



Sexual Misconduct Policy

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Supporting Statement

This document should be read in conjunction with the following statements:

Equality and Human Rights

UK Management College recognises that some sections of society experience prejudice and discrimination. The Equality Act 2010 specifically recognises the *protected characteristics* of age, disability, sex, race, religion and belief (or lack thereof), sexual orientation, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity and marital and civil partnership status. The Equality Act also requires regard to socio-economic factors.

The college is committed to promoting and advancing equality and removing and reducing discrimination and harassment and fostering good relations between people that hold a protected characteristic and those that do not both in the provision of services and in our role as a major employer. The college believes that all people have the right to be treated with dignity and respect and is committed to the elimination of unfair and unlawful discriminatory practices.

UK Management College also is aware of its legal duties under the Human Rights Act 1998. Section 6 of the Human Rights Act requires all public authorities to uphold and promote Human Rights in everything they do. It is unlawful for a public authority to perform any act which contravenes the Human Rights Act.

UK Management College is committed to carrying out its functions and service delivery in line with a Human Rights based approach.

Purpose

UK Management College is committed to taking a zero-tolerance approach to sexual misconduct in the workplace to create a culture at work where everybody feels safe.

The new Worker Protection (Amendment of Equality Act 2010) Act 2023 creates a duty on employers to take reasonable steps to prevent sexual harassment in the workplace.

This policy:

- outlines our approach to tackling sexual misconduct and dealing with perpetrators
- describes what sexual misconduct is and how to report it
- adopts and signposts to processes in other UKMC employment policies
- provides a summary of support available to employees

UKMC acknowledges that anyone can be a victim of sexual misconduct. However, it often occurs where there is a power imbalance and people in certain groups may be more vulnerable than others. For example, a [Sexual Harassment Survey](#) commissioned by the Government Equalities Office shows that more women experience sexual misconduct than men and that black, ethnic minority, disabled and LGBTQ+ people experience sexual harassment and abuse at a disproportionate rate. Intersectional harassment occurs when the harassment relates to one or more protected characteristic.

Scope

UK Management College has a duty of care to protect employees from, and prevent incidents of, sexual misconduct from individuals within the physical or digital workplace. Our organisation expects all employees, contractors, secondees, agency staff, volunteers, students, interns, and casual and/or bank/temporary workers to comply with this policy.

UKMC also has a duty of care to protect individuals employed by other organisations and third parties, such as students, suppliers or visitors, from sexual misconduct (as defined in section 3) from any individual in the workplace.

UKMC expects any third-party organisation that deploys employees or representatives to work in or with UKMC to engage with any investigation relating to sexual misconduct and take appropriate action and/or provide appropriate support because of findings in relation to the employee or representative.

Sexual misconduct can take place at any time and any place. It can happen at any location, including the workplace or workplace events, for example, at learning events, while travelling

with colleagues to an event or in other spaces that may be both physical and virtual including at functions and social events. Incidents might take place on UKMC premises or elsewhere, such as virtual or physical environments that may not always be a designated workplace. Incidents which occur within these environments fall within the scope of this policy.

If employees are subject to sexual misconduct from individuals not employed by UKMC, this will be taken no less seriously. In these circumstances UKMC will:

- not tolerate any conduct either on its premises or within any environment, that may be defined as sexual misconduct
- report any allegation to their employer or representative organisation without delay, and appropriate steps will be taken to ensure the safety of those involved. This should be reported in the same way as if the alleged perpetrator was a UKMC employee (see section 5)
- following the receipt of allegations of sexual misconduct, take action, which may involve taking management action and/or commencing an investigation. Individuals may be asked to leave UKMC premises immediately and their return may not be appropriate until the outcome of any investigation is known. This process will be co-ordinated by UKMC's Human Resources team.
- If UKMC becomes aware that an employee is, or may be, perpetrating sexual misconduct, appropriate action will be taken. This may include an investigation under the organisation's disciplinary policy. This includes scenarios where the victim is not an employee.

Policy Definitions

Definitions of people and roles that may be involved in a sexual misconduct report include:

complainant – a person who has raised a concern of sexual misconduct. This could be an individual who has alleged they have experienced sexual misconduct, or a line manager/colleague who is reporting on their behalf. See section 5 on how to report a concern

alleged perpetrator – an individual about whom a sexual misconduct report has been raised

witness – a person who has witnessed an alleged instance of sexual misconduct and/or can give relevant evidence that may form part of an investigation, where indicated

investigator – where an investigation is appropriate a suitably trained investigator will be appointed

subject matter expert – in some cases it may be appropriate to take specialist or expert advice. This may be provided by an appropriate subject matter expert

What Sexual Misconduct Means

Sexual misconduct is uninvited, unwelcome or non-consensual behaviour of a sexual nature. It is behaviour that can reasonably be interpreted and/or perceived by an individual as sexual and which offends, embarrasses, harms, humiliates, or intimidates an individual or a group. Sexual misconduct can involve elements of harassment, violence and abuse and can be physical, verbal, or visual and via different mediums, such as through an email or a phone message.

Some forms of sexual misconduct may also constitute criminal offences under a range of legislation including but not limited to the Sexual Offences Act 2003 and the Protection from Harassment Act 1997. Potential criminal offences include sexual assault, rape, stalking or disclosing private sexual images to cause distress (revenge pornography). This list is not exhaustive.

For the purposes of this policy, commonly accepted definitions and examples of sexual misconduct are listed below.

Sexual Violence/Sexual Assault encompasses acts ranging from verbal harassment to forced penetration and an array of types of coercion from social pressure and intimidation to physical force or other sexual offences, such as groping and/or forced kissing, which may be criminal offences.

Sexual Harassment is defined in the Equality Act 2010, section 26(2) and (3). It includes conduct by person A of a sexual nature that has the effect of violating person B's dignity or creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading or offensive environment for B, even if A did not intend this. Whether conduct constitutes sexual harassment will depend on both B's perception and whether it is reasonable for B to have perceived A's conduct in that way. It may also be sexual harassment by A, if A treats B less favourably because B did not submit to A's sexual advances.

Some examples of sexual harassment include (this list is not exhaustive):

- sexual comments or jokes, which may be referred to as “banter”
- displaying sexually graphic pictures, posters or photos
- suggestive looks, staring or leering
- propositions and sexual advances
- making promises in return for sexual favours
- sexual gestures
- intrusive questions about a person’s private or sex life
- a person discussing their own sex life
- sexual posts or contact in online communications, including on social media
- spreading sexual rumours gossip about an individual
- sending sexually explicit emails, text messages or messages via other social media
- unwelcome touching, hugging, massaging or kissing

Sexual harassment can happen to anyone regardless of their sex or the sex of the harasser and can be carried out by individuals of any gender identity or sexual orientation. A single incident is enough to constitute sexual harassment. Someone may be sexually harassed even if the conduct was not directed at them but because of the environment it creates for them. It also includes treating someone less favourably because they have submitted to or rejected sexual harassment in the past.

What some people might consider as joking, ‘banter’ or part of their workplace culture is still sexual misconduct if:

- the behaviour is of a sexual nature
- it is uninvited and/or it’s unwanted
- it violates someone’s dignity or creates an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment for them

If you are unsure what constitutes sexual misconduct, but you feel you have experienced or witnessed something you think may be in the scope of this policy, you are encouraged to report it as potential sexual misconduct.

Initial Response to a Disclosure of Sexual Misconduct

A person who has experienced or witnessed sexual misconduct may choose to tell anyone in the workplace about their experience - a line manager, colleague, or person in a position of trust. This is referred to as a 'disclosure'. It is important that the initial response to a disclosure is conducted appropriately and sensitively. All employees need to be aware of these requirements. Please see the information below on how to handle a disclosure sensitively.

Colleagues may choose to formally report an instance of sexual misconduct without having previously disclosed it and the same steps should be followed in these cases.

In the event of a disclosure of sexual misconduct the following steps should be followed (see also the flowchart in Appendix 2).

The employee who receives the disclosure should:

Ensure The Employee Is Safe:

- If they are unsafe or you cannot be assured, they are safe and you believe their life may be in danger, take steps to immediately call the police (if not already informed) and seek immediate advice from the HR department
- Where there are any safeguarding concerns (for example if there is a concern that someone is being co-coerced or controlled or where there are mental capacity concerns), you or an HR representative may contact UKMC's safeguarding team to request an urgent conversation about staff safeguarding. In these circumstances please also see UKMC's Safeguarding Policy.
- If they are unsafe or you believe they are unsafe, once you have taken the steps outlined above, you must inform the HR Department at the earliest opportunity to ensure support is provided as soon as possible.
- Consider any action that you or another appropriate person could take to help ensure the immediate safety of the complainant. For example, if the instance occurred in a UKMC building, consider and discuss with the employee if an alternative work location would be appropriate - such as an alternative office base or agree a temporary measure of full-time remote working. If the alleged perpetrator is a visitor and remains in the office, you may need to contact security and you must contact the HR Department for advice to co-ordinate escorting the alleged perpetrator from the building

Signpost colleagues to this policy and:

- refer them to the support described in [Appendix 1](#)
 - encourage them to consider reporting their concern as set out in section 5, if it has not already been reported
 - make a note as soon as you can of any details of the disclosure, ensuring confidentiality is maintained. The complainant should be notified that you will make a note of the disclosure including the date and time the disclosure was made, who it was made to, what was disclosed (as much information as possible) and what immediate actions were taken
 - if the complainant does not want to take the disclosure any further, you must respect their wishes. However, if you need support or advice following the disclosure you could speak to someone in confidence, such as the HR Department or your own line manager
- the employee who receives a disclosure must also follow the guidance in [Appendix 5](#) (this includes instances where the first disclosure is also a formal report).

Reporting a Sexual Misconduct

How To Report Sexual Misconduct

UK Management College strongly encourages all employees to report any instances of sexual misconduct as soon as possible. However, there may be times when a complainant does not want to or feels unable to make a report soon after an alleged incident(s) of sexual misconduct.

The barriers to early reporting are understood and acknowledged and a delayed decision to make a report will be respected and not treated with suspicion. There is no time limit for reports of sexual misconduct to be received.

There are 3 routes through which sexual misconduct may be reported to commence processes under this policy (please see section 14 for further details of specific roles and their responsibilities):

- HR Department - a complainant or witness may contact their HR Department directly, or they may ask the person they have disclosed to, for example their line manager, to do this for them

- Online sexual misconduct reporting form (with option for anonymous reporting) – a complainant or witness may complete this form themselves, or they may ask the person they have disclosed to, or a supporter, such as a Trade Union supporter, line manager or domestic abuse and sexual violence ally to assist them in completing it

All reports should follow the principles in [Appendix 5](#) and ask the questions in [Appendix 6](#).

Reports may also be made to a line manager or senior colleague; however, to instigate a formal report one of the three routes above will need to be completed, and a line manager and senior colleague can action these on someone's behalf.

All reports will be taken seriously (including those that are made anonymously), regardless of the route taken. Please see section 7 for how sexual misconduct reports are managed.

Raising An Anonymous Report Of Sexual Misconduct

Individuals are able and encouraged to report an incident anonymously through our online reporting form if they do not feel comfortable providing a full report. The form can be found via the [UKMC | Policies and Legislation](#) area E6 Report and Support page.

However, it is preferable for individuals making a report to identify themselves, as this makes it more likely that reports can be fully and fairly investigated and/or resolved and contributes to creating an open and trusting culture. It also means the colleague reporting the sexual misconduct can be kept informed, where appropriate, as to the progress of their report.

However, it is recognised this is not always possible. If a report is made anonymously, the steps in this policy must be followed as closely as possible based on the information provided in the disclosure.

Sexual Misconduct From Students, Members Of The Public Or Third Parties

Employees may experience sexual misconduct from students, members of the public or third parties. Any instance of work-related sexual misconduct should be reported in line with this policy regardless of who the alleged perpetrator is.

Reporting Sexual Misconduct As A Witness

If you witness what you think may be sexual misconduct in the workplace, you should consider the following actions:

- offer support to the individual targeted or affected by the behaviour you have witnessed, and/or let them know you feel the behaviour you witnessed is unacceptable, if it is safe to do so
- wherever possible, report the behaviour using the mechanisms outlined above (see section 5)

Reporting sexual misconduct is vital to ensure that UKMC can protect its employees and meet its duty to prevent sexual harassment in the workplace. Before you report the behaviour, you may wish to approach the individual who has been subjected to the sexual misconduct, so they are aware of your intention to report it. Whether they consent or not, you should name the person who has subjected the individual to the behaviour. Witnesses of sexual misconduct can report it anonymously using the online form, however reporting using identifiable routes is always encouraged.

Managing Sexual Misconduct Reports

UK Management College will ensure that any allegations of potential sexual misconduct are managed swiftly and in line with the appropriate organisational policies and procedures. Experiencing sexual misconduct is extremely distressing and can be life changing. It's also distressing and a serious matter for an employee to be accused of sexual misconduct. UKMC will not presume the accusation is either true or false prior to a fair and thorough investigation.

Sexual misconduct cases will sometimes only be evidenced by the complainant's word against that of the alleged perpetrator. This should not prevent the complainant from speaking up. UKMC commits to treat all complaints seriously and fairly.

Investigators of allegations of sexual misconduct will take particular care about the relevance and intrusiveness of questions required to investigate these matters. This includes taking great care when asking questions of a personal nature. Greater flexibility may be applied to the complainant's right to be accompanied to meetings related to investigating the complaint, particularly by a friend or family member (in a supportive capacity), in addition to the usual right to be accompanied by a trade union representative or work colleague.

Role Of A Screening Advisory Assessment Meeting (SAAM)

A Senior HR team member will undertake an immediate screening of a report by establishing a screening advisory assessment meeting (SAAM) that may involve:

- the individual (or team) with whom the report has been raised
- an individual(s) with appropriate subject matter expertise
- a member of the HR team who has undertaken specialist sexual misconduct training
- safeguarding colleagues
- any other relevant individual deemed able to provide advice

See Appendix 4/4a for more details about the role and purpose of SAAMs.

Next Steps Following A Screening Advisory Assessment Meeting

Following the screening assessment, the following actions, which are not mutually exclusive, may be considered as next steps:

- further fact finding
- consideration of the alleged conduct under the terms of UKMC's disciplinary policy. Alleged sexual misconduct will generally be considered as serious misconduct, however in rare cases, the conduct may be considered under the 'minor misconduct' processes outlined in that. This means referring the matter to the line manager, which may involve 'informal action' under that policy. Other policies, such as anti-bullying and harassment may also help inform next steps
- if a sexual misconduct report has been raised as a grievance, the grievance policy will be followed to consider next steps
- notifying the police and/or other relevant agencies, including the alleged perpetrator's employers if their employer is not UKMC
- if an investigation is commissioned through the disciplinary policy or grievance policy a case manager will be appointed who will ensure the process is carried out in line with the relevant policy and process. Please see the relevant policy for details of a case manager's role

Investigations will be conducted in accordance with the relevant UK Management College policy. There will be additional considerations and adjustments when the investigation is regarding sexual misconduct. These considerations and adjustments listed below apply to all investigations under the relevant UKMC policy:

- an externally sourced investigator (with the relevant skills and experience), independent of the investigating organisation (including all employees and representatives) may be appointed
- HR may appoint a subject matter expert(s) to support the investigating officer and/or case manager
- greater flexibility will be applied to the complainant's right to be accompanied, particularly by a friend or family member (in a supportive capacity) in addition to the usual right to be accompanied by a trade union representative or workplace colleague
- where complainants and alleged perpetrators work together, it may be necessary to discuss temporary changes to working arrangements. It is not normal practice to move a complainant as a first step, unless they have requested this and our organisation will seek to move alleged perpetrators, wherever possible
- the complainant or individual who has reported sexual misconduct and the alleged perpetrator will be updated sensitively and independently of each other by the case manager throughout any formal process, but they will not normally be informed of the outcome or action taken where this relates to personal and/or confidential information of another employee

Other Support To Be Given During Processes

UK Management College will seek to offer a trauma informed approach to individuals who are subject to behaviour that may be sexual misconduct.

As part of our supportive approach, where concerns regarding attendance and/or capability of the complainant or an alleged perpetrator, temporary adjustments to the attendance and/or capability process will be considered by the case manager and/or line manager to ensure any processes can be undertaken without delay. Any adjustments should be recorded by the complainant or the alleged perpetrator, and shared with their line manager, and their trade union representative, if appropriate, and reviewed every 2 weeks.

If the individual subjected to or reporting the alleged sexual misconduct does not want further action to be taken, sensitive consideration will be given. However, UKMC will determine what action it ought to take, in line with this policy, independently of the report of sexual misconduct raised. This may involve wider agencies such as the police if deemed appropriate.

Victimisation, Including When No Further Action Is Taken

There will be no negative consequences for individuals or teams who have made reports of sexual misconduct that are not upheld or taken forward, except in limited circumstances outlined in section 9.

UKMC does not tolerate harassment or victimisation of anyone reporting sexual misconduct and will not tolerate any attempt to persuade or force an employee to not raise their concerns. 'Victimisation' is when someone is treated less favourably as a result of being involved with a discrimination or harassment complaint and is unlawful under the Equality Act. UKMC will uphold its duty of care to ensure colleagues are fully supported when reporting sexual misconduct, whether their complaint is upheld or not.

Any retaliation and victimisation of an individual raising a report or acting as a witness should be reported to a line manager or HR will be addressed. This may result in action being taken under the disciplinary policy.

Actions After An Investigation

The outcomes will follow the guidance pertaining to the relevant UKMC policy that has been followed.

UKMC recognises that in some cases it may be appropriate to signpost perpetrators to specialist services if they genuinely want to change their behaviour - to be agreed on a case-by-case basis.

If a contractor or agency worker is found to be in breach of this policy and other relevant policies such as the grievance and/or disciplinary policies after an investigation, their contract may be terminated immediately.

If a secondee into UKMC is in breach of this policy, the secondment may be immediately terminated. UKMC will share details of the reason for termination with their employing

organisation and will cooperate fully in an investigation of allegations that they may wish to conduct.

To provide assurance the matter has been addressed appropriately, UKMC may share some aspects of an investigation and/or their outcomes with the complainant. This will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Any sharing of information must be compliant with relevant data protection laws and align to UKMC information governance policy.

UKMC employees who raise a report of sexual misconduct in good faith (whether founded or not) will always be supported. An employee who is found to have deliberately made false allegations of a vexatious nature may be subject to disciplinary action as outlined in the disciplinary policy.

Support

Managing and supporting disclosures and reports of sexual misconduct is challenging for all parties involved. UKMC will offer trauma informed support to the complainant, alleged perpetrator and any witnesses as well as line managers and anyone else affected by the disclosure. A range of internal and external support services are available (see Appendix 1).

Incidents of sexual misconduct can have long-term impacts on those who directly experience them as well as their friends and family. A complainant may need adjustments to support them to fulfil their role and workload, especially while any investigation is ongoing. The complainant should have a conversation with their line manager (or nominated person, which may include an occupational health professional) to review matters such as their current working arrangements and consider whether any additional support is needed, for example, by using the flexible working or special leave policies.

Where concerns regarding attendance and/or capability of the complainant may be connected to a sexual misconduct incident, adjustments to the attendance and/or capability process will be considered by the individual's line manager and with the HR Department. Any adjustments should be recorded and reviewed every 2 weeks, documented and shared with the relevant parties such as the individual and/or their line manager and their trade union representative.

It is recognised that when receiving a disclosure or complaint of sexual misconduct, it may be distressing or triggering for the individual who receives it. If this is the case, contact the HR Department.

Reporting To Statutory Regulators

UK Management College reserves the right and may be obliged to report an employee holding a professional registration of any description to their relevant statutory regulator in accordance with their relevant professional codes of conduct.

The designated staff for ensuring that UKMC makes an appropriate referral will be the HR Department. HR may take advice from a range of individuals including the most senior professional of the profession within UKMC before making a formal referral.

Police Involvement

A disclosure of sexual misconduct may allege a criminal act. In such a case, UKMC's HR team will be responsible for ensuring that any allegations received that may be criminal in nature are referred to the police. Where possible a conversation with the complainant on their wish for police involvement should precede any referral. If you believe there is a danger to life, you should call the police.

The HR team routinely works with the Safeguarding team using the safeguarding policy to review each case on a case-by-case basis and consider the need of escalation to relevant authorities, including the police and referrals are made where there is concern that the allegations may constitute a criminal act.

UKMC will ensure that matters are referred to the wider authorities where appropriate.

Where an internal investigation is taking place, UKMC's HR department will consult with the police at agreed intervals about concurrent investigation processes to ensure the criminal investigation/process is not prejudiced.

Complainants can report sexual misconduct to the police directly. They may express a wish that they do not want to prosecute, or they wish to report and think about prosecution later. These are matters that must be discussed with the police directly.

Confidentiality

Confidentiality covered by this policy will be maintained wherever possible, subject to legal and statutory safeguarding obligations and duties to protect other people. Details of investigations and complaints must only be disclosed on a 'need to know' basis. Unauthorised disclosure of confidential information may result in disciplinary action, as may any concerns about attempts to influence or intimidate a witness.

UK Management College does not use confidentiality or non-disclosure agreements to prevent reporting of sexual misconduct or whistleblowing.

Data will be collated centrally by the HR Employee Relations team and only shared on a need-to-know basis to inform the investigations and preventative actions. Some anonymised data will be shared with the Executive Board to facilitate oversight of this policy such as the number of cases, outcomes and overall summary data. This will not include personally identifiable data and will provide assurance to the Executive Board that allegations relating to sexual misconduct are being managed accordingly.

Confidentiality obligations apply to anyone who is involved including the alleged perpetrator, the complainant, witnesses and line managers. The matter should not be discussed with anyone else other than the investigating officer, HR colleagues directly involved, and where represented, trade union representatives. This does not mean that support should not or could not be sought, acknowledging that talking about the event may help some people. However, this must be done adhering to confidentiality obligations.

Witnesses will be identified as early as possible and be supported on a trauma informed basis by UKMC's HR team to provide a confidential statement as part of any internal process being conducted.

Witnesses should not be approached by anyone other than the HR colleagues if they are required to provide formal evidence or a witness statement to the police and colleagues will be provided with support from a suitably trained advocate as part of the witness statement making process.

UK Management College Roles & Responsibilities

Organisational Responsibilities

UK Management College is committed to improving organisational culture at every level to prevent workplace misconduct. We will do this by creating a culture that encourages and supports colleagues to openly discuss and report sexual misconduct without fear of retaliation or victimisation and protect employees from sexual misconduct and take steps to prevent it.

To support cultural development UKMC will take the following actions:

- ensure the Executive Board regularly reviews data relating to sexual misconduct and that lessons are learnt and changes in practice are made to improve sexual safety in the workplace
- ensure all colleagues are aware of issues relating to sexual misconduct, the sexual misconduct policy and how to deal with disclosures appropriately
- actively work to prevent sexual misconduct in the workplace
- encourage managers to ask about an individual employee's working relationships and environment within their line manager/employee relationship 1:1 meetings
- a member of UKMC's Executive Board has responsibility for sexual safety. At the time of publication this is the Chief Academic Officer
- appoint a Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Lead in UKMC

To support our commitment to a safe workplace and culture all colleagues should:

- challenge inappropriate behaviour, if appropriate and it can be done safely, and report it
- promote a culture that fosters openness and transparency and does not tolerate unwanted, harmful and/or inappropriate sexual behaviours
- maintain confidentiality as far as possible unless there is a safeguarding concern that needs to be reported
- familiarise themselves with and adhere to the principles in the Sexual Misconduct Policy

Line managers will:

- provide appropriate support and/or signpost support to those who disclose sexual misconduct
- report an incident to HR colleagues where relevant and in line with this policy
- be proactive in putting into place any reasonable adjustments including a Workplace Safety Plan if necessary
- be available to support the investigation if appropriate
- be responsible for creating a culture where employees feel safe to work and raise concerns and feel listened to
- maintain confidentiality as far as possible unless there is a safeguarding concern that needs to be reported
- provide support to an alleged perpetrator and/or signpost them to support
- be a role model for promoting equal and professional behaviours in the workplace
- be aware there may be a need to report an instance of sexual misconduct, bearing in mind confidentiality and the wishes of the complainant should it need to be discussed anonymously with HR and/or Safeguarding teams

HR colleagues will:

- provide specialist advice at all stages of a complaint being raised for the complainant, line manager, alleged perpetrator and in the event of a formal investigation, the case manager, the investigating officer and disciplinary panel hearing
- maintain confidentiality as far as possible unless there is a safeguarding concern that needs to be reported
- signpost colleagues to the appropriate support
- manage all information in line with the requirements of the records management policy

Senior Leadership Team should:

- be aware of the potential power imbalance that can increase the vulnerability of some employees
- never take advantage of their position to leverage staff for sexual favours
- ensure no colleague is subjected to inappropriate behaviours including jokes and banter
- be aware of the vulnerabilities of women and minority groups who may be at greater risk of sexual harassment. This includes individuals with protected characteristics such as but not limited to gender, race, sexuality, trans status, religion and disability which may increase the risk of experiencing sexual harassment

Executive Group members will:

- conduct regular reviews of internal data and ensure appropriate actions are taken in areas of concern
- influence organisational culture and set organisational priorities relating to sexual safety
- support the development of the leadership community to support the operation of this policy

A domestic abuse and sexual violence lead will:

- provide trauma informed support to employees in relation to complaints of sexual misconduct
- signpost to this policy, explain the procedures for reporting and the potential routes and outcomes, and assist with the reporting process where appropriate
- explain the options for support both internally and externally during and after the process
- maintain confidentiality as far as possible unless there is a safeguarding concern that would need to be reported

Appendix 1: Support

Internal Support & Partner Organisations

Employee Assistance Programme (EAP)

A confidential service that operates 24 hours a day 7 days a week and can support you with a range of issues. For colleagues who are impacted by sexual misconduct, UKMC offers up to 6 structured counselling sessions through our employee assistance programme. You can self-refer to this service by contacting the 24/7 telephone line on TBC or via the online portal.

Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence Lead

These are employees who have had additional training on DASV to provide peer support to employees who are impacted by workplace sexual misconduct and/or domestic abuse. They can support colleagues to navigate internal and external support services and advise on how to access organisational HR processes and how to report an incident.

Mental Health First Aiders (MHFAs)

You can access MHFAs who are able to listen and signpost to available support

External Support

ACAS: helpline for anyone experiencing workplace related issues including sexual harassment.

Rights of Women: have free legal advice lines for women who have experienced domestic abuse, sexual violence and sexual harassment at work.

Protect: free, confidential whistleblowing advice.

Equality Advisory & Support Service: helpline to advise on issues related to equality and human rights.

Citizens Advice: provide information about your legal rights in the workplace if you are experiencing sexual harassment.

Samaritans: support for anyone who's struggling to cope, and who needs someone to listen without judgement or pressure

Getting help for domestic violence and abuse: NHS.uk practical advice and help to recognise the signs and where to get help

Supporting a survivor of sexual violence: advice from Rape Crisis about how to support a survivor of sexual violence.

NHS help after rape and sexual assault: information on the NHS website about where to find support if you have been sexually assaulted, raped or abused.

Rape Crisis England and Wales: 24/7 helpline that can provide immediate support if you have experienced sexual misconduct.

Sexual assault referral centres (SARCs): offer medical, practical and emotional support to anyone who has been raped, sexually assaulted or abused.

SARCs have specially trained doctors, nurses and support workers.

Galop: support LGBT+ people who have experienced abuse and violence.

The Survivors Trust: provide survivor-led resources and practical tools to help people affected by sexual violence and abuse, and their supporters navigate their journey of healing.

SurvivorsUK: provide support to male and non-binary survivors of sexual violence, providing counselling, practical help and community on your healing journey.

Victim Support: provide specialist help to support victims of crime to cope and move on to the point where they feel they are back on track with their lives.

A list of support services on the Government's website: for victims of sexual violence and abuse.

Appendix 2: Flow chart

Please see the E6 Report and Support Page for the latest flow Chart. UKMC | Policies and Legislation

Appendix 3: Subject Matter Experts

Subject matter experts (SMEs) may be asked to support the assessment and investigation of allegations of sexual misconduct.

UKMC maintains a panel of internal and external SMEs that can be accessed by those with defined roles in the screening and investigation process. Complaints and cases will differ in their detail, so a range of expertise and experience will be required. Knowledge and expertise may include some of the areas covered below, that can be accessed to provide specialist advice in sexual misconduct cases.

Knowledge

- trauma informed interviewing/investigation techniques
- research led/informed case reporting
- risk management
- understanding of issues impacting particularly vulnerable groups

Skills

- ability to identify types of sexual misconduct
- ability to understand impacts on vulnerable groups
- ability to undertake extensive personal interviews to elicit better information and to reduce the potential for retraumatising
- ability to overcome barriers to disclosure while supporting employee wellbeing

Experience of

- undertaking or advising on trauma informed employment led investigations
- supporting individuals and/or teams on a trauma-informed basis
- equality, diversity and inclusion implications within sexual misconduct investigations/cases and understanding vulnerabilities of particular groups
- using subject matter expertise to aid investigations and improve decision making

Appendix 4: Screening Advisory Assessment Meeting (SAAM)

A screening advisory assessment meeting will be convened for all cases of sexual misconduct. It will consider:

- the issue raised including any potential harm experienced by the individual raising the concern or complaint (if known)
- the requirement for any third-party referrals who may need to provide expertise, advice and support, for example, safeguarding and other subject matter experts (see Appendix 3 for more details on SMEs)
- the immediate support available for the individual who has been subject to the behaviour, the complainant (and/or individual raising the concern) and the alleged perpetrator
- whether a risk assessment is required to consider any potential further harm from the alleged perpetrator to the individual or others
- whether the support required needs to be sourced from outside NHS England
- which policy and/or procedure(s) apply to help manage the concern or complaint within the immediately defined next steps
- whether there is any other intelligence about the alleged perpetrator that may be relevant
- ensure a record is kept of the screening assessment (anonymously where appropriate) and ensure the case management approach is set out clearly
- agreement of any communications that may be necessary to protect individuals or others involved, or to notify other parties who may need to be aware
- whether the police need to be contacted

Appendix 4a: Screening Advisory Assessment Meeting Checklist

Sexual Misconduct Screening Checklist

- has immediate support been offered to the complainant/alleged perpetrator/witness(es)?
- is the complainant safe, for example, has consideration been given to alternative working arrangements if the complainant and perpetrator are co-located/work in the same team?
- identify the facts known at the point that a report of sexual misconduct has been raised:
 - how was the complaint reported
 - names of all individuals involved employment details etc
 - date of incident
 - location (if applicable)
 - have statements been received/requested from the complainant/witnesses/alleged perpetrator, where appropriate?
- has the complainant identified a preferred outcome?
 - does the complainant/alleged perpetrator work for UKMC? If not, do we know which organisation they work for?
- if an internal employee, are there any similar live cases on file relating to the alleged perpetrator?
- are there any aggravating factors, such as the abuse of power over a more junior colleague that need to be considered?
- identify those who 'need to know', for example, relevant line managers, HR, SMEs, external employer (in the scenario where one of the parties works for a different organisation).
- have the relevant parties' line managers been notified?
- is there a requirement to consult an SME, for example, safeguarding, legal etc? If so, record their advice

- following advice, is there a requirement to refer on to a third-party for their input, for example, police?
- identify who will undertake a risk assessment to ensure no further harm from alleged perpetrator
- if further facts are required, consider requesting a pre-investigation to gather this information
- identify the policy that the case will be managed under, for example, grievance, disciplinary or managing concerns if known at this time
- identify whether informal action will be pursued or if a formal investigation will be undertaken, if known at this time
- where it is agreed that a formal HR investigation is required (agree the relevant HR policy to be used):
 - identify the case manager, investigating officer and appropriately trained HR support for both, and agree who will be the lead HR and senior manager responsible for the case
 - the arrangements for where both parties will work if co-located/same team (including consideration of suspension or temporary alternative working arrangements of the alleged perpetrator if required), line management arrangements etc
- where it is agreed that a police referral is required, identify when it is appropriate to commence an internal HR investigation
- agree who will be the key point of contact for the complainant and alleged perpetrator and advise them of this
- keep a record of the date and time of the SAAM, the screening outcomes and names of all the Screening Advisory Assessment Meeting members, including SMEs who have been consulted including noting their relevant advice

Appendix 5: How To Respond To A Disclosure

It is important that everyone working at UKMC knows how to respond when someone makes a disclosure or report about sexual misconduct.

Each person will have different needs so you must ask how they want you or others to support them. Do not assume what they might need and do not dictate the process.

Many people feel a loss of control, so empowering them and validating their experience is vital to minimise trauma.

It is crucial to handle the conversation respectfully and supportively. Your role is to listen to the person sharing their experience and agree on the next steps to take. Your role is **not** to provide counselling, clinical advice or offer retribution against the perpetrator.

You should:

- ensure they are safe
- actively listen (without having any distractions such as your phone)
- believe and validate them
- respect confidentiality but ensure they understand you may need to share information or example if a safeguarding concern is outlined
- safely signpost them to support (and reporting options if they haven't reported already)

You should not:

- push for details
- make assumptions
- ask why they did not say anything sooner
- be judgemental or criticise their choices
- express criticism or disbelief
- look disinterested (think about your body language)
- tell them what to do

- talk about your own experiences
- provide counselling yourself
- share their information with others unless they explicitly give you permission to do so, or there are safeguarding concerns
- ask why they did not run away or fight back
- play down or minimise their experience and the significance of what they are sharing.

Appendix 6: Questions Included In The Online Reporting Form

- they do wish to make a report
- if they need/want anyone to support them during the conversion
- they are clear of confidentiality and safeguarding processes, that mean you may need to share e.g. if a safeguarding concern is outlined

Personal details:

- Name of the person making the report OR Anonymous option
- Contact email address

I am reporting this as:

- Someone who has experienced sexual misconduct
- A witness to sexual misconduct:
- Someone who has been disclosed to about sexual misconduct
- A Freedom to Speak Up Guardian
- A Human Resources Business Partner
- Does the person you are reporting for, consent to have their name included or do they want to remain anonymous?
- If yes, who did it happen to?
- If no, do not ask or record information about the person affected.

About the incident:

- Was it a single incident or multiple incidents?
- Select the number of incidents
- Select the dates of the incidents
- Where did the incident(s) happen?

- Virtually – using either work/non-work equipment, and through any virtual platform including, social media, email, and messaging services
- NHS England premises
- Other NHS premises
- Offsite – non-work event / work event
- Do they want to name the person whose behaviour they are reporting?
- Information to identify the person (for example email address, phone number, directorate or team).
- Information about the behaviour(s) being reported (this doesn't need to be in lots of detail at this time).
- If anyone else saw the incident.
- Name(s) of person(s) who saw the incident.
 - Option to request adjustments from the Employee Relations Team.