

MATHSMAKERS CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

Updated May 2023

1. Statement of Intent

MathsMakers takes seriously its responsibility to protect, safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people in its care. MathsMakers understands its safeguarding obligations extend to any child under its care who is under the age of 18 years old.

This policy outlines the responsibilities and procedures put in place to ensure the safety of the pupils while they are in the care of MathsMakers. This policy complies with the Children Act 1989; Section 175 of the Education Act 2002 (Working Together 2013); Section 11 of the Children's Act 2004 and the Equality Act 2010.

This policy is informed by:

- [Keeping Children Safe in Education \(KCSIE\), Department for Education 2022](#)
- [Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018,](#)
- [Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment between Children in Schools and Colleges 2021](#)
- General Data Protection Regulations 2018 and Data Protection Act 2018.
- Voluntary Safeguarding Code of Practice DfE December 2018

MathsMakers will primarily follow the Child Protection procedure in place at the school/partner agency it is working with. MathsMakers will also ensure that its staff, consultants and volunteers are informed of the child protection procedures in place in these schools/partner agencies.

All contracts between MathsMakers and schools/partner agencies will include a section referring to child protection.

MathsMakers also fulfils its child protection responsibilities by having:

- Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Policy
- Child Protection Policy
- Safeguarding Statement
- Code of Conduct
- Safer Recruitment Policy
- Online Safety Policy
- Remote Learning Policy
- Positive Behaviour Management and Attendance Protocol
- Contractual agreement with schools which includes safeguarding and child protection
- Schools obtain consent from parents and carers for pupils registered with MathsMakers
- Registration form and record of attendance.

2. General Principles

MathsMakers believes that children and young people have the right to be treated equally and to learn in a safe and friendly environment.

This policy is based on the following principles:

- the welfare of the child or young person is paramount
- all children and young people, whatever their age, culture, disability, gender, language, racial origin, religious beliefs and/or sexual identity, have the right to protection from abuse
- all suspicions and allegations of abuse will be taken seriously and responded to swiftly and appropriately
- staff and volunteers are trained to understand the nature of abuse and to be alert to matters of concern
- all staff and volunteers have a duty to safeguard children and young people
- all staff and volunteers have a responsibility to report concerns to the designated persons with responsibility for child protection at the school and at MathsMakers.

We aim to safeguard children and young people by:

- developing and implementing safeguarding policies and procedures including: child protection and health and safety policies and guidelines; a code of conduct for staff and volunteers, staff and volunteer procedures, complaints procedures and equal opportunities policy
- sharing information about child protection and good practice with children and young people, parents and carers, staff and volunteers
- following carefully the processes for Safer Recruitment of staff and volunteers
- providing effective management for staff and volunteers through support, supervision and training
- ensuring that a Positive Behaviour Management and Attendance protocol is in place to foster a positive and responsible atmosphere amongst pupils.
- ensuring the development of an environment where pupils feel safe, secure, are encouraged to talk and are listened to
- ensuring that pupils know the supervisors whom they can approach if they are worried or are in difficulty
- ensuring that every effort is made to establish effective working relationships with colleagues from schools/partner agencies and parents
- reviewing our policy and good practice regularly.

Where there is any concern for a child's welfare, it is the duty of any member of staff/management, volunteer, consultant and/or Board director to act immediately in accordance with this policy & procedure.

Where a child is suffering or likely to suffer from harm, a referral to Social Care (or the police) needs to be made immediately.

3. Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)

MathsMakers staff, consultants and volunteers refer allegations or suspicions of neglect or abuse to the school's Designated Safeguarding Lead. In the absence of the school's DSL, the matter should be brought to the attention of the school's Deputy DSL.

MathsMakers staff, consultants and volunteers also refer allegations or suspicions of neglect or abuse to the MathsMakers Designated Safeguarding Lead. The MathsMakers Designated Safeguarding Lead is **Helena Mullins**. Her mobile is 07816 916 538. In the absence of the MathsMakers Designated Safeguarding Lead, the matter should be brought to the attention of the Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead, **Rachel Wright**. Her mobile is 07765 238 839.

MathsMakers DSL & Deputy DSL must undergo child protection training every two years. It is the responsibility of the DSL to make themselves available for consultation by staff, consultants, volunteers, visitors and children or young people and their families.

The role of the DSL includes:

- ensuring this policy is implemented in the organisation
- ensuring that all necessary enquiries, procedures and investigations relating to child protection are carried out
- reporting results of screening enquiries and preserving 'need to know' levels of confidentiality and access to secure records
- ensuring that all confidential records relating to child protection matters are kept secure
- ensuring that there is adequate induction and training relating to child protection matter
- ensuring that each activity carried out is sound in terms of child protection as regards personnel, practices face to face and/or Online.
- checking all incident reports made by staff, consultants or volunteers, countersigning them and making reference to the appropriate authority as is appropriate.

4. Child Protection Procedure

4.1 Child Protection Induction

All staff, consultants and volunteers receive a Child Protection induction and a pack before starting work at any school/agency. This will include:

- MathsMakers Child Protection policy
- School Child Protection procedure including lines of reporting
- Key contact details for DSL and Deputy DSL
- MathsMakers line of reporting and key contact details.

This procedure is in accordance with **The seven golden rules to sharing information** (Information Sharing – Safeguarding –UK Government advice - July 2018)

1. Remember that GDPR, Data Protection Act 2018 and Human Rights law are not barriers to justified information sharing but provide a framework to ensure that personal information about individuals is shared appropriately;
2. Be open and honest with the individual and/or family where appropriate from the outset about why, what, how and with whom the information will or could be shared. Seek their agreement unless it is unsafe or inappropriate to do so.
3. Seek advice if you are in doubt about sharing the information concerned without disclosing the identity of the person concerned if possible. Advice should be sought from the School's Safeguarding Lead, MathsMakers Safeguarding lead or, if not satisfied, the Borough Social Services/Safeguarding Hub.
4. Where possible, share information with consent and respect the wishes of the individual. Under GDPR you may share information without consent if there is a lawful basis to do so, such as where safety may be at risk. You need to base your judgement on facts and be clear with the individual of the basis upon which you are doing so.
5. Consider Safety and Wellbeing: base your decision to share information on how it will affect the individual's safety and wellbeing.
6. Ensure that the information you are sharing is necessary, proportionate, relevant, adequate, accurate, timely and secure.
7. Keep a record of your decision including why, when and with whom you have shared this information.

4.2 Disclosure of abuse or noticing signs of abuse

Appendix 1 contains definitions of types of abuse and noticing signs of abuse as updated to include changes in KCSIE 2022.

Appendix 2 relates to vulnerable groups.

All staff and volunteers are required to familiarise themselves with Appendices 1 and 2.

All staff and volunteers are required to familiarise themselves with KCSIE 2022 ANNEX B regarding **specific form of abuse**

Any allegation and/or disclosure of abuse, including child-on-child sexual harassment or abuse will be dealt with seriously, responsibly and sensitively.

If a child makes an allegation of physical injury, neglect, sexual abuse or any other abuse as per Appendix 1 to a member of staff, consultant or volunteer, or if the staff, consultant or volunteer notices signs of suspected abuse, the staff, consultant or volunteer must:

- Be honest and explain that the information may be shared with the appropriate person in school and MathsMakers
- Listen and **not** ask leading questions
- Complete the **Cause for Concern Form** (Appendix 3 of this policy) as soon as possible (ideally within one hour of being told)
- Write down exactly what the child/young person has said, what was said in reply and what was happening immediately before the disclosure (e.g., what activity was taking place)
- Record dates, times and when the record was made
- Keep all handwritten notes secure
- Report discussion to the school's DSL as soon as possible.
- In their absence, report to the school's Deputy DSL

- If the school's DSL is implicated, report to the school's Deputy DSL
- Inform MathsMakers DSL or MathsMakers Deputy DSL of the incident and the actions taken
- Not discuss suspicions or allegations with anyone other than those nominated above.

The School's DSL must consider carefully whether or not it is safe for a child/young person to return home to a potential abuse situation, and, if necessary, they should take immediate action to contact social services in order to discuss putting safety measures in place.

MathsMakers DSL will contact the school's DSL to reassure himself/herself that the matter is being dealt with and that the appropriate authorities have been contacted. She/he will then log the report received in the following way:

- date and time
- name of the staff or volunteer
- when the incident was reported
- to whom in the school/partner agency it was reported
- date, time and summary of conversation with the school's Designated Person
- any other action or follow-up needed if necessary.

4.3 Child Protection Record

The completed *Cause for Concern* form will be submitted to the school. A hard copy of the file will be kept by the MathsMakers DSL. The file is a confidential record. It will be stored, separate to other files, in a secure place.

Furthermore, there will be no correspondence by email regarding the file.

4.4 Attendance at Child Protection meetings

It is the responsibility of the school's DSL to ensure the school is represented at Child Protection meetings and that a report is submitted to any child protection conference or team concerning a child that attends their establishment.

This is not the responsibility of MathsMakers. The contract between MathsMakers and school will clearly state that this is the case and refer to their own safeguarding and child protection procedures.

However, following the Working Together to Safeguard Children guidance - March 2015, If the Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) requires that MathsMakers is represented, MathsMakers DSL or deputy DSL will have a duty to attend if necessary.

5. Dealing with Allegations of Abuse against Staff, Consultants and Volunteers

MathsMakers will take seriously any allegation of abuse made against a member of its staff, consultants and volunteers and will refer to this procedure in order to deal with the allegation fairly, quickly and consistently.

At MathsMakers, the Designated Case Manager is Helena Mullins, manager & director of the project. If allegations refer to the manager of the project, a director on the MathsMakers Board will act as “Case Manager”.

At MathsMakers, we also recognise that logging and responding to **Low-Level Concerns**, which may not meet the LADO threshold, is important to prevent any possibility of future abuse.

MathsMakers will foster a culture of openness where sharing any concern regarding potential child abuse can be discussed appropriately with the DSL. Concern should also be discussed with the school or educational agency DSL.

MathsMakers recognises that it is essential to deal with the allegation in a way that provides effective protection to the child as well as support to the person who is the subject of allegations.

Allegations may arise from Pupils, Parents or Colleagues. Any staff, consultant and volunteer who has concerns should feel safe to express them without fear of victimisation and should know that they will be taken seriously.

It is essential that all allegations be brought immediately to the attention of the school Head Teacher and MathsMakers Director (as per KCSIE 2022 - Part Four guidance).

In any contractual agreement with a school, MathsMakers will obtain the contact details of the Local Area/Authority Designated Officer (LADO) now only referred to as “Designated Officer” from the school.

5.1 Procedure

Low-Level Concerns should be logged in the same way as concerns that meet the threshold. However, the Log should be kept confidential and separate in compliance with the Data Protection Act 2018 and the UK GDPR.

The procedure needs to be fair and transparent. The Designated Safeguarding Lead will seek to discuss the matter and gather information from the person reporting the concern, the individual involved and any other witness. Any action resulting from the enquiry will be recorded.

Allegation against a member of staff

The procedure detailed below has to be followed when there is an allegation or concern that a member of MathsMakers staff, consultant and volunteer has:

- behaved in a way that has harmed a child
- behaved in a way that may have harmed a child
- possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child
- behaved towards a child/children in a way that indicates s/he is unsuitable to work with children. This can include behaviour outside school or educational settings.

Initial response - “Keeping an Open and Enquiring mind”

The management of the allegation of abuse must be conducted in a manner and pace that reflects the seriousness of the underlying charges. However, care must be taken to avoid ill-considered judgements and actions. This includes any decision to suspend the member of MathsMakers staff, consultant and volunteer. The Initial Response will always consider looking after the welfare of the child, supporting the member of staff during the investigation and applying a measured approach.

If a MathsMakers member of staff, consultant and volunteer becomes aware of an allegation of abuse where another member of staff, consultant and volunteer is thought to have been involved, she/he should:

- ask the child if she/he requires medical attention and ensure that medical attention is provided
- report the matter to the school's Headteacher and MathsMakers Designated Case Manager. Unless the allegation is against the Head Teacher, in which case, the Chair of the school's Governing Body and MathsMakers Designated Case Manager will be informed
- if the allegation is against the MathsMakers Designated Case Manager, report the concern to the Chair of MathsMakers Board of Directors and the school's Head Teacher
- make written notes of the circumstances as reported to him/her and pass these notes to the MathsMakers Designated Case Manager. Never investigate the matter yourself
- Before contacting the LADO, the MathsMakers Designated Case Manager will conduct an initial enquiry into the allegation to establish the facts, mainly but not restricted to:

Where was the individual at the time of the allegation?

Could the individual have been in contact with the child?

Was the individual in contact with the child?

Are there any witnesses?

Is there any evidence (CCTV, etc)?

Other.

- MathsMakers Designated Case Manager will immediately contact the Designated Officer at the Local Authority (LADO).

5.2 Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO)

MathsMakers staff will always require the contact details of the Designated Officer, Investigating officer and senior safeguarding officer from the schools they work with or directly from the local borough where the school is located.

The Designated Officer manages individual cases, provides advice and guidance, liaises with the police and other agencies, monitors progress of cases for timeliness, thoroughness and fairness. The Designated officer may delegate some functions to the Investigating officer and the Senior Safeguarding officer.

The Designated Officer will consider the allegation according to its seriousness via the following:

- establish if the allegation is within the scope of the guidance
- determine if it has some foundation or if it is demonstrably false
- discuss how/when the parent or carer of the child can be informed
- advise on when the employer can tell the accused person
- decide if a child is at risk of significant harm and convene a strategy meeting
- refer to the police if the allegation indicates a possible criminal offence
- if the matter is neither of the above, the Designated Officer will discuss the most relevant action with the school's Head Teacher and/or MathsMakers Designated Person as appropriate.

The Designated Officer will then take the following actions:

- an allegation of crime will require immediate referral to the police
- a Child Protection concern will require immediate referral to Children's Social Care/Services
- a disciplinary issue will be investigated by the Employer under disciplinary/regulatory procedures
- a complaint will be handled under the complaints process.

5.3 Suspension of the member of staff, consultant and volunteer

The power to suspend lies with the employer but advice will be given by the Designated Officer. Suspension should be considered when:

- there is a risk of significant harm to the child
- the allegation warrants investigation by the police
- it is serious enough to be grounds for dismissal.

6. Safer Recruitment

Please refer to MathsMakers Safer Recruitment Policy.

7. Safeguarding Training and Induction

- All staff, consultants and volunteers are required to attend recognised training on Safeguarding Children at least every 3 years. The Designated Safeguarding Lead and Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead will attend training in Safeguarding and Child Protection every 2 years.
- MathsMakers ensures that staff, consultants and volunteers have a safeguarding induction prior to starting their programme with schools. The induction covers:
 - the principles of safeguarding and child protection, including background, types and signs of abuse, and legal duties
 - MathsMakers Safeguarding and Child Protection policy and procedures, as well as the lines of responsibility which include:
 - key contact for safeguarding within MathsMakers organisation;
 - key contact list at the school/partner agencies;
 - key contact within the Local Authority.
 - the school's safeguarding policy and procedures
 - update on any new government guidance.
- MathsMakers ensures that all staff, consultants and volunteers are aware, agree to the MathsMakers Code of Conduct and abide by the Code of Conduct of the schools
- MathsMakers provides training in Positive Behaviour Management and Restorative Practice.

8. Confidentiality

Confidentiality is an issue which needs to be fully understood by all those working with children, particularly in the context of child protection. It will form part of the Training and induction on safeguarding and child protection.

The only purpose of confidentiality in this respect is to benefit the child. A member of staff or a volunteer must never guarantee confidentiality to a pupil nor should they agree with a pupil to keep a secret. Where there is a child protection concern this must be reported to the Designated Person and may require further investigation by appropriate authorities. Children can be reassured that only the people who “need to know” will be informed and that shared information will be kept to the minimum necessary. The child must also be reassured that information will not become common knowledge.

9. Review

Next Review: July 2024

Adopted by the Board of Directors

Signed: Helena Mullins

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Helena Mullins". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent 'H' and 'M'.

Date: May 24th, 2023

Appendix 1

1. Definition of Abuse

These definitions are based on those from Working together to safeguard children (Department of Health, Home Office, Department for Education and Employment, 1999)

Physical abuse

- Physical abuse may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing harm to a child or young person.
- Physical harm may also be caused when a parent/carer feigns the symptoms of, or deliberately causes, ill health to a child or young person whom they are looking after. This situation is commonly described as factitious, fabricated or induced illness in children or young people, or 'Munchausen syndrome by proxy'.
- A person might do this because they enjoy or need the attention they get through having a sick child or young person.
- Physical abuse, as well as being the result of a deliberate act, can also be caused through omission or the failure to act to protect.

Emotional abuse

- Emotional abuse is the persistent emotional ill treatment of a child or young person, such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's or young person's emotional development. It may involve making a child or young person feel or believe that they are worthless, unloved, inadequate or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of the other person.
- It may feature expectations being imposed on a child or young person that are inappropriate for their age or stage of development. It may also involve causing a child or young person to feel frequently frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of a child or young person.

Sexual abuse

- Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, whether or not the child or young person is aware of, or consents to, what is happening. The activity may involve physical contact, including penetrative acts such as rape, buggery or oral sex, or non-penetrative acts such as fondling.
- Sexual abuse may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children or young people in looking at, or in the production of, pornographic material, or watching sexual activities, or encouraging children or young people to behave in sexually inappropriate ways.
- Boys and girls can be sexually abused by both males and females, whether adults or other children or young people.

Neglect

- Neglect is the persistent failure to meet a child's or young person's basic physical and or psychological needs, that is likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's or young person's health or development. It may involve a parent or a carer failing to provide adequate food, shelter or clothing, leaving a child or young person at home alone or failing to ensure that a child or young person gets appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's or young person's basic emotional needs.
- It is accepted that, in all forms of abuse, there are elements of emotional abuse and that some children or young people are subjected to more than one form of abuse at any time.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

- This includes any injury inflicted to female genitalia.
- The practice of FGM is illegal in the UK. Any member of staff/volunteer is **legally required** to report to the police any discovery of FGM, whether it is through disclosure by the victim or other evidence.
- For cases where there is only suspicion of a child deemed to be at risk, all staff/volunteers will follow the school's and MathsMakers safeguarding procedure.

Forced Marriage

- A form of marriage that is entered into without the full and free consent of one of the parties. Forced marriage is illegal in the UK.
- If any member of staff/volunteer has any concern that a child may be in danger of being coerced into marriage, he/she will report it following the school's and MathsMakers safeguarding procedures. This may include reporting to the police or the Forced Marriage Unit.

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 or young person into sexual activity either:
 - in exchange for something the victim wants or needs, or
 - for financial advantage or increased status for the perpetrator.
 - sexual exploitation can also happen online.
- Staff/volunteers will be aware of the specific signs associated with this type of abuse.

County Lines Criminal Activities

- Where networks or gangs are grooming and/or exploiting children to carry drugs or money from urban areas to suburban areas, rural areas and market or seaside towns. Staff/volunteers who suspect that a child may be in danger or involved in such activity will report it immediately via the school's safeguarding procedure.

Child-on-child Abuse

- Child-on-child sexual abuse

At MathsMakers, we recognise that child-on-child sexual harassment and/or abuse can happen in settings outside school, face to face and/or online.

MathsMakers follows the DFE guidance as per Appendix 5 of KCSIE 2022.

Any suspicion and/or disclosure of sexual abuse will be listened to and dealt with sensitively and seriously. Managers and staff will report any suspicion or disclosure to the school's DSL as soon as possible as well as to the MathsMakers' Designated Safeguarding person.

Trustees, managers and staff/consultants will have read Part 5 of KCSIE 2022.

MathsMakers will ensure that the training and CPD at the start of every academic year includes child-on-child sexual abuse.

- Where a member of staff/volunteer is faced with a child-on-child abuse disclosure, he/she will refer the child to the school's designated safeguarding lead.
- At MathsMakers, child-on-child abuse means any abuse perpetrated by a child onto another child, that is student to student, mentor to student, student to mentor. These can include but are not limited to:
 - Bullying & Cyber bullying;
 - Physical abuse causing physical harm;
 - Sexual harassment, sexual abuse and sexual violence;
 - Sexting (youth produced sexual imagery)
 - Initiation – Hazing type violence/rituals.

Recent guidance identifies other sources of stress for children or young people and families, such as social exclusion, domestic violence, the mental illness of a parent/carer or drug and alcohol misuse. These may have a negative impact on a child or young person's health and development and may be noticed by an organisation caring for a child or young person. If it is felt that a child or young person's well-being is adversely affected by any of these situations, the same procedures should be followed.

2. Recognising and Responding to Abuse

The following signs may or may not be indicators that abuse has taken place but the possibility should be considered.

2.1 Signs of physical abuse

Physical signs of abuse may include:

- any injuries not consistent with the explanation given for them
- injuries that occur to the body in places which are not normally exposed to falls or games
- unexplained bruising, marks or injuries on any part of the body
- bruises which reflect hand marks or fingertips (from slapping or pinching)
- cigarette burns

- bite marks
- broken bones
- scalds
- injuries which have not received medical attention
- neglect, undernourishment, failure to grow, constant hunger, stealing or gorging food, untreated illnesses, inadequate care
- repeated urinary infections or unexplained stomach pains

Changes in behaviour which can also indicate physical abuse may include:

- fear of parents/carers being approached for an explanation
- aggressive behaviour or severe temper outbursts
- flinching when approached or touched
- reluctance to get changed in front of others, e.g., wearing long sleeves in hot weather
- depression
- withdrawn behaviour
- running away from home.

2.2 Signs of emotional abuse

Signs of emotional abuse may include:

- a failure to thrive or grow, particularly if a child or young person puts on weight in other circumstances, e.g., in hospital or away from their parents/carers
- sudden speech disorders
- persistent tiredness
- development delay, in terms of either physical or emotional progress.

Changes in behaviour which can also indicate emotional abuse include:

- obsessions or phobias
- sudden underachievement or lack of concentration
- inappropriate relationships with other children and/or adults
- being unable to play
- attention-seeking behaviour
- fear of making mistakes
- self-harm
- fear of the parent/carer being approached regarding their behaviour.

2.3 Signs of sexual abuse

Physical signs of sexual abuse may include:

- pain or itching in the genital/anal area
- bruising or bleeding near genital/anal area
- sexually transmitted disease
- vaginal discharge or infection
- stomach pains
- discomfort when walking or sitting down
- pregnancy.

Changes in behaviour which can also indicate sexual abuse include:

- sudden or unexplained changes in behaviour, e.g., becoming withdrawn or aggressive
- fear of being left with a specific person or group of people
- having nightmares
- running away from home
- sexual knowledge beyond the child's or young person's age or developmental level
- Sexual drawings or language
- bed-wetting
- eating problems such as overeating or anorexia
- self-harm or mutilation, sometimes leading to suicide attempts
- a child or young person saying they have secrets that they cannot tell anyone about
- substance or drug abuse
- suddenly having unexplained sources of money
- not being allowed to have friends (particularly during adolescence)
- acting in a sexually explicit way with adults.

2.4 Signs of neglect

Physical signs of neglect may include:

- constant hunger, sometimes stealing food from other children or young people
- being constantly dirty or smelly
- loss of weight or being constantly underweight
- inappropriate dress for the conditions

Changes in behaviour which can also indicate neglect include:

- complaining of being tired all the time
- not requesting medical assistance and/or failing to attend appointments
- having few friends
- mentioning being left alone or unsupervised.

Appendix 2 - Vulnerable Groups

MathsMakers members of staff /volunteers will practice contextual Safeguarding and be aware of the pupils' particular circumstances which could make them more vulnerable to abuse.

Children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities

Pupils with SEND can be at greater risk of abuse as they are less able than their peers to protect themselves, and are, typically:

- less likely to confide in an adult;
- More prone to being bullied;
- Over dependent on a specific adult;
- Isolated.

MathsMakers will ensure that SEND children on their programme are identified. MathsMakers will work in close collaboration with the schools SENCOs to ensure the safeguarding of these children. MathsMakers members of staff/volunteers will be made aware of any vulnerability and how to contact the schools SENCOs to ensure that the needs of SEND children are well met.

MathMakers members of staff/volunteers will follow the Child Protection procedure outlined in this policy if they suspect or see any evidence of abuse on SEND children in their care.

Homelessness

Risk of possible homelessness is a safeguarding issue and staff/volunteers should report any disclosure or concern following the school's Safeguarding procedure as part of "providing early help" (Working Together to Safeguard Children guidance - 2018).

Pupils who are vulnerable to extremism

Since 2010, when the Government published the Prevent Strategy, there has been an awareness of the specific need to safeguard children, young people and families from violent extremism and gang violence. There have been several occasions both locally and nationally in which extremist groups have attempted to radicalise vulnerable children and young people to hold extreme views including views justifying political, religious, sexist, racist and other violence, or to steer them into a rigid and narrow ideology that is intolerant of diversity and leaves them vulnerable to future radicalisation.

MathsMakers values freedom of speech and the expression of beliefs/ideology as fundamental rights underpinning our society's values. Both pupils, staff and volunteers have the right to speak freely and voice their opinions. However, freedom comes with responsibility and free speech that is designed to manipulate the vulnerable or that leads to violence and harm of others goes against the moral principles in which freedom of speech is valued. Free speech is not an unqualified privilege; it is subject to laws and policies governing equality, human rights, community safety and community cohesion.

The current threat from terrorism in the United Kingdom may include the exploitation of vulnerable people, to involve them in terrorism or in activity in support of terrorism. The normalisation of extreme views may also make children and young people vulnerable to future manipulation and exploitation. We at MathsMakers are clear that this exploitation and radicalisation should be viewed as a safeguarding concern.

Appendix 3 - Cause for Concern Form

Pupil's name: _____

Date of birth: _____

Class/year group: _____

Ethnicity: _____

1 Does the child have any disability or special needs?

2. What are your concerns about the pupil?

Please provide a description of any incidents or observations including dates and times.

3. What have you observed and when?

Include anything you have personally witnessed. Be clear about what is fact and what is your opinion.

4. What have you been told and when?

Include anything the child or another person has told you. Use exact words if possible. Be clear about who has said what.

5. What have you heard and when?

Include any information you have heard from a third party relating to the concern.

6. What action have you taken in response to this concern?

Have you contacted the school's **Designated Senior Person** with responsibility for Safeguarding and Child Protection? Have you contacted MathsMakers Designated Persons?

7. If the child has a physical injury, have you sought medical advice? Has the child received any medical attention in relation to the injury?

Date and time of this record: _____

Your name (please print): _____

Your position or job title: _____

Your signature: _____

Now give this record to the MathsMakers Designated Safeguarding Lead.

Date and time received by the MathsMakers Designated Safeguarding Lead: _____

Appendix 4 - Local Authority Designated Officers (LADO)

Barnet

Barnet's LADO should be contacted via the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) Team.

Tel. 020 8359 4066, Monday to Thursday 9am to 5.15pm and Friday 9am to 5pm.

Outside of these hours, contact the Emergency Duty Team on 020 8359 2000

Brent

The 24-hour number is Brent Family Front Door / Children and Families Social Services: 020 8937 4300

Harrow

Janice Miller: Janice.Miller@harrow.gov.uk

Tel: 020 8736 6435 Monday – Friday

For any other days, contact the Golden Number: 020 8901 2690 (out of hours: 020 8424 0999)