

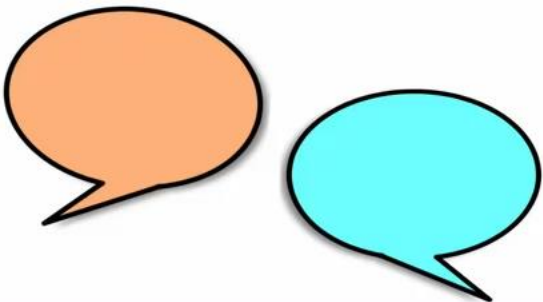
Signs of abuse

Take a moment to read these signs of possible abuse, so that you are aware of the kinds of things you should be reporting.

Being aware or speaking of things of a sexual nature from a young age	Shying away from being touched or flinching at sudden movements	Bruises where you wouldn't expect to see them, such as backs of legs, tops of arms, neck and face
Poor social skills or having few friends	Having skin sores, flea bites, or skin conditions	Being very affectionate with strangers or new people
Burns or scalds that appear to be a perfect shape	Poor communication skills	Having extreme emotional episodes
Being aggressive towards animals or other children	Consistently poor hygiene	A child speaking of a special occasion to 'become a woman'
A child spending longer than normal in the bathroom or toilet	Not wanting to change clothes in front of others or take part in physical activity	A child having unusual behaviour after an absence from school or college

Responding to a disclosure

- If a student decides to confide in you about the abuse of themselves or another student:
 - Encourage them to talk, telling them that you may write some notes, but make it clear that you're listening.
 - Explain that you may need to share the information with other adults to keep them safe. **Never promise to keep the information secret.**
 - Reassure the child that they did the right thing in speaking to you.
 - Afterwards, write up a report of the conversation and pass it onto the designated safeguarding lead IMMEDIATELY.



Overview of online safeguarding responsibilities

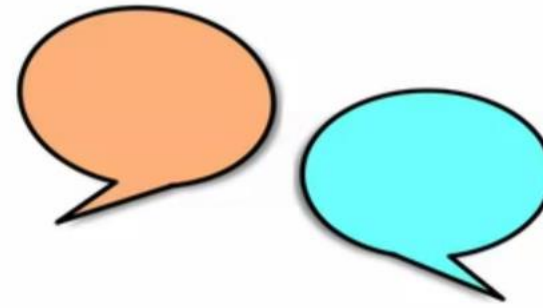
- Appropriate filters and monitoring systems must be in place for student internet access in schools.
- Schools must teach children about safe internet use.
- Teachers should be aware of the risks for children online.
- Teachers must have appropriate privacy settings in relation to their own presence online.



Appropriate interactions

Consider the way you are interacting with students through:

- Verbal communication
- Body language
- Social interaction
- Physical contact



Things to remember

- You MUST have read and understood *Keeping children safe in education (Part 1)*.
- Know your **school's safeguarding policy**.
- Know your **school's behaviour policy**.
- It is sensible to observe a no-touch policy at all times.
- Know your data and your students. The more you know about them, the more you will understand about how best to care for them.
- You are already in a position of power in the classroom, do not speak or act in a way that could seem threatening towards a child.
- If you are alone with a student, make sure that a colleague knows the plan and ensure your door is open.
- If you are ever in a compromised position – for example, an allegation is made against you – make a detailed written report and notify your line manager.
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 - Reassure the child that they did the right thing in speaking to you
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