

Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy



POLICY TITLE:	Child Protection and Safeguarding
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Statement of intent

Miag is committed to safeguarding and promoting the physical, mental, and emotional welfare of every student, both inside and outside of Miag premises. We implement a whole-Miag preventative approach to managing safeguarding concerns, ensuring that the wellbeing of students is at the forefront of all action taken.

This policy sets out a clear and consistent framework for delivering this promise, in line with safeguarding legislation and statutory guidance. It will be achieved by:

- Ensuring that members of the senior leadership team and staff understand their responsibilities under safeguarding legislation and statutory guidance, are alert to the signs of child abuse, and know to refer concerns to the DSL (Designated Safeguarding Lead).
- Teaching students how to keep safe and recognise behaviour that is unacceptable.
- Identifying and making provision for any student that has been subject to, or is at risk of, abuse, neglect, or exploitation.
- Creating a culture of safer recruitment by adopting procedures that help deter, reject, or identify people who might pose a risk to children.
- Ensuring that the senior leadership team and any new staff and volunteers are only appointed when all the appropriate checks have been satisfactorily completed.

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Acronyms

This policy contains several acronyms used in the Education sector. These acronyms are listed below alongside their descriptions.

Acronym	Long form	Description
CCE	Child criminal exploitation	A form of abuse where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into taking part in criminal activity in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, for the financial advantage or other advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator, and/or through violence or the threat of violence.
CSCS	Children's social care services	The branch of the local authority that deals with children's social care.
CSE	Child sexual exploitation	A form of sexual abuse where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into sexual activity in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, for the financial advantage, increased status or other advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator, and/or through violence or the threat of violence.
DBS (Disclosure and Barring Service)	Disclosure and barring service	The service that performs the statutory check of criminal records for anyone working or volunteering in a Miag.
DfE (Department for Education)	Department for Education	The national government body with responsibility for children's services, policy, and education, including early years, Miag, higher and further education policy, apprenticeships, and wider skills in England.
DPO	Data protection officer	The appointed person in Miag with responsibility for overseeing data protection strategy and implementation to ensure compliance with the UK GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation) and Data Protection Act.
DSL	Designated safeguarding lead	A member of the senior leadership team who has lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection throughout Miag.
EEA (European Economic Area)	European Economic Area	The Member States of the European Union (EU) and three countries of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) (Iceland, Liechtenstein, and Norway; excluding Switzerland).
EHC plan	Education, health, and care plan	A funded intervention plan which coordinates the educational, health and care needs for students who have significant needs that impact on their learning and access to education. The plan identifies any additional support needs or interventions and the intended impact they will have for the student.

ESFA	Education and Skills Funding Agency	An agency sponsored by the Department for Education with accountability for funding education and skills training for children, young people, and adults.
FGM (Female Genital Mutilation)	Female genital mutilation	All procedures involving the partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs. FGM is illegal in the UK and a form of child abuse with long-lasting harmful consequences.
UK GDPR	UK General Data Protection Regulation	Legislative provision designed to strengthen the safety and security of all data held within an organisation and ensure that procedures relating to personal data are fair and consistent.
HBA	'Honour-based' abuse	So-called 'honour-based' abuse involves crimes that have been committed to defend the honour of the family and/or community.
HMCTS	HM Courts and Tribunals Service	HM Courts and Tribunals Service is responsible for the administration of criminal, civil and family courts and tribunals in England and Wales. HMCTS is an executive agency, sponsored by the Ministry of Justice.
IICSA	Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse	The Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse is analysing case files from the Disclosure and Barring Service to learn more about the behaviours of perpetrators who have sexually abused children in institutions, and to understand institutional responses to these behaviours.
KCSIE	Keeping children safe in education	Statutory guidance setting out Miag and colleges' duties to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.
LA (Local Authority)	Local authority	A local government agency responsible for the provision of a range of services in a specified local area, including education.
LAC	Looked-after children	Children who have been placed in local authority care or where children's services have looked after children for more than a period of 24 hours.
LGBTQ+	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer plus	Term relating to a community of people, protected by the Equality Act 2010, who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender, or other protected sexual or gender identities.
NPCC	The National Police Chiefs' Council	The National Police Chiefs' Council is a national coordination body for law enforcement in the United Kingdom and the representative body for British police chief officers.
PLAC	Previously looked-after children	Children who were previously in local authority care or were looked after by children's services for more than a

		period of 24 hours. PLAC are also known as care leavers.
PSHE	Personal, social and health education	A non-statutory subject in which students learn about themselves, other people, rights, responsibilities, and relationships.
RSHE	Relationships, sex, and health education	A compulsory subject from Year 7 for all students. Includes the teaching of sexual health, reproduction, and sexuality, as well as promoting positive relationships.
STAFF RECORDS	Single central record	A statutory secure record of recruitment and identity checks for all permanent and temporary staff, proprietors, contractors, external coaches and instructors, and volunteers who attend Miag in a non-visitor capacity.
SENCO (Special Educational Needs Coordinator)	Special educational needs coordinator	A statutory role within all Miag maintaining oversight and coordinating the implementation of Miags special educational needs policy and provision of education to students with special educational needs.
SLT (Senior Leadership Team)	Senior leadership team	Staff members who have been delegated leadership responsibilities in a Miag.
TRA	Teaching Regulation Agency	An executive agency of the DfE with responsibility for the regulation of the teaching profession.
VSH	Virtual Miag head	Virtual Miag heads oversee promoting the educational achievement of all the children looked after by the local authority they work for, and all children who currently have, or previously had, a social worker.

Definitions

The terms “**children**” and “**child**” refer to anyone under the age of 18.

For the purposes of this policy, “**safeguarding and protecting the welfare of children**” is defined as:

- Protecting students from maltreatment.
- Preventing the impairment of students’ mental and physical health or development.
- Ensuring that students grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care.
- Taking action to enable all students to have the best outcomes.

For the purposes of this policy, “**consent**” is defined as having the freedom and capacity to choose to engage in sexual activity. Consent may be given to one sexual activity but not another and can be withdrawn at any time during sexual activity and each time activity occurs. A person only consents to a sexual activity if they agree by choice to that activity and has the freedom and capacity to make that choice. Children under the age of 13 can never consent to any sexual activity. The age of consent is 16.

For the purposes of this policy, “**sexual violence**” refers to the following offences as defined under the Sexual Offences Act 2003:

- **Rape:** A person (A) commits an offence of rape if they intentionally penetrate the vagina, anus, or mouth of another person (B) with their penis, B does not consent to the penetration, and A does not believe that B consents.
- **Assault by penetration:** A person (A) commits an offence if they intentionally penetrate the vagina or anus of another person (B) with a part of their body or anything else, the penetration is sexual, B does not consent to the penetration, and A does not believe that B consents.
- **Sexual assault:** A person (A) commits an offence of sexual assault if they intentionally touch another person (B), the touching is sexual, B does not consent to the touching, and A does not believe that B consents.
- **Causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent:** A person (A) commits an offence if they intentionally cause another person (B) to engage in an activity, the activity is sexual, B does not consent to engaging in the activity, and A does not believe that B consents. This could include forcing someone to strip, touch themselves sexually, or to engage in sexual activity with a third party.

For the purposes of this policy, “**sexual harassment**” refers to unwanted conduct of a sexual nature that occurs online or offline, inside, or outside of Miag. Sexual harassment is likely to violate a student’s dignity, make them feel intimidated, degraded, or humiliated, and create a hostile, offensive, or sexualised environment. If left unchallenged, sexual harassment can create an atmosphere that normalises inappropriate behaviour and may lead to sexual violence.

Sexual harassment can include, but is not limited to:

- Sexual comments, such as sexual stories, lewd comments, sexual remarks about clothes and appearance, and sexualised name-calling.
- Sexual “jokes” and taunting.
- Physical behaviour, such as deliberately brushing against someone, interfering with someone’s clothes, and displaying images of a sexual nature.
- Online sexual harassment, which may be standalone or part of a wider pattern of sexual harassment and/or sexual violence. This includes:
 - The consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images and/or videos.
 - Sharing unwanted explicit content.
 - Up skirting.
 - Sexualised online bullying.
 - Unwanted sexual comments and messages, including on social media.
 - Sexual exploitation, coercion, and threats.

For the purposes of this policy, “**up skirting**” refers to the act, as identified the Voyeurism (Offences) Act 2019, of taking a picture or video under another person’s clothing, without their knowledge or consent, with the intention of viewing that person’s genitals or buttocks, with or without clothing, to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress, or alarm. Up skirting is a criminal offence. Anyone, including students and staff, of any gender can be a victim of up skirting.

For the purposes of this policy, the “**consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images and/or videos,**” colloquially known as “**sexting,**” is defined as the sharing between students of sexually explicit content, including indecent imagery. For the purposes of this policy, “**indecent imagery**” is defined as an image which meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Nude or semi-nude sexual posing
- A child touching themselves in a sexual way
- Any sexual activity involving a child
- Someone hurting a child sexually
- Sexual activity that involves animals

1. Legal framework

This policy has due regard to all relevant legislation and statutory guidance including, but not limited to, the following:

Legislation

- Children Act 1989
- Children Act 2004
- Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006
- The Education (Miag Staff' Appraisal) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended)
- Sexual Offences Act 2003
- Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (as inserted by the Serious Crime Act 2015)
- Apprenticeships, Children and Learning Act 2009
- Equality Act 2010
- Counterterrorism and Security Act 2015
- The UK General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR)
- Data Protection Act 2018
- The Childcare (Disqualification) and Childcare (Early Years Provision Free of Charge) (Extended Entitlement) (Amendment) Regulations 2018
- Voyeurism (Offences) Act 2019
- Domestic Abuse Act 2021

Statutory guidance

- DfE (2015) 'The Prevent duty'
- DfE (2018) 'Working Together to Safeguard Children'
- DfE (2018) 'Disqualification under the Childcare Act 2006'
- DfE (2022) 'Keeping children safe in education 2022'
- HM Government (2020) 'multi-agency statutory guidance on female genital mutilation'
- HM Government (2021) 'Channel Duty Guidance: Protecting people vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism'
- Home Office and Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (2022) 'multi-agency statutory guidance for dealing with forced marriage and multi-agency practice guidelines: Handling cases of forced marriage'

Non-statutory guidance

- DfE (2015) 'What to do if you're worried a child is being abused'
- DfE (2017) 'Child sexual exploitation'
- DfE (2018) 'Information sharing'
- DfE (2020) 'Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people'
- DfE (2021) 'Staff Standards'
- DfE (2022) 'Recruit Staff from overseas'

This policy operates in conjunction with the following Miag policies:

- Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) Policy
- Anti-bullying Policy
- E- Safety Policy
- Data Protection
- Whistleblowing Policy
- Safer Recruitment Policy
- Staff Code of Conduct
- Behaviour Policy

2. Roles and responsibilities

All staff have a responsibility to:

- Consider, at all times, what is in the best interests of the student.
- Maintain an attitude of 'it could happen here' where safeguarding is concerned.
- Provide a safe environment in which students can learn.
- Be prepared to identify students who may benefit from early help.
- Be aware of Miags systems which support safeguarding, including any policies, procedures, information, and training provided upon induction.
- Be aware of the role and identity of the DSL (Designated Safeguarding Lead).
- Undertake safeguarding training, including online safety training, during their induction – this will be regularly updated.
- Receive and understand child protection and safeguarding (including online safety) updates, e.g., via email, as required, and at least annually.
- Be aware of the local early help process and understand their role in it.
- Be aware of, and understand, the process for making referrals to CSCS, as well as for making statutory assessments under the Children Act 1989 and their role in these assessments.
- Make a referral to CSCS and/or the police immediately, if at any point there is a risk of immediate serious harm to a child.
- Support social workers in making decisions about individual children, in collaboration with the DSL.
- Be aware of and understand the procedure to follow if a child confides they are being abused, exploited, or neglected.
- Be aware that a student may not feel ready or know how to tell someone that they are being abused, exploited, or neglected, and/or may not recognise their experiences as harmful.
- Maintain appropriate levels of confidentiality when dealing with individual cases.
- Reassure victims that they are being taken seriously, that they will be supported, and that they will be kept safe.
- Speak to the DSL if they are unsure about how to handle safeguarding matters.
- Be aware of safeguarding issues that can put students at risk of harm.
- Be aware of behaviours that could potentially be a sign that a student may be at risk of harm.

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All staff have a responsibility to:

- Safeguard students' wellbeing and maintain public trust in the teaching profession as part of their professional duties

The SEND Team and Commissioners have a duty to:

- Take strategic leadership responsibility for the provisions, safeguarding arrangements.
- Ensure that Miag complies with its duties under the above child protection and safeguarding legislation.
- Guarantee that the policies, procedures, and training opportunities in Miag are effective and comply with the law at all times.
- Confirm that Miags safeguarding arrangements take into account the procedures and practices of the LA as part of the inter-agency safeguarding procedures.
- Ensure that staff working directly with children complete required training
- Ensure that mechanisms are in place to assist staff to understand and discharge their role and responsibilities in regard to safeguarding children.
- Ensure a senior leadership takes responsibility for safeguarding arrangements.
- Appoint a member of staff from the SLT to the role of DSL as an explicit part of the role-holder's job description
- Appoint one or more deputy DSLs to provide support to the DSL and ensure that they are trained to the same standard as the DSL and that the role is explicit in their job description
- Facilitate a whole-provision approach to safeguarding; this includes ensuring that safeguarding and child protection are at the forefront and underpin all relevant aspects of process and policy development.
- Where there is a safeguarding concern, ensure the child's wishes and feelings are taken into account when determining what action to take and what services to provide.
- Ensure systems are in place, children to confidently report abuse, knowing that their concerns will be treated seriously, and they can safely express their views and give feedback; these systems will be well-promoted, easily understood, and easily accessible.
- Ensure that staff have due regard to relevant data protection principles that allow them to share and withhold personal information.
- Guarantee that there are effective and appropriate policies and procedures in place.
- Ensure all relevant persons are aware of the provisions safeguarding practices
- Make sure that students are taught about safeguarding, including protection against dangers online (including when they are online at home), through teaching and learning opportunities, as part of providing a broad and balanced curriculum.
- Adhere to statutory responsibilities by conducting pre-employment checks on staff who work with children, taking proportionate decisions on whether to ask for any checks beyond what is required.
- Ensure that staff are appropriately trained to support students to be themselves at Miag, e.g., if they are LGBTQ+.

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- Ensure Miag has clear systems and processes in place for identifying possible mental health problems in students, including clear routes to escalate concerns and clear referral and accountability systems.
- Guarantee that volunteers are appropriately supervised.
- Make sure that at least one person on any appointment panel has undertaken safer recruitment training.
- Ensure that all staff receive safeguarding and child protection training updates, e.g., emails, as required, but at least annually.
- Ensure that all advisory board receive appropriate safeguarding and child protection training upon their induction and that this training is updated regularly.
- Certify that there are procedures in place to handle allegations against staff, supply staff, volunteers, and contractors.
- Confirm that there are procedures in place to make a referral to the DBS and the Teaching Regulation Agency (TRA), where appropriate, if a person in regulated activity has been dismissed or removed due to safeguarding concerns or would have been had they not resigned.
- Guarantee that there are procedures in place to handle students' allegations against other students.
- Ensure that appropriate disciplinary procedures are in place, as well as policies pertaining to the behaviour of students and staff.
- Ensure that procedures are in place to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, and victimisation, including those in relation to child-on-child abuse.
- Guarantee that there are systems in place for students to express their views and give feedback.
- Establish an early help procedure and ensure all staff understand the procedure and their role in it.
- Ensure that the senior leadership team works with the VSH to discuss how the student premium funding can best be used to support LAC.
- Introduce mechanisms to assist staff in understanding and discharging their roles and responsibilities.
- Make sure that staff members have the skills, knowledge and understanding necessary to keep LAC safe, particularly with regard to the student's legal status, contact details and care arrangements.
- Put in place appropriate safeguarding responses for students who go missing from Miag, particularly on repeat occasions, to help identify any risk of abuse, neglect, or exploitation, and prevent the risk of their disappearance in future.
- Create a culture where staff are confident to challenge senior leaders over any safeguarding concerns.
- Be aware of their obligations under the Human Rights Act 1998, the Equality Act 2010 (including the Public Sector Equality Duty), and the local multi-agency safeguarding arrangements.

Senior Leadership Team have a duty to:

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- Ensure that the policies and procedures produced, particularly concerning referrals of cases of suspected abuse and neglect, are followed by staff.
- Provide staff with the appropriate policies and information upon induction and set required reading. Staff will have the opportunity to contribute to Miag policies and procedures as they are working documents.

The DSL has a duty to:

- Take lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection, including online safety.
- Provide advice and support to other staff on child welfare, safeguarding and child protection matters.
- Take part in strategy discussions and inter-agency meetings, and/or support other staff to do so.
- Contribute to the assessment of children, and/or support other staff to do so.
- During term time, be available during Miag hours for staff to discuss any safeguarding concerns. **Senior Leadership Team are available at any time.**
- Refer cases:
 - To CSCS where abuse and neglect are suspected, and support staff who make referrals to CSCS.
 - To the DBS where a person is dismissed or has left due to harm, or risk of harm, to a child.
 - To the police where a crime may have been committed, in line with the National Police Chiefs' Council (NPCC) guidance.
- Act as a source of support, advice, and expertise for all staff.
- Act as a point of contact with the safeguarding partners.
- Liaise with relevant staff, external agencies and professionals to ensure effective safeguarding outcomes.
- Liaise with LA designated officers (LADOs) for child protection concerns in cases concerning staff.
- Liaise with staff on matters of safety, safeguarding and welfare, including online and digital safety.
- Liaise with staff when deciding whether to make a referral by liaising with relevant agencies so that children's needs are considered holistically.
- Promote supportive engagement with parents in safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children, including where families may be facing challenging circumstances.
- Work with relevant strategic leads, taking lead responsibility for promoting educational outcomes by knowing the welfare, safeguarding and child protection issues that children in need are experiencing, or have experienced, and identifying the impact that these issues might be having on their attendance, engagement, and achievement at Miag. This includes:
 - Ensuring that Miag knows which students have or had a social worker.
 - Understanding the academic progress and attainment of these students.
 - Maintaining a culture of high aspirations for these students.
 - Supporting staff to provide additional academic support or reasonable adjustments to help these students reach their potential.

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- Helping to promote educational outcomes by sharing the information about the welfare, safeguarding and child protection issues these students are experiencing with Staff and the SLT.
- Ensure each member of staff has access to and understands Miags Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy and procedures – this will be discussed during the staff induction process.
- Ensure Miags Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy is reviewed annually, and the procedures are updated and reviewed regularly.
- Ensure Miags Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy is available publicly, and parents are aware that Miag may make referrals for suspected cases of abuse or neglect, as well as the role Miag plays in these referrals.
- Link with safeguarding partner arrangements to make sure that staff are aware of the training opportunities available and the latest local policies on safeguarding.
- Undergo training and update this training at least every two years.
- Obtain access to resources and attend any relevant or refresher training courses.
- Encourage a culture of listening to children and taking account of their wishes and feelings; this includes understanding the difficulties students may have in approaching staff about their circumstances and considering how to build trusted relationships that facilitate communication.
- Support and advise staff and help them feel confident on welfare, safeguarding and child protection matters specifically, to ensure that staff are supported during the referrals processes; and to support staff to consider how safeguarding, welfare and educational outcomes are linked, including to inform the provision of academic and pastoral support.
- Understand the importance of information sharing, including within Miag, with other settings, and with the safeguarding partners, other agencies, organisations, and practitioners.
- Understand relevant data protection legislation and regulations, especially the Data Protection Act 2018 and the UK GDPR.
- Keep detailed, accurate, secure written records of concerns and referrals, and understand the purpose of this record-keeping.

3. Multi-agency working

Miag contributes to multi-agency working as part of its statutory duty. Miag is aware of and will follow the local safeguarding arrangements.

Miag will be fully engaged, involved, and included in local safeguarding arrangements. Once Miag is named as a relevant agency by local safeguarding partners, it will follow its statutory duty to cooperate with the published arrangements in the same way as other relevant agencies. Miag will act in accordance with the safeguarding arrangements.

Miag will work with CSCS, the police, health services and other services to protect the welfare of its students, through the early help process and by contributing to multi-agency plans to provide additional support.

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Where a need for early help is identified, Miag will allow access for CSCS from the host LA and, where appropriate, a placing LA, for that LA to conduct (or consider whether to conduct) a section 17 or 47 assessment.

Miag also recognises the particular importance of inter-agency working in identifying and preventing CSE.

Information sharing

Miag recognises the importance of proactive information sharing between professionals and local agencies in order to effectively meet students' needs and identify any need for early help.

Considering the above, staff will be aware that whilst the UK GDPR and the Data Protection Act 2018 place a duty on Miag to process personal information fairly and lawfully, they also allow for information to be stored and shared for safeguarding purposes – data protection regulations do not act as a barrier to sharing information where failure to do so would result in the student being placed at risk of harm.

Staff members will ensure that fear of sharing information does not stand in the way of their responsibility to promote the welfare and safety of students. If staff members are in doubt about sharing information, they will speak to the DSL's.

4. Early help

Early help means providing support as soon as a problem emerges, at any point in a child's life. Any student may benefit from early help, but staff will be alert to the potential need for early help for students who:

- Are disabled, have certain health conditions, or have specific additional needs.
- Have SEND, regardless of whether they have a statutory EHC plan.
- Have mental health needs.
- Are young carers.
- Show signs of being drawn into anti-social or criminal behaviour, including gang involvement and association with organised crime groups or county lines.
- Are frequently missing or going missing from care or from home.
- Are at risk of modern slavery, trafficking, or sexual or criminal exploitation.
- Are at risk of being radicalised or exploited.
- Have family members in prison or are affected by parental offending.
- Are in a family circumstance presenting challenges for them, such as drug and alcohol misuse, adult mental health problems, or domestic abuse.
- Misuse drugs or alcohol.
- Have returned home to their family from care.
- Are at risk of HBA, such as FGM or forced marriage.
- Are privately fostered.
- Are persistently absent from education, including persistent absences for part of Miag day.
- Show early signs of abuse and/or neglect in other ways.

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The DSL will take the lead where early help is appropriate. This includes liaising with other agencies and setting up an inter-agency assessment as appropriate. The local early help process will be followed as required.

Staff may be required to support other agencies and professionals in an early help assessment, in some cases acting as the lead practitioner. Any such cases will be kept under constant review and consideration given to a referral to CSCS for assessment for statutory services if the student's situation is not improving or is worsening.

5. Abuse and neglect

For the purposes of this policy, “**abuse**” is defined as a form of maltreatment of a child which involves inflicting harm or failing to act to prevent harm. Harm can include ill treatment that is not physical as well as the impact of witnessing the ill treatment of others – this can be particularly relevant, for example, in relation to the impact on children of all forms of domestic abuse. Children may be abused in a family, institutional or community setting by those known to them or by others, e.g., via the internet. Abuse can take place wholly online, or technology may be used to facilitate offline abuse. Children may be abused by one or multiple adults or other children.

For the purposes of this policy, “**physical abuse**” is defined as a form of abuse which may involve actions such as hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning, or scalding, drowning, suffocating, or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical abuse can also be caused when a parent fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child.

For the purposes of this policy, “**emotional abuse**” is defined as the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and adverse effects on the child's emotional development. This may involve conveying to a child that they are worthless, unloved, inadequate, or valued only as far as they meet the needs of another person. It may include not giving the child the opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them, ‘making fun’ of what they say or how they communicate. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children, such as interactions that are beyond their developmental capability, overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child from participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying, including cyberbullying, causing the child to frequently feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, but it may also occur alone.

For the purposes of this policy, “**sexual abuse**” is defined as abuse that involves forcing or enticing a child to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving violence, and regardless of whether the child is aware of what is happening. This may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration, or non-penetrative acts, such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing, and touching outside of clothing. It may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse. Sexual abuse can be perpetrated by people of any gender and age.

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For the purposes of this policy, “**neglect**” is defined as the persistent failure to meet a child’s basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in serious impairment of a child’s health or development. This may involve a parent or carer failing to provide a child with adequate food, clothing, or shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment); failing to protect a child from physical or emotional harm or danger; failing to ensure adequate supervision (including through the use of inappropriate caregivers); or failing to ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child’s basic emotional needs.

All staff will be aware of the indicators of abuse and neglect and understand that children can be at risk of harm inside and outside of Miag, inside and outside of home, and online. All staff will be aware that abuse, neglect, and other safeguarding issues are rarely standalone events that can be given a specific label, and multiple issues often overlap one another; therefore, staff will be vigilant and always raise concerns with the DSL. All staff, especially the DSL and deputy DSLs, will be aware that safeguarding incidents and/or behaviours can be associated with factors outside Miag and/or can occur between children outside of these environments; this includes being aware that students can be at risk of abuse or exploitation in situations outside their families (extra-familial harms). All staff will be aware of the appropriate action to take following a student being identified as at potential risk of abuse and, in all cases, will speak to the DSL if they are unsure.

All staff will be aware that technology is a significant component in many safeguarding and wellbeing issues, including online abuse, cyberbullying, and the sharing of indecent images.

6. Specific safeguarding issues

There are certain specific safeguarding issues that can put children at risk of harm – staff will be aware of these issues.

[Appendix A](#) of this policy sets out details about specific safeguarding issues that students may experience and outlines specific actions that would be taken in relation to individual issues.

7. Child-on-child abuse

[In line with KCSIE 2022, references to ‘peer-on-peer abuse’ have been changed to ‘child-on-child abuse.’]

For the purposes of this policy, “**child-on-child abuse**” is defined as abuse between children.

Miag has a zero-tolerance approach to abuse, including child-on-child abuse.

All staff will be aware that child-on-child abuse can occur between students of any age and gender, both inside and outside of Miag, as well as online. All staff will be aware of the indicators of child-on-child abuse, how to identify it, and how to respond to reports. All staff will also recognise that even if no cases have been reported, this is not an indicator that

child-on-child abuse is not occurring. All staff will speak to the DSL if they have any concerns about child-on-child abuse.

All staff will understand the importance of challenge inappropriate behaviour between peers and will not tolerate abuse as “banter” or “part of growing up.”

Child-on-child abuse can be manifested in many different ways, including:

- Bullying, including cyberbullying and prejudice-based or bullying.
- Abuse in intimate personal relationships between peers – sometimes known as ‘teenage relationship abuse.’
- Physical abuse – this may include an online element which facilitates, threatens and/or encourages physical abuse.
- Sexual violence – this may include an online element which facilitates, threatens and/or encourages sexual violence.
- Sexual harassment, including online sexual harassment, which may be standalone or part of a broader pattern of abuse.
- Causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent.
- The consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images and/or videos.
- Up skirting.
- Initiation- and hazing-type violence and rituals, which can include activities involving harassment, abuse or humiliation used as a way of initiating a person into a group and may also include an online element.

Students will be made aware of how to raise concerns or make a report and how any reports will be handled. This includes the process for reporting concerns about friends or peers. Students will also be reassured that they will be taken seriously, be supported, and kept safe. Staff will follow these procedures the procedures outlined in Miags Anti-bullying Policy.

8. Online safety and personal electronic devices

Miag will adhere to the Online Safety Policy at all times.

As part of a broad and balanced curriculum, all students will be made aware of online risks and taught how to stay safe online.

Through training, all staff members will be made aware of:

- Student attitudes and behaviours which may indicate they are at risk of potential harm online.
- The procedure to follow when they have a concern regarding a student’s online activity.

Miag will ensure that suitable filtering systems are in place on ICT equipment to prevent children accessing inappropriate material. Miag will, however, ensure that the use of filtering and monitoring systems does not cause “over blocking,” which may lead to unreasonable restrictions as to what students can be taught online.

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Staff will be aware of the filtering systems in place and will know how to escalate concerns where they are identified.

Further information regarding Miags approach to online safety can be found in the E- Safety Policy.

Communicating with parents

As part of the usual communication with parents, Miag will reinforce the importance of students being safe online and inform parents that they will find it helpful to understand what systems Miag uses to filter and monitor online use.

Miag will also make it clear to parents what their children are being asked to do online for Miag.

Reviewing online safety

Miag will carry out an annual review of its approach to online safety, supported by an annual risk assessment that considers and reflects the risks faced by students.

Personal electronic devices

The use of personal electronic devices, including mobile phones and cameras, by staff and students is closely monitored by Miag, in accordance with the E-Safety Policy

Photographs and videos of students will be carefully planned before any activity with regard to consent and adhering to Miags Data Protection Policy.

Where photographs and videos will involve students who are LAC, adopted students, or students for whom there are security concerns, staff will liaise with the DSL to determine the steps involved. The DSL will, in known cases of students who are LAC or who have been adopted, liaise with the students' social workers, carers or adoptive parents to assess the needs and risks associated with the students.

Staff will report any concerns about students' or other staff members' use of personal electronic devices to the DSL, following the appropriate procedures.

Up skirting

Under the Voyeurism (Offences) Act 2019, it is an offence to operate equipment for the purpose of up skirting. "**Operating equipment**" includes enabling, or securing, activation by another person without that person's knowledge, e.g., a motion-activated camera.

Up skirting will not be tolerated by Miag. Any incidents of up skirting will be reported to the DSL, who will then decide on the next steps to take, which may include police involvement.

9. Consensual and non-consensual sharing of indecent images and videos

Miag will ensure that staff are aware to treat the consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images and/or videos (also known as sexting or youth produced sexual images) as a safeguarding concern.

Staff will receive appropriate training regarding child sexual development and will understand the difference between sexual behaviour that is considered normal and expected for the age of the student, and sexual behaviour that is inappropriate and harmful. Staff will receive appropriate training around how to deal with instances of sharing nudes and semi-nudes in Miag community, including understanding motivations, assessing risks posed to students depicted in the images, and how and when to report instances of this behaviour.

Staff will be aware that creating, possessing, and distributing indecent imagery of children is a criminal offence, regardless of whether the imagery is created, possessed, and distributed by the individual depicted; however, staff will ensure that students are not unnecessarily criminalised.

Where a member of staff becomes aware of an incidence of sharing nudes and/or semi-nudes, they will refer this to the DSL as soon as possible.

10. Context of safeguarding incidents

Safeguarding incidents can occur outside of Miag and can be associated with outside factors. All staff, particularly the DSL's will always consider the context of safeguarding incidents. Assessment of students' behaviour will consider whether there are wider environmental factors that are a threat to their safety and/or welfare. Miag will provide as much contextual information as possible when making referrals to CSCS.

11. Students potentially at greater risk of harm

Miag recognises that some groups of students can face additional safeguarding challenges and understands that further barriers may exist when determining abuse and neglect in these groups of students. Additional considerations for managing safeguarding concerns and incidents amongst these groups are outline below.

Students who need social workers

Students may need social workers due to safeguarding or welfare needs. These needs can leave students vulnerable to further harm and educational disadvantage.

As a matter of routine, the DSL will hold and use information from the LA about whether a student has a social worker in order to make decisions in the best interests of the student's safety, welfare, and educational outcomes. Where a student needs a social worker, this will inform decisions about safeguarding, e.g., responding to unauthorised absence, and promoting welfare, e.g., considering the provision pastoral or academic support.

LAC and PLAC

Children most commonly become looked after because of abuse and/or neglect. Because of this, they can be at potentially greater risk in relation to safeguarding. PLAC, also known as care leavers, can also remain vulnerable after leaving care.

The advisory board will ensure that staff have the skills, knowledge and understanding to keep LAC and PLAC safe. This includes ensuring that the appropriate staff have the information they need, such as:

- Looked after legal status, i.e., whether they are looked after under voluntary arrangements with consent of parents, or on an interim or full care order.
- Contact arrangements with parents or those with parental responsibility.
- Care arrangements and the levels of authority delegated to the carer by the authority looking after the student.

The DSL will be provided with the necessary details of students' social workers and the VSH, and, for PLAC, personal advisers.

Further details of safeguarding procedures for LAC and PLAC are outlined in Miags LAC Policy.

Students with SEND

When managing safeguarding in relation to students with SEND, staff will be aware of the following:

- Certain indicators of abuse, such as behaviour, mood, and injury, may relate to the student's disability without further exploration; however, it should never be assumed that a student's indicators relate only to their disability
- Students with SEND can be disproportionately impacted by issues such as bullying, without outwardly showing any signs
- Communication barriers may exist, as well as difficulties in overcoming these barriers

When reporting concerns or making referrals for students with SEND, the above factors will always be taken into consideration. When managing a safeguarding issue relating to a student with SEND, the DSL and the student's parents where appropriate, to ensure that the student's needs are met effectively.

LGBTQ+ students

The fact that a student may be LGBTQ+ is not in itself an inherent risk factor for harm; however, staff will be aware that LGBTQ+ students can be targeted by other individuals. Staff will also be aware that, in some cases, a student who is perceived by others to be LGBTQ+ (whether they are or not) can be just as vulnerable as students who identify as LGBTQ+.

Staff will also be aware that the risks to these students can be compounded when they do not have a trusted adult with whom they can speak openly with. Staff will endeavour to

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reduce the additional barriers faced by these students and provide a safe space for them to speak out and share any concerns they have.

Students requiring mental health support

All staff will be made aware that mental health problems can, in some cases, be an indicator that a student has suffered, or is at risk of suffering, abuse, neglect or exploitation.

Where activities are provided separately by another body, this may not be the case; therefore, the senior leadership team will seek assurance that the body concerned has appropriate safeguarding and child protection policies and procedures in place, including inspecting these as needed. The senior leadership team will also ensure that there are arrangements in place to liaise with Miag on these matters where appropriate.

Extracurricular activities

External bodies that host extracurricular activities, charities or companies, will work in collaboration with Miag to effectively safeguard students and adhere to local safeguarding arrangements.

Staff and volunteers running extracurricular activities are aware of their safeguarding responsibilities and promote the welfare of students. Paid and volunteer staff understand how they should respond to child protection concerns and how to make a referral to CSCS or the police, if necessary.

12. Alternative provision

The home school will remain responsible for a student's welfare during their time at an alternative provider. When placing a student with an alternative provider, the school will obtain written confirmation that the provider has conducted all relevant safeguarding checks on staff.

13. Work experience

When a student is sent on work experience, Miag will ensure that the provider has appropriate safeguarding policies and procedures in place. Where Miag has students conduct work experience at Miag, an enhanced DBS check will be obtained if the student is over the age of 16.

14. Concerns about students

If a member of staff has any concern about a student's welfare, or a student has reported a safeguarding concern in relation to themselves or a peer, they will act on them immediately by speaking to the DSL's.

Staff will be aware that students may not feel ready or know how to tell someone that they are being abused, exploited, or neglected, and/or they may not recognise their experiences as harmful. Staff will be aware that this must not prevent them from having professional curiosity and speaking to the DSL's if they have a concern about a student.

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All staff members are aware of the procedure for reporting concerns and understand their responsibilities in relation to confidentiality and information sharing, as outlined in the [communication and confidentiality](#) section of this policy.

The LA will make a decision regarding what action is required within one working day of the referral being made and will notify the referrer. Staff are required to monitor a referral if they do not receive information from the LA regarding what action is necessary for the student. If the situation does not improve after a referral, the DSL will ask for reconsideration to ensure that their concerns have been addressed and that the situation improves for the student.

If early help is appropriate, the case will be kept under constant review. If the student's situation does not improve, a referral will be considered. All concerns, discussions and decisions made, as well as the reasons for making those decisions, will be recorded in writing by the DSL and kept securely on CPOMS

If a student is in immediate danger, a referral will be made to CSCS and/or the police immediately. If a student has committed a crime, such as sexual violence, the police will be notified without delay.

Where there are safeguarding concerns, Miag will ensure that the student's wishes are always taken into account, and that there are systems available for students to provide feedback and express their views. When responding to safeguarding concerns, staff members will act calmly and supportively, ensuring that the student feels like they are being listened to and believed.

An inter-agency assessment will be undertaken where a child and their family could benefit from coordinated support from more than one agency. These assessments will identify what help the child and family require in preventing needs escalating to a point where intervention would be needed.

15. Managing referrals

The reporting and referral process outlined in the Reporting Safeguarding Flowchart will be followed accordingly.

All staff members, in particular the DSL, will be aware of the LA's arrangements in place for managing referrals. The DSL will provide staff members with clarity and support where needed. When making a referral to CSCS or other external agencies, information will be shared in line with confidentiality requirements and will only be shared where necessary to do so.

The DSL will work alongside external agencies, maintaining continuous liaison, including multi-agency liaison where appropriate, in order to ensure the wellbeing of the students involved. The DSL will work closely with the police to ensure Miag does not jeopardise any criminal proceedings, and to obtain help and support, as necessary.

Where a student has been harmed or is in immediate danger or at risk of harm, the referrer will be notified of the action that will be taken within one working day of a referral being

made. Where this information is not forthcoming, the referrer will contact the assigned social worker for more information.

Miag will not wait for the start or outcome of an investigation before protecting the victim and other students: this applies to criminal investigations as well as those made by CSCS. Where CSCS decide that a statutory investigation is not appropriate, Miag will consider referring the incident again if it is believed that the student is at risk of harm. Where CSCS decide that a statutory investigation is not appropriate and Miag agrees with this decision, Miag will consider the use of other support mechanisms, such as early help and pastoral support.

At all stages of the reporting and referral process, the student will be informed of the decisions made, actions taken and reasons for doing so. Discussions of concerns with parents will only take place where this would not put the student or others at potential risk of harm. Miag will work closely with parents to ensure that the student, as well as their family, understands the arrangements in place, such as in-Miag interventions, is effectively supported, and knows where they can access additional support.

16. Concerns about Miag safeguarding practices

Any concerns regarding the safeguarding practices at Miag will be raised with the SLT, and the necessary whistleblowing procedures will be followed, as outlined in the Whistleblowing Policy. If a staff member feels unable to raise an issue with the SLT, they should access other whistleblowing channels such as the NSPCC whistleblowing helpline (0800 028 0285).

17. Safeguarding concerns and allegations of abuse against staff

All allegations against staff, supply staff, volunteers and contractors will be managed in line with Miags Allegations RA, a copy of which will be provided to, and understood by, all staff. Miag will ensure all allegations against staff, including those who are not employees of Miag, are dealt with appropriately and that Miag liaises with the relevant parties.

When managing allegations against staff, Miag will recognise the distinction between allegations that meet the harms threshold and allegations that do not, also known as “low-level concerns,” as defined in the Allegations RA. Allegations that meet the harms threshold include instances where staff have:

- Behaved in a way that has harmed a child or may have harmed a child.
- Committed or committed a criminal offence against or related to a child.
- Behaved towards a child in a way that indicates they may pose a risk of harm to children.
- Behaved, or may have behaved, in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children.

18. Communication and confidentiality

All child protection and safeguarding concerns will be treated in the strictest of confidence in accordance with Miag data protection policies.

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Where there is an allegation or incident of sexual abuse or sexual violence, the victim is entitled to anonymity by law; therefore, Miag will consult its policy and agree on what information will be disclosed to staff and others, in particular the alleged perpetrator and their parents. Where a report of sexual violence or sexual harassment is progressing through the criminal justice system, Miag will do all it can to protect the anonymity of the students involved in the case.

Concerns will only be reported to those necessary for its progression and reports will only be shared amongst staff members and with external agencies on a need-to-know basis. During the disclosure of a concern by a student, staff members will not promise the student confidentiality and will ensure that they are aware of what information will be shared, with whom and why.

Where it is in the public interest, and protects students from harm, information can be lawfully shared without the victim's consent, e.g., if doing so would assist the prevention, detection, or prosecution of a serious crime. Before doing so, the DSL will weigh the victim's wishes against their duty to protect the victim and others. Where a referral is made against the victim's wishes, it is done so carefully with the reasons for the referral explained to the victim and specialist support offered.

Depending on the nature of a concern, the DSL will discuss the concern with the parents of the students involved. Discussions with parents will not take place where they could potentially put a student at risk of harm. Discussion with the victim's parents will relate to the arrangements being put in place to safeguard the victim, with the aim of understanding their wishes in terms of support arrangements and the progression of the report. Discussion with the alleged perpetrator's parents will have regards to the arrangements that will impact their child, such as moving classes, with the reasons behind decisions being explained and the available support discussed. External agencies will be invited to these discussions where necessary.

Where confidentiality or anonymity has been breached, Miag will implement the appropriate disciplinary procedures as necessary and will analyse how damage can be minimised and future breaches be prevented.

Where a student is leaving Miag, the DSL will consider whether it is appropriate to share any information with the student's new provider, in addition to the child protection file, that will allow the new provider to support the student and arrange appropriate support for their arrival.

19. Safer recruitment

Miags full policy and procedures for safer recruitment are outlined in the Safer Recruitment Policy.

An enhanced DBS check with barred list information will be undertaken for all staff members engaged in regulated activity. A person will be in 'regulated activity' if, because of their work, they:

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- Are responsible daily for the care or supervision of children.
- Regularly work in Miag at times when children are on the premises.
- Regularly meet children under 18 years of age.

The DfE's [DBS Workforce Guides](#) will be consulted when determining whether a position fits the child workforce criteria.

The advisory board will conduct the appropriate pre-employment checks for all prospective employees, including internal candidates and candidates who have lived or worked outside the UK.

The appropriate DBS and suitability checks will be carried out for all advisory board, volunteers, and contractors.

Staff suitability

All centres providing care for students under the age of eight must ensure that staff and volunteers working in these settings are not disqualified from doing so under the Childcare (Disqualification) and Childcare (Early Years Provision Free of Charge) (Extended Entitlement) (Amendment) Regulations 2018. A person may be disqualified if they:

- Have certain orders or other restrictions placed upon them.
- Have committed certain offences.

All staff members are required to sign the Staff Disqualification Declaration Form confirming that they are not disqualified from working in an educational environment. A disqualified person will not be permitted to continue working at Miag unless they apply for and are granted a waiver from Ofsted. Miag will provide support with this process.

Ongoing suitability

Following appointment, consideration will be given to staff and volunteers' ongoing suitability – to prevent the opportunity for harm to children or placing children at risk.

Referral to the DBS

Miag will refer to the DBS anyone who has harmed a child or poses a risk of harm to a child, or if there is reason to believe the member of staff has committed an offence and has been removed from working in regulated activity. The duty will also apply in circumstances where an individual is deployed to another area of work that is not in regulated activity or they are suspended.

20. Staff Records

Miag keeps STAFF RECORDS which records all staff, including agency and third-party supply staff, who work at Miag.

All members of the proprietor body are also recorded on the STAFF RECORDS.

The following information is recorded on the STAFF RECORDS:

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- An identity checks
- A barred list checks
- An enhanced DBS checks
- A prohibition from teaching check
- A check of professional qualifications, where required
- A check to determine the individual's right to work in the UK
- Additional checks for those who have lived or worked outside of the UK

If any checks have been conducted for volunteers, this will also be recorded on the STAFF RECORDS. If risk assessments are conducted to assess whether a volunteer should be subject to an enhanced DBS check, the risk assessment will be recorded.

Written confirmation that supplies agencies have completed all relevant checks will also be included.

Miag is free to record any other information it deems relevant.

The details of an individual will be removed from the STAFF RECORDS once they no longer work at Miag.

21. Training

Staff members will undergo safeguarding and child protection training at induction, which will be updated on a termly basis and/or whenever there is a change in legislation.

The induction training will cover:

- The Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.
- PREVENT Training (renewed annually)
- The Staff Code of Conduct.
- Anti-Bullying Alliance Training
- Safeguarding Training
- The Behaviour Policy
- ACES and PACE Training
- Information about the role and identity of the DSL's

All staff members will also receive regular safeguarding and child protection updates as required, but at least annually. Training will cover, at a minimum:

- The issues surrounding sexual violence and sexual harassment.
- Contextual safeguarding.
- How to keep LAC and PLAC safe
- Updated online safety training.

Staff will receive opportunities to contribute towards and inform the safeguarding arrangements in Miag.

The DSL's will undergo child protection and safeguarding training and update this training at least every two years. The DSL's will also obtain access to resources and attend any

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relevant or refresher training courses, ensuring they keep up to date with any developments relevant to their role. This will include training to understand:

- The assessment process for providing early help and statutory intervention, including local criteria for action and CSCS referral arrangements.
- How LAs (Local Authority) conduct child protection case conferences and a child protection review conferences, to enable the DSL to attend and contribute to these effectively when required.
- The importance of providing information and support to CSCS.
- The lasting impact that adversity and trauma can have.
- How to be alert to the specific needs of children in need, students with SEND and/or relevant health conditions, and young carers.
- The importance of internal and external information sharing.
- The Prevent duty.
- The risks associated with online safety, including the additional risks faced online by students with SEND.

22. Monitoring and review

This policy is reviewed at least annually by the DSL and the headteacher. This policy will be updated as needed to ensure it is up to date with safeguarding issues as they emerge and evolve, including any lessons learnt.

Any changes made to this policy will be communicated to all members of staff. All members of staff are required to familiarise themselves with all processes and procedures outlined in this policy as part of their induction programme. The next scheduled review date for this policy is 25th July 2023

Specific safeguarding issues

This appendix sets out details about specific safeguarding issues that students may experience and outlines specific actions that would be taken in relation to individual issues.

Here are the issues covered:

1. [Domestic abuse](#)
2. [Homelessness](#)
3. [Children missing from education](#)
4. [Child abduction and community safety incidents](#)
5. [Child criminal exploitation \(CCE\)](#)
6. [Cyber-crime](#)
7. [Child sexual exploitation \(CSE\)](#)
8. [Modern slavery](#)
9. [FGM](#)
10. [Forced marriage](#)
11. [Radicalisation](#)
12. [Students with family members in prison](#)
13. [Students required to give evidence in court](#)
14. [Mental health](#)
15. [Serious violence](#)

Domestic abuse

For the purposes of this policy, and in line with the Domestic Abuse Act 2021, “**domestic abuse**” is defined as abusive behaviour of a person towards another person (including conduct directed at someone else, e.g., the person’s child) where both are aged 16 or over and are personally connected. “**Abusive behaviour**” includes physical or sexual abuse, violent or threatening behaviour, controlling or coercive behaviour, economic abuse, psychological or emotional abuse, or another form of abuse. “**Personally connected**” includes people who:

- Are, have been, or have agreed to be married to each other.
- Are, have been, or have agreed to be in a civil partnership with each other.
- Are, or have been, in an intimate personal relationship with each other.
- Each have, or had, a parental relationship towards the same child.
- Are relatives.

Miag will recognise the impact of domestic abuse on children, as victims, if they see, hear, or experience the effects of domestic abuse. All staff will be aware of the signs of domestic abuse and follow the appropriate safeguarding procedures where concerns arise.

Homelessness

The DSL’s will be aware of the contact details and referral routes into the Local Housing Authority so that concerns over homelessness can be raised as early as possible.

Indicators that a family may be at risk of homelessness include:

- Household debt.
- Rent arrears.
- Domestic abuse.
- Anti-social behaviour.
- Any mention of a family moving home because “they have to.”

Referrals to the Local Housing Authority do not replace referrals to CSCS where a child is being harmed or at risk of harm. For 16- and 17-year-olds, homelessness may not be family-based and referrals to CSCS will be made as necessary where concerns are raised.

Children missing from education

A child going missing from Miag is a potential indicator of abuse or neglect and, as such, these children are increasingly at risk of being victims of harm, exploitation, or radicalisation. Staff will monitor students that go missing from Miag, particularly on repeat occasions, and report them to the DSL following normal safeguarding procedures, in accordance with the Children Missing Education Policy. Miag will inform the LA of any student who fails to attend regularly or has been absent without Miags permission for a continuous period of 10 Miag days or more.

Admissions register

Students are placed on the admissions register at the beginning of the first day that is agreed by Miag, or when Miag has been notified that the student will first be attending.

Miag will ensure that the admissions register is kept up-to-date and accurate at all times and will inform parents when any changes occur. Two emergency contacts will be held for each student where possible. Staff will monitor students who do not attend Miag on the agreed date and will notify home school/professionals immediately.

If a parent notifies Miag that their child will live at a different address, Miag will record the following information on the admissions register:

- The full name of the parent with whom the student will live
- The new address
- The date from when the student will live at that address

If a parent notifies Miag that their child will be attending a different provision, or is already registered at a different Miag, the following information will be recorded on the admissions register:

- The name of the new provision
- The date on which the student first attended, or is due to attend, that provision

Where a student moves to a new Miag, Miag will use a secure internet system to securely transfer students’ data.

To ensure accurate data is collected to allow effective safeguarding, Miag will inform the home school and other professionals of any student who is going to be deleted from the

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admission register, in accordance with the Education (Student Registration) (England) Regulations 2006 (as amended), where they:

- Have been taken out of Miag by their parents, and are being educated outside the national education system, e.g., home education.
- Have ceased to attend Miag, and no longer live within a reasonable distance of the premises.

Miag will also remove a student from the admissions register where Miag and LA has been unable to establish the student's whereabouts after making reasonable enquiries into their attendance.

If a student is to be removed from the admissions register, Miag will provide the LA with the following information:

- The full name of the student
- The full name and address of any parent with whom the student lives
- At least one telephone number of the parent with whom the student lives
- The full name and address of the parent with whom the student is going to live, and the date that the student will start living there, if applicable
- The name of the student's new provision and the student's expected start date there

Miag will work with the LA to establish methods of making returns for students back into provision. Miag will highlight to the LA where they have been unable to obtain necessary information from parents, e.g., where an address is unknown. Miag will also highlight any other necessary contextual information, including safeguarding concerns.

Child abduction and community safety incidents

For the purposes of this policy, “**child abduction**” is defined as the unauthorised removal or retention of a child from a parent or anyone with legal responsibility for the child. Child abduction can be committed by parents and other relatives, other people known to the victim, and strangers.

All staff will be alert to community safety incidents taking place in the vicinity of Miag that may raise concerns regarding child abduction, e.g., people loitering nearby or unknown adults conversing with students.

Students will be provided with practical advice and lessons to ensure they can keep themselves safe outdoors.

Child criminal exploitation (CCE)

For the purposes of this policy, “**child criminal exploitation**” is defined as a form of abuse where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into taking part in criminal activity, for any of the following reasons:

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- In exchange for something the victim needs or wants
- For the financial advantage or other advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator
- Through violence or the threat of violence

Specific forms of CCE can include:

- Being forced or manipulated into transporting drugs or money through county lines.
- Working in cannabis factories.
- Shoplifting or pickpocketing.
- Committing vehicle crime.
- Committing, or threatening to commit, serious violence to others.

Miag will recognise that students involved in CCE are victims themselves, regardless of whether they have committed crimes, and even if the criminal activity appears consensual. Miag will also recognise that students of any gender are at risk of CCE.

Miag staff will be aware of the indicators that a student is the victim of CCE, including:

- Appearing with unexplained gifts, money, or new possessions.
- Associating with other children involved in exploitation.
- Suffering from changes in emotional wellbeing.
- Misusing drugs or alcohol.
- Going missing for periods of time or regularly coming home late.
- Regularly missing Miag or education or not taking part.

County lines

For the purposes of this policy, “**county lines**” refers to gangs and organised criminal networks exploiting children to move, store or sell drugs and money into one or more areas, locally and/or across the UK.

As well as the general indicators for CCE, Miag staff will be aware of the specific indicators that a student may be involved in county lines, including:

- Going missing and subsequently being found in areas away from their home.
- Having been the victim or perpetrator of serious violence, e.g., knife crime.
- Receiving requests for drugs via a phone line.
- Moving drugs.
- Handing over and collecting money for drugs.
- Being exposed to techniques such as ‘plugging,’ where drugs are concealed internally to avoid detection.
- Being found in accommodation they have no connection with or a hotel room where there is drug activity.
- Owing a ‘debt bond’ to their exploiters.
- Having their bank account used to facilitate drug dealing.

Staff will be made aware of students with missing episodes who may have been trafficked for the purpose of transporting drugs. Staff members who suspect a student may be vulnerable to, or involved in, county lines activity will immediately report all concerns to the DSL.

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The DSL will consider referral to the National Referral Mechanism on a case-by-case basis and consider involving local services and providers who offer support to victims of county lines exploitation.

Cyber-crime

For the purposes of this policy, “**cyber-crime**” is defined as criminal activity committed using computers and/or the internet. This includes ‘cyber-enabled’ crimes, i.e., crimes that can happen offline but are enabled at scale and at speed online, and ‘cyber-dependent’ crimes, i.e., crimes that can be committed only by using a computer. Crimes include:

- Unauthorised access to computers, known as ‘hacking.’
- Denial of Service attacks, known as ‘booting.’
- Making, supplying, or obtaining malicious software, or ‘malware,’ e.g., viruses, spyware, ransomware, botnets, and Remote Access Trojans with the intent to commit further offence.

All staff will be aware of the signs of cyber-crime and follow the appropriate safeguarding procedures where concerns arise. This may include the DSL referring students to the National Crime Agency’s Cyber Choices programme.

Child sexual exploitation (CSE)

For the purposes of this policy, “**child sexual exploitation**” is defined as a form of sexual abuse where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into sexual activity, for any of the following reasons:

- In exchange for something the victim needs or wants
- For the financial advantage, increased status or other advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator
- Through violence or the threat of violence

Miag will recognise that CSE can occur over time or be a one-off occurrence, and may happen without the student’s immediate knowledge, e.g., through others sharing videos or images of them on social media. Miag will recognise that CSE can affect any student who has been coerced into engaging in sexual activities, even if the activity appears consensual; this includes students aged 16 and above who can legally consent to sexual activity. Miag will also recognise that students may not realise they are being exploited, e.g., they believe they are in a genuine romantic relationship.

Miag staff will be aware of the key indicators that a student is the victim of CSE, including:

- Appearing with unexplained gifts, money, or new possessions.
- Associating with other children involved in exploitation.
- Suffering from changes in emotional wellbeing.
- Misusing drugs or alcohol.
- Going missing for periods of time or regularly coming home late.
- Regularly missing Miag or education or not taking part.

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- Having older partners.
- Suffering from sexually transmitted infections.
- Displaying sexual behaviours beyond expected sexual development.
- Becoming pregnant.

All concerns related to CSE will be managed in line with Miags Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) Policy.

Where CSE, or the risk of it, is suspected, staff will discuss the case with the DSL. If after discussion a concern remains, local safeguarding procedures will be triggered, including referral to the LA. The LA and all other necessary authorities will then handle the matter to conclusion. Miag will cooperate as needed.

Modern slavery

For the purposes of this policy, “**modern slavery**” encompasses human trafficking and slavery, servitude, and forced or compulsory labour. This can include CCE, CSE, and other forms of exploitation.

All staff will be aware of and alert to the signs that a student may be the victim of modern slavery. Staff will also be aware of the support available to victims of modern slavery and refer concerns to DSL’s

FGM

For the purposes of this policy, “**FGM**” is defined as all procedures involving the partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs. FGM is illegal in the UK and a form of child abuse with long-lasting harmful consequences.

All staff will be alert to the possibility of a student being at risk of FGM, or already having suffered FGM. If staff are worried about someone who is at risk of FGM or who has been a victim of FGM, they are required to share this information with CSCS and/or the police. Miag’s procedures relating to managing cases of FGM and protecting students will reflect multi-agency working arrangements.

As outlined in Section 5B of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (as inserted by section 74 of the Serious Crime Act 2015), Staff are **legally required** to report to the police any discovery, whether through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence, of FGM on a student under the age of 18. Staff failing to report such cases may face disciplinary action. Staff will not examine students, and so it is rare that they will see any visual evidence, but they must personally report to the police where an act of FGM appears to have been carried out. Unless the teacher has a good reason not to, they should also consider and discuss any such case with the DSL and involve CSCS as appropriate. **NB:** This does not apply to any suspected or at-risk cases, nor if the individual is over the age of 18. In such cases, local safeguarding procedures will be followed.

All staff will be aware of the indicators that students may be at risk of FGM. While some individual indicators they may not indicate risk, the presence of two or more indicators could

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signal a risk to the student. It is important to note that the student may not yet be aware of the practice or that it may be conducted on them, so staff will be sensitive when broaching the subject.

Indicators that a student may be at heightened risk of undergoing FGM include:

- The socio-economic position of the family and their level of integration into UK society.
- The student coming from a community known to adopt FGM.
- Any girl with a mother or sister who has been subjected to FGM.
- Any girl withdrawn from PSHE.

Indicators that FGM may take place soon include:

- When a female family elder is visiting from a country of origin.
- A girl confiding that she is to have a 'special procedure' or a ceremony to 'become a woman.'
- A girl requesting help from a teacher if she is aware or suspects that she is at immediate risk.
- A girl, or her family member, talking about a long holiday to her country of origin or another country where FGM is prevalent.

All staff will be vigilant to the signs that FGM has already taken place so that help can be offered, enquiries can be made to protect others, and criminal investigations can begin.

Indicators that FGM may have already taken place include the student:

- Having difficulty walking, sitting, or standing.
- Spending longer than normal in the bathroom or toilet.
- Spending prolonged periods of time away from a classroom during the day with bladder or menstrual problems.
- Having prolonged or repeated absences from Miag, followed by withdrawal or depression.
- Being reluctant to undergo normal medical examinations.
- Asking for help, but not being explicit about the problem due to embarrassment or fear.

FGM is included in the definition of “**honour-based’ abuse (HBA)**,” which involves crimes that have been committed to defend the honour of the family and/or community. All forms of HBA are forms of abuse and will be treated and escalated as such. Staff will be alert to the signs of HBA, including concerns that a child is at risk of HBA, or has already suffered from HBA, and will consult with the DSL who will activate local safeguarding procedures if concerns arise.

Forced marriage

Forced marriage is a marriage where one or both spouses do not consent to the marriage but are coerced into it. Force can be physical, psychological, financial, sexual, and emotional

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pressure. A lack of full and free consent can be where a person does not consent or where they cannot consent, e.g., due to some forms of SEND. Where an individual lacks the capacity to consent to marriage, coercion is not required for a marriage to be forced.

All staff will be alert to the indicators that a student is at risk of, or has undergone, forced marriage, including, but not limited to, the student:

- Being absent from Miag – particularly where this is persistent.
- Requesting for extended leave of absence and failure to return from visits to country of origin.
- Being fearful about forthcoming holidays.
- Being subjected to surveillance by siblings or cousins at Miag.
- Demonstrating a decline in behaviour, engagement, performance, exam results or punctuality.
- Being withdrawn from Miag by their parents.
- Being removed from a day centre when they have a physical or learning disability.
- Not being allowed to attend extracurricular activities.
- Suddenly announcing that they are engaged to a stranger, e.g., to friends or on social media.
- Having a family history of forced marriage, e.g., their older siblings have been forced to marry.
- Being prevented from going on to further or higher education.
- Showing signs of mental health disorders and behaviours, e.g., depression, self-harm, anorexia.
- Displaying a sudden decline in their educational performance, aspirations, or motivation.

Staff who have any concerns regarding a student who may have undergone, is currently undergoing, or is at risk of forced marriage will speak to the DSL or headteacher and local safeguarding procedures will be followed – this could include referral to CSCS, the police or the Forced Marriage Unit. The DSL will ensure the student is spoken to privately about these concerns and further action taken as appropriate. Students will always be listened to, and their comments taken seriously.

It will be made clear to staff members that they should not approach the student's family or those with influence in the community, without the express consent of the student, as this will alert them to the concerns and may place the student in further danger.

Advice will be sought from the Forced Marriage Unit following any suspicion of forced marriage among students.

If a student is being forced to marry, or is fearful of being forced to, Miag will be especially vigilant for signs of mental health disorders and self-harm. The student will be supported by the DSL and senior mental health lead and referrals will be made on a case-by-case basis.

Staff members will make themselves aware of how they can support victims of forced marriage in order to respond to the victims needs at an early stage and be aware of the

practical help they can offer, e.g., referral to social services and local and national support groups.

Local child safeguarding procedures will be activated following concerns regarding forced marriage – Miag will use existing national and local protocols for multi-agency liaison with police and children’s social care.

Miag will support any victims to seek help by:

- Making them aware of their rights and choices to seek legal advice and representation.
- Recording injuries and making referrals for medical examination where necessary.
- Providing personal safety advice.
- Developing a safety plan in case they are seen, e.g., by preparing another reason for why the victim is seeking help.

Miag will establish where possible whether students at risk of forced marriage have a dual nationality or two passports.

Miag will aim to create an open environment where students feel comfortable and safe to discuss the problems they are facing – this means creating an environment where forced marriage is discussed openly within the curriculum and support and counselling are provided routinely.

Miag will take a whole Miag approach towards educating on forced marriage in Miag curriculum and environment – in particular, Miag’s PSHE curriculum will incorporate teaching about the signs of forced marriage and how to obtain help. Appropriate materials and sources of further support will be signposted to students. Students will be encouraged to access appropriate advice, information, and support.

Staff and other staff members will be educated through CPD (Continuing Professional Development) about the issues surrounding forced marriage and the signs to look out for.

Radicalisation

For the purposes of this policy, “**radicalisation**” refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.

For the purposes of this policy, “**extremism**” refers to the vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, and the mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. Extremism also includes calling for the death of members of the armed forces.

For the purposes of this policy, “**terrorism**” refers to an action that endangers or causes serious violence to a person or people, serious damage to property, or seriously interferes with or disrupts an electronic system. The use or threat of these actions must be designed to influence the government or intimidate the public and be made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious, or ideological cause.

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Protecting students from the risk of radicalisation is part of Miags wider safeguarding duties. Miag will actively assess the risk of students being radicalised and drawn into extremism and/or terrorism. Staff will be alert to changes in students' behaviour which could indicate that they may need help or protection. Staff will use their professional judgement to identify students who may be at risk of radicalisation and act appropriately, which may include contacting the DSL or making a Prevent referral. Miag will work with local safeguarding arrangements as appropriate.

Miag will ensure that they engage with parents and families, as they are in a key position to spot signs of radicalisation. In doing so, Miag will assist and advise family members who raise concerns and provide information for support mechanisms. Any concerns over radicalisation will be discussed with the student's parents, unless Miag has reason to believe that the child would be placed at risk as a result.

The DSL will undertake Prevent awareness training to be able to provide advice and support to other staff on how to protect students against the risk of radicalisation. The DSL will hold formal training sessions with all members of staff to ensure they are aware of the risk indicators and their duties regarding preventing radicalisation.

The Prevent duty

Under section 26 of the Counterterrorism and Security Act 2015, all Miag are subject to a duty to have "due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism", known as "**the Prevent duty**". The Prevent duty will form part of Miags wider safeguarding obligations. All staff complete mandatory PREVENT Training annually.

Students with family members in prison

Students with a family member in prison will be offered pastoral support, as necessary. They will receive a copy of '[Are you a young person with a family member in prison?](#)' From Action for Prisoners' Families where appropriate and allowed the opportunity to discuss questions and concerns.

Students required to give evidence in court

Students required to give evidence in criminal courts, either for crimes committed against them or crimes they have witnessed, will be offered appropriate pastoral support.

Students will be provided with the booklet '[Going to Court and being a witness](#)' From HMCTS where appropriate and allowed the opportunity to discuss questions and concerns.

Mental health

All staff will be made aware that mental health problems can, in some cases, be an indicator that a student has suffered, or is at risk of suffering, abuse, neglect or exploitation.

Staff will not attempt to make a diagnosis of mental health problems – Miag will ensure this is done by a trained mental health professional. Staff will, however, be encouraged to identify students whose behaviour suggests they may be experiencing a mental health problem or may be at risk of developing one. Staff will also be aware of how students' experiences can impact on their mental health, behaviour, and education.

Staff who have a mental health concern about a student that is also a safeguarding concern will act in line with this policy and speak to the DSL's.

Miag will access a range of advice to help them identify students in need of additional mental health support, including working with external agencies.

Serious violence

Through training, all staff will be made aware of the indicators which may signal a student is at risk from, or is involved with, serious violent crime. These indicators include, but are not limited to:

- Increased absence from Miag.
- A change in friendships.
- Relationships with older individuals or groups.
- A significant decline in academic performance.
- Signs of self-harm.
- A notable change in wellbeing.
- Signs of assault.
- Unexplained injuries.
- Unexplained gifts or new possessions.

Staff will be made aware of some of the most significant risk factors that could increase a student's vulnerability to becoming involved in serious violence. These risk factors include, but are not limited to:

- Being male.
- Having been frequently absent from Miag.
- Having experienced child maltreatment.
- Having been involved in offending, such as theft or robbery.

Staff members who suspect a student may be vulnerable to, or involved in, serious violent crime will immediately report their concerns to the DSL.

Safeguarding Procedures: Flowchart

