the role or undertake their course and/or be considered to bring the organisation into disrepute. In some circumstances it may be deemed inappropriate for the individual to continue in College, due to a caution or conviction.

The College views the use of violence and abusive behaviour by an individual, wherever this occurs, as a breach of the College's Disciplinary Policies.

Staff and students are expected at all times to present high standards of personal integrity and conduct that will not reflect adversely on Borders College and its reputation.

These procedures can be applicable in cases where an individual has:

- behaved in a way that has harmed or threatened his/her partner.
- possibly committed a criminal offence against his/her partner.
- had an allegation of gender-based violence made against him/her.
- presented concerns about their behaviour within an intimate relationship.

The College is committed to ensuring that:

- allegations will be dealt with fairly and in a way that provides support for the person who is the subject of the allegation or disclosure.
- everyone will receive guidance and support.
- confidentiality will be maintained and information restricted only to those who have a need-to-know.
- investigations will be thorough and independent.
- all cases will be dealt with quickly avoiding unnecessary delays.
- all efforts will be made to resolve the matter within 4-6 weeks, although some cases will take longer because of their nature or complexity.

This procedure is intended to be safety focused and supportive rather than punitive.

The alleged perpetrator will be:

- treated fairly and honestly.
- helped to understand the concerns expressed and processes involved.
- kept informed of the progress and outcome of any investigation and the implications for any disciplinary process.
- advised to contact their union or professional organisation.

There are four potential strands in the consideration of an allegation:

- a police investigation of a possible criminal offence
- disciplinary action
- providing specialist, safety-focused counselling
- identifying risk

Any employee who is responsible for giving advice or support to those experiencing gender-based violence needs to be particularly aware of the potential consequences.

If an individual is found to be assisting an abuser in perpetrating the abuse, for example, by giving them access to facilities such as telephones, email, social media, etc. then they will be seen as having committed a disciplinary offence.

If it becomes evident that an individual has made a malicious allegation that another individual is perpetrating abuse, then this will be treated as a serious disciplinary offence and action will be taken.

4.7 If the victim and the perpetrator both attend the College

In cases where both the victim and the perpetrator of gender-based violence attend the College, the College will take appropriate action.

In addition to considering disciplinary action against the individual who is perpetrating the abuse, action may need to be taken to ensure that the victim and perpetrator do not come into contact in the College.

Action may also need to be taken to minimise the potential for the perpetrator to use their position or resources to find out details about the whereabouts of the victim. This may include a change of duties for one or both individuals or withdrawing the perpetrators access to certain computer programmes or offices.

However, it is also recognised that in certain circumstances, those experiencing and perpetrating gender-based violence in a relationship may choose to seek solutions jointly, and in such situations appropriate support should be given.

4.8 Role of colleagues

The College encourages individuals to report if they suspect someone is experiencing or perpetrating abuse. They should speak to their line manager or Student Support services about their concerns in confidence. In dealing with a disclosure from an individual, you should ensure that the person with concerns is made aware of the existence of this policy and procedure.

4.9 Sources of Information and Help

Local advice and support

Border Women's Aid	01835 863514
Domestic Abuse Advocacy Support (DAAS) service	01835 825024
Domestic Abuse Community Support (DACS) service	01750 22892
Child Protection Unit	01896 664580
LetSBsafe2 Children1st	01750 22892
Occupational Health Service	01896 825982
Police Scotland	101
Police Scotland Domestic abuse – support and information	https://www.scotland.police.uk/keep-safe/advice-for-victims-of-crime/domestic-abuse/reporting-domestic-abuse/
The Samaritans	01750 20000
SBC social care and health (Adult Protection)	0300 100 1800(option4)
Scottish Borders Rape Crisis Centre Helpline	0800 054 2445
Scottish Borders Rape Crisis Centre	01896 661070
Social Work out-of-hours	01896 752111
Victim Support	01896 751212
SBC Homelessness Service	0800 3761138
Shakti Women's Aid	0131 475 2399

National advice and support

Scottish Government

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/equally-safe-scotlands-strategy-prevent-eradicate-violence-against-women-girls/>

www.endgbv.uk

ChildLine

0800 1111

LGBT Helpline(s): Edinburgh – Wed 12.30pm-7pm only

0131 556 4049

Strathclyde – every night 7pm-10pm

0141 847 0447

London – daily 10am-11pm

020 7837 7324

All staff who deal with the helplines identify as LGBT.

MALE advice Helpline

0808 801 0327

RESPECT Helpline

0845 122 8609

National Domestic Abuse Helpline

0800 027 1234

NHS 24

08454 242424

Rape Crisis Scotland Helpline

08088 01 03 02

<https://www.rapecrisisscotland.org.uk>

Broken Rainbow UK Helpline

0300 999 5428

Victim Support Scotland

0845 60 39 213

<https://www.victimsupportsco.org.uk/>

MASH (Men As Survivors Helpline)

0117 90 77 100

Abused Men in Scotland (AMIS)

0808 800 0024

National Stalking Helpline

0808 802 0300

National Association for People Abused in Childhood (NAPAC)

<https://napac.org.uk/>

Stop It Now

<https://www.stopitnow.org.uk>

In the event of an Emergency, call the police on 999

5. Responsibilities

5.1 The SLT is responsible for overseeing compliance with the principles of this policy.

5.2 The Head of HR/Head of Student Services are responsible for the implementation of this policy.

5.3 All staff and students are responsible for ensuring compliance with this policy.

6. Related Documents

6.1 Disciplinary Policy and Procedure

6.2 Student Behaviour and Discipline Policy

6.3 Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Policy

6.4 Bullying and Harassment Policy

6.5 Safeguarding Children and Adults at Risk of Harm Policy

7. Review

This policy will be reviewed every three years or more regularly if required.

Status:	Approved by JCCP
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Review Date:	March 2025
Equality Impact Assessed:	March 2022

AFFECTED BY DOMESTIC ABUSE?

JUST ASK - SCOTTISH BORDERS SUPPORT AGENCIES

SPECIALIST DOMESTIC ABUSE SUPPORT	ADVICE AND SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN	HEALTH ADVICE	ADVICE ON SUBSTANCE MISUSE	HOUSING ADVICE	REPORTING A CRIME AND LEGAL ADVICE	GENERAL SUPPORT AND ADVICE
<p>Domestic Abuse Advocacy Support (DAAS) Service 01835 825024</p> <p>Children 1st Borders – Domestic Abuse service [men, women and adult survivors of childhood sexual abuse] 01750 22892</p> <p>Border Women's Aid 01835 863514</p> <p>Scottish Borders Rape Crisis Centre 0800 054 2445 01896 661070 (office)</p> <p>Shakti Women's Aid 0131 475 2399</p>	<p>Children 1st Borders – Domestic Abuse service [children and young people including abuse, trauma and recovery] 01750 22892</p> <p>Children's Integrated Services teams: Duns 01361 886115 Galashiels 01896 661880 Hawick 01450 364777 Innerleithen 01896 833489 Kelso 01573 223501</p> <p>Childline 0800 11 11</p> <p>Penumbra Youth Project [16-25] 01896 751177</p>	<p>Borderline 0800 027 4466</p> <p>Scottish Association of Mental Health (SAMH) 01896 759746</p> <p>Sexual health clinic 01896 663700</p> <p>NHS 24 08454 24 24 24</p>	<p>Addaction Borders (Adults) 01896 757843</p> <p>Borders Addiction Service (Adults) 01896 664430</p> <p>Action for Children (Children & Families) 01896 755055</p>	<p>Berwickshire Housing 01361 884000</p> <p>Eildon Housing 01750 725900</p> <p>SBC Homelessness Service 0800 376 1138 01896 661385</p> <p>SBHA 01896 662870 01750 724444</p> <p>SAY Women 0141 552 5803</p> <p>Waverley Housing 01450 364200</p>	<p>Victim Support Scottish Borders 01896 751212</p> <p>Citizens Advice Bureau 01896 753889 01450 374266 01721 721722</p> <p>Legal Aid 0845 122 8686</p> <p>Police Scotland 101</p>	<p>SBC Welfare Benefits Service 0300 100 1800 01896 661394</p> <p>Social Work out-of-hours 01896 752111</p> <p>Borders Independent Advocacy Service (BIAS) 01896 752200</p> <p>The Samaritans 01750 20000</p> <p>Child Protection Unit 01896 664159</p> <p>Adult Protection Unit 0300 100 1800 (option 4)</p> <p>Breathing Space 0800 83 85 87</p>

All contact numbers valid as at July 2014

NATIONAL DOMESTIC ABUSE HELPLINE
0800 027 1234

ABUSED MEN IN SCOTLAND (AMIS)
0808 800 0024

RAPE CRISIS SCOTLAND HELPLINE
08088 01 03 02