

► INTRODUCTION

THIS LEAFLET OUTLINES HOW WE, AS A SCHOOL AND A COMMUNITY, INTEND TO KEEP OUR CHILDREN SAFE. THE POLICIES AND GUIDELINES ARE INTENDED TO ENSURE THAT THE CHILDREN IN OUR SCHOOL ARE SAFE AT ALL TIMES.

St John's School and its Governing Body fully recognise that they have a duty to ensure arrangements are in place for safeguarding and promoting the wellbeing of children (Section 175 of the Education Act 2002). We adhere to the Devon Children and Families Partnership procedures. We recognise that all members of the school community will at all times play a full and active part in protecting our children from harm.

The following policies are linked to the information contained in this leaflet:

- Keeping Children Safe in Education (September 2016) (KCSIE)
- Working Together to Safeguard Children (April 2018) (WTTSC)
- Procedures prescribed by the Local Safeguarding Children Board
- The Education (Independent School Standards) Regulations 2014
- Boarding Schools: National Minimum Standards 2015
- Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage
- Statutory and non-statutory guidance referred to in any of the above
- Regulatory handbooks, guidance and updates issued by the Independent Schools Inspectorate
- Notifications and updates from professional advisors.

ENTRY AND EXIT FROM ST JOHN'S SCHOOL

All visitors must report to the main Reception upon entering the school premises.

Visitors must inform the Receptionist of their arrival and complete the visitor's book.

A visitor's badge must be worn at all times.

By signing in, the visitor agrees to comply with Safeguarding procedures within St John's School.

On entering the school, please do not use mobile phones to take pictures or record form of footage.

Reception is open Monday and Friday 8:00am to 4:00pm.

Tuesday to Thursday 8:00am to 5:00pm.

ST JOHN'S SCHOOL CHILD PROTECTION AND SAFEGUARDING ADVICE

► CONTACT DETAILS

DESIGNATED SAFEGUARDING LEAD (DSL)

Robert Tasker
Office: 01395 513984
Mobile: 07863 543983
email: rob.tasker@iesmail.com

DEPUTY DESIGNATED SAFEGUARDING LEAD (DDSL)

Andrew Davies
Office: 01395 513984
Mobile: 07903657419
email: andrew.davies@iesmail.com

DEPUTY DESIGNATED SAFEGUARDING LEAD (DDSL)

Kim Harlond
Office: 01395 513984
Mobile: 07969118908
email: kim.harlond@iesmail.com

NOMINATED SAFEGUARDING GOVERNOR

Mark Redsell
Mobile: 07739384452
email: mark.redsell@iesmail.com

LSCB CONTACT DETAILS

Devon Children and Families
Partnership 01392 386067

MASH (Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub)
Tel. 0345 155 1071
email: mashsecure@devon.gcsx.gov.uk

► VISITOR INFORMATION

CHILD PROTECTION AND SAFEGUARDING ADVICE



ST JOHN'S SCHOOL
SIDMOUTH, UNITED KINGDOM

stjohnsdevon.co.uk

CHILD PROTECTION AND SAFEGUARDING POLICY

▷ STAFF COULD HAVE THEIR SUSPICION OR CONCERN RAISED IN A NUMBER OF WAYS, THE MOST LIKELY OF WHICH ARE:

- The conduct of a member of staff
- A child, parent or member of staff “disclosing” abuse
- Bruising or evidence of physical hurt; which may or may not be accompanied by
- Unusual behaviour by a child

▷ WHAT TO DO IF A CHILD DISCLOSES TO YOU

The following information is intended to assist you if you become involved in a potential child protection situation when a child or young person makes a disclosure.

Please note that this is a completely different procedure to interviewing pupils on disciplinary issues.

Listen, allow the pupil to finish without directly questioning or stopping them. Let them tell you what they want to and no more. They may need to disclose to a specialist later and too much detail now may interfere with later investigation.

When the pupil has finished, make sure they feel secure and explain what you are going to do next.

Write down notes, including date and time of the interview and sign the notes. Record as much as you can remember, as soon as possible (preferably immediately) afterwards, using the pupils’ own words.

Stay calm and convey this through word and action; reassure the child or young person that you are taking what they have to say seriously.

▷ CONFIDENTIALITY

THE MANAGEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY IS AN ESSENTIAL FACTOR IN ALL ISSUES RELATING TO CHILD PROTECTION.

Staff should never give pupils or adults an absolute guarantee of confidentiality, but must ensure that the information is disclosed only to the people who need to know. Make sure that this is clear early on, not sprung on the pupil at the end.

It should be explained to children and young people that secrets cannot and should not be kept if keeping them means that they, or others, will continue to be harmed.

▷ WHAT TO DO AFTER A DISCLOSURE

- **STAY CALM**
Try not to transmit your anger, shock, distress, or embarrassment to the child – either verbally or through body language.
- **ACT AS THOUGH YOU BELIEVE IN THE CHILD**
- **REASSURE THE CHILD**
Not your fault; glad they told you etc.
- **ALLOW CHILD TO TALK/FINISH STORY**
Don’t question the child
- **REPORT THE INCIDENT IMMEDIATELY TO THE DESIGNATED SAFEGUARDING LEAD**
Or in their absence, the Deputy Safeguarding Lead or Head, passing on the notes you have made.
If necessary the DSL will report concerns immediately (within 1 working day) to Children’s Social Care.

▷ TYPES OF ABUSE

- **PHYSICAL**
Hitting, shaking, burning, Honour Violence and/or FGM – physical harm
- **EMOTIONAL**
Conveying to a child that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued insofar as they meet the needs of another person
- **SEXUAL**
Forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening.
- **NEGLECT**
Persistent failure to meet a child’s basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child’s health or development.

▷ PREVENTING RADICALISATION

The Counter Terrorism and Security Act (2015), places a duty on all schools to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism (“the Prevent duty”). Protecting children from the risk of radicalisation is part of a school’s wider safeguarding duties, and is similar in nature to protecting children from other forms of harm and abuse.

During the process of radicalisation it is possible to intervene to prevent vulnerable people being radicalised. Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism. There is no single way of identifying an individual who is likely to be susceptible to an extremist ideology. It can happen in many different ways and settings.