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**Statement of intent**

The Pennine Trust understands that using online services is an important aspect of raising educational standards, promoting pupil achievement, and enhancing teaching and learning. The use of online services is embedded throughout the school; therefore, there are a number of controls in place to ensure the safety of pupils and staff.

The breadth of issues classified within online safety is considerable, but they can be categorised into four areas of risk:

* **Content**: Being exposed to illegal, inappropriate or harmful material, e.g. pornography,fake news, self-harm and suicide, and discriminatory or extremist views.
* **Contact**: Being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users, e.g. peerpressure, commercial advertising, and adults posing as children or young adults with the intention to groom or exploit children.
* **Conduct**: Personal online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm,e.g. sending and receiving explicit messages, and cyberbullying.
* **Commerce**: Risks such as online gambling, inappropriate advertising, phishing and/orfinancial scams.

The measures implemented to protect pupils and staff revolve around these areas of risk. The Trust has created this policy with the aim of ensuring appropriate and safe use of the internet and other digital technology devices by all pupils and staff.

**1. Legal framework**

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

* Voyeurism (Offences) Act 2019
* The UK General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR)
* Data Protection Act 2018
* DfE (2023) ‘Filtering and monitoring standards for schools and colleges’
* DfE (2021) ‘Harmful online challenges and online hoaxes’
* DfE (2023) ‘Keeping children safe in education 2023’
* DfE (2023) ‘Teaching online safety in school’
* DfE (2022) ‘Searching, screening and confiscation’
* DfE (2023) ‘Generative artificial intelligence in education’
* Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport and UK Council for Internet Safety (2020) ‘Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people’
* UK Council for Child Internet Safety (2020) ‘Education for a Connected World – 2020 edition’
* National Cyber Security Centre (2020) ‘Small Business Guide: Cyber Security’

This policy operates in conjunction with the following school policies:

* + Allegations of Abuse Against Staff Policy
  + Technology and Acceptable Use Agreement
  + Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy
  + Anti-Bullying Policy
  + Relationships and Health Education Policy
  + Staff Code of Conduct
  + Behavioural Policy
  + Disciplinary Policy and Procedures
  + Data Protection Policy
  + Photographic and Video Images Policy
  + Staff IT and Electronic Devices Policy
  + Prevent Duty Policy

1. **Roles and responsibilities**

The Standards Committee is responsible for:

* Ensuring that this policy is effective and complies with relevant laws and statutory guidance.
* Ensuring the DSL’s remit covers online safety.
* Reviewing this policy on an annual basis.
* Ensuring their own knowledge of online safety issues is up-to-date.

* Ensuring all staff undergo safeguarding and child protection training, including online safety, at induction.
* Ensuring that there are appropriate filtering and monitoring systems in place.
* Ensuring that the effectiveness of filtering and monitoring systems is reviewed at least annually in liaison with IT staff and service providers.
* Ensuring that the SLT and other relevant staff have an awareness and understanding of the filtering and monitoring provisions in place and manage them effectively and know how to escalate concerns when identified.
* Ensuring that all relevant school policies have an effective approach to planning for, and responding to, online challenges and hoaxes embedded within them.

The Headteacher is responsible for:

* Ensuring that online safety is a running and interrelated theme throughout the school’s policies and procedures, including in those related to the curriculum, teacher training and safeguarding.
* Supporting the DSL and the deputy DSL by ensuring they have enough time and resources to carry out their responsibilities in relation to online safety.
* Ensuring staff receive regular, up-to-date, and appropriate online safety training and information as part of their induction and safeguarding training.
* Ensuring online safety practices are audited and evaluated.
* Supporting staff to ensure that online safety is embedded throughout the curriculum so that all pupils can develop an appropriate understanding of online safety.
* Organising engagement with parents to keep them up to date with current online safety issues and how the school is keeping pupils safe.
* Working with the Standards Committee to update this policy on an annual basis.

The DSL is responsible for:

* Taking the lead responsibility for online safety in the school.
* Undertaking training so they understand the risks associated with online safety and can recognise additional risks that pupils with SEND face online.
* Liaising with relevant members of staff on online safety matters, e.g. the SENCO and IT technicians.
* Ensuring online safety is recognised as part of the school’s safeguarding responsibilities and that a coordinated approach is implemented.
* Ensuring safeguarding is considered in the school’s approach to remote learning.
* Establishing a procedure for reporting online safety incidents and inappropriate internet use, both by pupils and staff, and ensuring all members of the school community understand this procedure.
* Understanding the filtering and monitoring processes in place at the school.
* Ensuring that all safeguarding training given to staff includes an understanding of the expectations, roles and responsibilities in relation to filtering and monitoring systems at the school.
* Maintaining records of reported online safety concerns as well as the actions taken in response to concerns.
* Monitoring online safety incidents to identify trends and any gaps in the school’s provision, and using this data to update the school’s procedures.
* Reporting to the LSC about online safety on a termly basis
* Working with the headteacher and IT technicians to conduct half-termly light-touch reviews of this policy

Our IT technician is responsible for:

* Providing technical support in the development and implementation of the school’s online safety policies and procedures.
* Implementing appropriate security measures as directed by the Headteacher
* Ensuring that the school’s filtering and monitoring systems are updated as appropriate.

All staff members are responsible for:

* Taking responsibility for the security of IT systems and electronic data they use or have access to.
* Modelling good online behaviours.
* Maintaining a professional level of conduct in their personal use of technology.
* Having an awareness of online safety issues.
* Ensuring they are familiar with, and understand, the indicators that pupils may be unsafe online.
* Reporting concerns in line with the school’s reporting procedure.
* Where relevant to their role, ensuring online safety is embedded in their teaching of the curriculum.

Pupils are responsible for:

* + Adhering to the Acceptable Use Agreement and other relevant policies.
  + Seeking help from school staff if they are concerned about something they or a peer have experienced online.
  + Reporting online safety incidents and concerns in line with the procedures within this policy.

1. **Managing online safety**

All staff will be aware that technology is a significant component in many safeguarding and wellbeing issues affecting young people, particularly owing to the rise of social media and the increased prevalence of children using the internet.

The DSL has overall responsibility for the school’s approach to online safety, with support from deputies and the headteacher where appropriate, and will ensure that there are strong processes in place to handle any concerns about pupils’ safety online.

The importance of online safety is integrated across all school operations in the following ways:

* Staff receive regular training
* Staff receive regular email updates regarding online safety information and any changes to online safety guidance or legislation
* E-Safety Class Charters co-created with children at the start of the academic year
* Online safety is integrated into learning throughout the curriculum, most notably through the Computing curriculum and the PSHE Education curriculum

* Assemblies are conducted on the topic of remaining safe online

**Handling online safety concerns**

Any disclosures made by pupils to staff members about online abuse, harassment or exploitation, whether they are the victim or disclosing on behalf of another child, will be handled in line with the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

Concerns regarding a staff member’s online behaviour are reported to the headteacher, who will contact the Head of HR to determine the best course of action in line with the relevant policies, e.g. the Staff Code of Conduct, Allegations of Abuse Against Staff Policy, and Disciplinary Policy and Procedures. If the concern is about the Headteacher, it is reported to the CEO.

Concerns regarding a pupil’s online behaviour are reported to the DSL, who investigates concerns with relevant staff members, e.g. the Headteacher and IT technician, and manages concerns in accordance with relevant policies depending on their nature, e.g. the Behavioural Policy and Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

Where there is a concern that illegal activity has taken place, the Headteacher contacts the police.

The school avoids unnecessarily criminalising pupils, e.g. calling the police, where criminal behaviour is thought to be inadvertent and as a result of ignorance or normal developmental curiosity, e.g. a pupil has taken and distributed indecent imagery of themselves. The DSL will decide in which cases this response is appropriate and will manage such cases in line with the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

All online safety incidents and the school’s response are recorded by the DSL.

**4. Cyberbullying**

Cyberbullying can include the following:

* Threatening, intimidating or upsetting text messages
* Threatening or embarrassing pictures and video clips sent via mobile phone cameras
* Silent or abusive phone calls or using the victim’s phone to harass others, to make them think the victim is responsible
* Threatening or bullying emails, possibly sent using a pseudonym or someone else’s name
* Menacing or upsetting responses to someone in a chatroom
* Unpleasant messages sent via instant messaging
* Unpleasant or defamatory information posted to blogs, personal websites, and social networking sites, e.g. Facebook

Cyberbullying against pupils or staff is not tolerated under any circumstances. Incidents of cyberbullying are dealt with quickly and effectively wherever they occur in line with the Anti-bullying Policy.

**5. Child-on-child sexual abuse and harassment**

Pupils may also use the internet and technology as a vehicle for sexual abuse and harassment. Staff will understand that this abuse can occur both in and outside of school and off and online, and will remain aware that pupils are less likely to report concerning online sexual behaviours, particularly if they are using websites that they know adults will consider to be inappropriate for their age.

The following are examples of online harmful sexual behaviour of which staff will be expected to be aware:

* Threatening, facilitating or encouraging sexual violence
* Up skirting, i.e. taking a picture underneath a person’s clothing without consent and with the intention of viewing their genitals, breasts or buttocks
* Sexualised online bullying, e.g. sexual jokes or taunts
* Unwanted and unsolicited sexual comments and messages
* Consensual or non-consensual sharing of sexualised imagery
* Abuse between young people in intimate relationships online, i.e. teenage relationship abuse

All staff will be aware that creating, possessing, and distributing indecent imagery of other children, i.e. individuals under the age of 18, is a criminal offence, even where the imagery is created, possessed, and distributed with the permission of the child depicted, or by the child themselves.

The school will be aware that interactions between the victim of online harmful sexual behaviour and the alleged perpetrator(s) are likely to occur over social media following the initial report, as well as interactions with other pupils taking “sides”, often leading to repeat harassment. The school will respond to these incidents in line with the Child-on-child Abuse Policy.

The school responds to all concerns regarding online Child-on-child sexual abuse and harassment, regardless of whether the incident took place on the school premises or using school-owned equipment. Concerns regarding online Child-on-child abuse are reported to the DSL, who will investigate the matter in line with the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

**6. Grooming and exploitation**

Grooming is defined as the situation whereby an adult builds a relationship, trust and emotional connection with a child with the intention of manipulating, exploiting and/or abusing them.

Staff will be aware that grooming often takes place online and that pupils who are being groomed are commonly unlikely to report this behaviour for many reasons, including the following:

* The pupil believes they are talking to another child, when they are actually talking to an adult masquerading as someone younger with the intention of gaining their trust to abuse them.
* The pupil does not want to admit to talking to someone they met on the internet for fear of judgement, feeling embarrassed, or a lack of understanding from their peers or adults in their life.
* The pupil may have been manipulated into feeling a sense of dependency on their groomer due to the groomer’s attempts to isolate them from friends and family.
* Talking to someone secretly over the internet may make the pupil feel ‘special’, particularly if the person they are talking to is older.

* The pupil may have been manipulated into feeling a strong bond with their groomer and may have feelings of loyalty, admiration, or love, as well as fear, distress and confusion.

Due to the fact pupils are less likely to report grooming than other online offences, it is particularly important that staff understand the indicators of this type of abuse. The DSL will ensure that online safety training covers online abuse, the importance of looking for signs of grooming, and what the signs of online grooming are, including:

* Being secretive about how they are spending their time.
* Having an older boyfriend or girlfriend, usually one that does not attend the school and whom their close friends have not met.
* Having money or new possessions, e.g. clothes and technological devices, that they cannot or will not explain.

**Child sexual exploitation (CSE) and child criminal exploitation (CCE)**

Although CSE often involves physical sexual abuse or violence, online elements may be prevalent, e.g. sexual coercion and encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways through the internet. In some cases, a pupil may be groomed online to become involved in a wider network of exploitation, e.g. the production of child pornography or forced child prostitution and sexual trafficking.

CCE is a form of exploitation in which children are forced or manipulated into committing crimes for the benefit of their abuser, e.g. drug transporting, shoplifting and serious violence. While these crimes often take place in person, it is increasingly common for children to be groomed and manipulated into participating through the internet.

Where staff have any concerns about pupils with relation to CSE or CCE, they will bring these concerns to the DSL without delay, who will manage the situation in line with the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

**Radicalisation**

Radicalisation is the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups. This process can occur through direct recruitment, e.g. individuals in extremist groups identifying, targeting and contacting young people with the intention of involving them in terrorist activity, or by exposure to violent ideological propaganda. Children who are targets for radicalisation are likely to be groomed by extremists online to the extent that they believe the extremist has their best interests at heart, making them more likely to adopt the same radical ideology.

Staff members will be aware of the factors which can place certain pupils at increased vulnerability to radicalisation, as outlined in the Prevent Duty Policy. Staff will be expected to exercise vigilance towards any pupils displaying indicators that they have been, or are being, radicalised.

Where staff have a concern about a pupil relating to radicalisation, they will report this to the DSL without delay, who will handle the situation in line with the school’s Prevent Duty Policy.

**7. Mental health**

The internet, particularly social media, can be the root cause of a number of mental health issues in pupils, e.g. low self-esteem and suicidal ideation.

Staff will be aware that online activity both in and outside of school can have a substantial impact on a pupil’s mental state, both positively and negatively. The DSL will ensure that training is available to help ensure that staff members understand popular social media sites and terminology, the ways in which social media and the internet in general can impact mental health, and the indicators that a pupil is suffering from challenges in their mental health.

**8. Online hoaxes and harmful online challenges**

For the purposes of this policy, an **“online hoax”** is defined as a deliberate lie designed to seem truthful, normally one that is intended to scaremonger or to distress individuals who come across it, spread on online social media platforms.

For the purposes of this policy, **“harmful** **online challenges”** refers to challenges that are targeted at young people and generally involve users recording themselves participating in an online challenge, distributing the video through social media channels and daring others to do the same. Although many online challenges are harmless, an online challenge becomes harmful when it could potentially put the participant at risk of harm, either directly as a result of partaking in the challenge itself or indirectly as a result of the distribution of the video online

– the latter will usually depend on the age of the pupil and the way in which they are depicted in the video.

Where staff suspect there may be a harmful online challenge or online hoax circulating amongst pupils in the school, they will report this to the DSL immediately.

The DSL will conduct a case-by-case assessment for any harmful online content brought to their attention, establishing the scale and nature of the possible risk to pupils, and whether the risk is one that is localised to the school or the local area, or whether it extends more widely across the country. Where the harmful content is prevalent mainly in the local area, the DSL will consult with the LA about whether quick local action can prevent the hoax or challenge from spreading more widely.

Prior to deciding how to respond to a harmful online challenge or hoax, the DSL/Headteacher will decide whether each proposed response is:

* In line with any advice received from a known, reliable source, e.g. the UK Safer Internet Centre, when fact-checking the risk of online challenges or hoaxes.
* Careful to avoid needlessly scaring or distressing pupils.
* Not inadvertently encouraging pupils to view the hoax or challenge where they would not have otherwise come across it, e.g. where content is explained to younger pupils but is almost exclusively being shared amongst older pupils.
* Proportional to the actual or perceived risk.
* Helpful to the pupils who are, or are perceived to be, at risk.
* Appropriate for the relevant pupils’ age and developmental stage.
* Supportive.
* In line with the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

Where the DSL’s assessment finds an online challenge to be putting pupils at risk of harm, e.g. it encourages children to participate in age-inappropriate activities that could increase safeguarding risks or become a child protection concern, they will ensure that the challenge is directly addressed to the relevant pupils, e.g. those within a particular age range that is directly affected or even to individual children at risk where appropriate.

The DSL/Headteacher will only implement a school-wide approach to highlighting potential harms of a hoax or challenge when the risk of needlessly increasing pupils’ exposure to the risk is considered and mitigated as far as possible.

**9. Cyber-crime**

Cyber-crime is criminal activity committed using computers and/or the internet. There are two key categories of cyber-crime:

* **Cyber-enabled** –these crimes can be carried out offline; however, are made easierand can be conducted at higher scales and speeds online, e.g. fraud, purchasing and selling of illegal drugs, and sexual abuse and exploitation.
* **Cyber-dependent** –these crimes can only be carried out online or by using acomputer, e.g. making, supplying or obtaining malware, illegal hacking, and ‘booting’, which means overwhelming a network, computer or website with internet traffic to render it unavailable.

The school will factor into its approach to online safety the risk that pupils with a particular affinity or skill in technology may become involved, whether deliberately or inadvertently, in cyber-crime. Where there are any concerns about a pupil’s use of technology and their intentions with regard to using their skill and affinity towards it, the DSL will consider a referral to the Cyber Choices programme, which aims to intervene where children are at risk of committing cyber-crime and divert them to a more positive use of their skills and interests.

The DSL/Headteacher will ensure that pupils are taught, throughout the curriculum, how to use technology safely, responsibly and lawfully, and will ensure that pupils cannot access sites or areas of the internet that may encourage them to stray from lawful use of technology, e.g. the ‘dark web’, on school-owned devices or on school networks through the use of appropriate firewalls.

**10. Online safety training for staff**

The DSL ensures that all safeguarding training given to staff includes elements of online safety, including how the internet can facilitate abuse and exploitation. All staff will be made

aware that pupils are at risk of abuse, by their peers and by adults, online as well as in person, and that, often, abuse will take place concurrently via online channels and in daily life.

Information about the school’s full responses to online safeguarding incidents can be found in the Anti-bullying Policy and the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

**11. Online safety and the curriculum**

Online safety is embedded throughout the curriculum; however, it is particularly addressed in the Computing curriculum and the Personal, Social, Health and Economic Education curriculum, and in reference to the UKCIS document, ‘Education for a Connected World – 2021 edition’.

Online safety teaching is always appropriate to pupils’ ages and developmental stages.

Pupils are taught the underpinning knowledge and behaviours that can help them to navigate the online world safely and confidently regardless of the device, platform or app they are using. The underpinning knowledge and behaviours pupils learn through the curriculum include the following:

* How to evaluate what they see online
* How to recognise techniques used for persuasion
* What healthy and respectful relationships, including friendships, look like
* Body confidence and self-esteem
* Consent, e.g. with relation to the sharing of indecent imagery or online coercion to perform inappropriate or sexual acts
* Acceptable and unacceptable online behaviour
* How to identify online risks
* How and when to seek support
* How to identify when something is deliberately deceitful or harmful
* How to recognise when something they are being asked to do puts them at risk or is age-inappropriate

The online risks pupils may face online are always considered when developing the curriculum. The risks that are considered and how they are covered in the curriculum can be found in [Appendix A](#page20) of this policy.

The DSL is involved with the development of the school’s online safety curriculum. Pupils will be consulted on the online safety curriculum, where appropriate, due to their unique knowledge of the kinds of websites they and their peers frequent and the kinds of behaviours in which they engage online.

The school recognises that, while any pupil can be vulnerable online, there are some pupils who may be more susceptible to online harm or have less support from family and friends in staying safe online, e.g. pupils with SEND and Looked After Children. Relevant members of

staff, e.g. the SENCO and designated teacher for LAC, work together to ensure the curriculum is tailored so these pupils receive the information and support they need.

The school will also endeavour to take a more personalised or contextualised approach to teaching about online safety for more susceptible children, and in response to instances of harmful online behaviour from pupils.

Class teachers will review external resources prior to using them for the online safety curriculum, to ensure they are appropriate for the cohort of pupils.

External visitors may be invited into school to help with the delivery of certain aspects of the online safety curriculum. The headteacher and DSL will decide when it is appropriate to invite external groups into school and ensure the visitors selected are appropriate.

Before conducting a lesson or activity on online safety, the class teacher and DSL will consider the topic that is being covered and the potential that pupils in the class have suffered or may be suffering from online abuse or harm in this way. The DSL will advise the staff member on how to best support any pupil who may be especially impacted by a lesson or activity. Lessons and activities will be planned carefully so they do not draw attention to a pupil who is being or has been abused or harmed online, to avoid publicising the abuse.

During an online safety lesson or activity, the class teacher will ensure a safe environment is maintained in which pupils feel comfortable to say what they feel and ask questions, and are not worried about getting into trouble or being judged.

If a staff member is concerned about anything pupils raise during online safety lessons and activities, they will make a report in line with the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

If a pupil makes a disclosure to a member of staff regarding online abuse following a lesson or activity, the staff member will follow the reporting procedure outlined in the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

**12. Use of technology in the classroom**

A wide range of technology is used during lessons, including the following:

* Laptops
* Tablets
* Intranet
* Cameras

Prior to using any websites, tools, apps or other online platforms in the classroom, or recommending that pupils use these platforms at home, the class teacher always reviews and evaluates the resource. Class teachers ensure that any internet-derived materials are used in line with copyright law.

Pupils are supervised when using online materials during lesson time – this supervision is suitable to their age and ability.

**13. Use of smart technology**

While the school recognises that the use of smart technology can have educational benefits, there are also a variety of associated risks which the school will ensure it manages.

Pupils will be educated on the acceptable and appropriate use of personal devices and will use technology in line with the school’s Technology Acceptable Use Agreement for Pupils.

Staff will use all smart technology and personal technology in line with the school’s Acceptable Use Policy.

The school recognises that pupils’ unlimited and unrestricted access to the internet via mobile phone networks means that some pupils may use the internet in a way which breaches the school’s acceptable use of ICT agreement for pupils.

Inappropriate use of smart technology may include:

* Using mobile and smart technology to sexually harass, bully, troll or intimidate peers.
* Sharing indecent images, both consensually and non-consensually.
* Viewing and sharing pornography and other harmful content.

Pupils are notpermitted to use smart devices or any other personal technology whilst in the classroom.

Where it is deemed necessary, the school will ban pupil’s use of personal technology whilst on school site.

Where there is a significant problem with the misuse of smart technology among pupils, the school will discipline those involved in line with the school’s Behaviour Policy.

The school will hold assemblies, where appropriate, which address any specific concerns related to the misuse of smart technology and outline the importance of using smart technology in an appropriate manner.

The school will seek to ensure that it is kept up to date with the latest devices, platforms, apps, trends and related threats.

The school will also consider the 4Cs (content, contact, conduct and commerce) when educating pupils about the risks involved with the inappropriate use of smart technology and enforcing the appropriate disciplinary measures.

**14. Educating parents**

The school works in partnership with parents to ensure pupils stay safe online at school and at home. Parents are provided with information about the school’s approach to online safety and their role in protecting their children.

Parents will be made aware of the various ways in which their children may be at risk online, and will be informed of the ways in which they can prevent their child from accessing harmful content at home, e.g. by implementing parental controls to block age-inappropriate content.

Parental awareness regarding how they can support their children to be safe online is raised in the following ways:

* + Newsletters
  + Tweets
  + ‘Advice for Parents’ section of the school website
  + ‘Wellbeing and Safeguarding Support’ section of the school website
  + Parents’ evenings

1. **Internet access**

Pupils, staff and other members of the school community are only granted access to the school’s internet network once they have read and acknowledged the Acceptable Use Agreement through The School Bus/Policy Manager.

All members of the school community use the school’s internet network, as it has appropriate filtering and monitoring to ensure individuals are using the internet appropriately.

**16. Filtering and monitoring online activity**

The Board of Trustees will ensure the school’s ICT network has appropriate filters and monitoring systems in place and that it is meeting the DfE’s ‘Filtering and monitoring standards for schools and colleges. The Board of Trustees will ensure ‘over blocking’ does not lead to unreasonable restrictions as to what pupils can be taught with regards to online teaching and safeguarding.

The DSL will ensure that specific roles and responsibilities are identified and assigned to manage filtering and monitoring systems and to ensure they meet the school’s safeguarding needs.

The school uses Netsweeper and Senso filtering and monitoring service and is appropriate to pupils’ ages, the number of pupils using the network, how often pupils access the network, and the proportionality of costs compared to the risks.

Requests regarding making changes to the filtering system from staff, such as adding websites that are currently being blocked by the system, should be directed to IT Manager. The IT Manager, will take the decision to either add the website to the permittable list or not based on completing a risk assessment as to the content. Netsweeper and Senso provides reports of what is being blocked and who has requested it. Reports of inappropriate websites or materials are made to the trust’s ICT team immediately, who then investigates the matter and make any necessary changes.

Deliberate breaches of the filtering system are flagged by Netsweeper and Senso and are reported in real time to the DSL and IT team, who will escalate the matter appropriately. If a pupil has deliberately breached the filtering system, they will be disciplined in line with the Behavioural Policy. If a member of staff has deliberately breached the filtering system, they will be disciplined in line with the Disciplinary Policy and Procedure.

If material that is believed to be illegal is accessed, inadvertently or deliberately, this material will be reported to the appropriate agency immediately, e.g. the Internet Watch Foundation (IWF), CEOP and/or the police.

The school’s network and school-owned devices are appropriately monitored. All users of the network and school-owned devices are informed about how and why they are monitored. Concerns identified through monitoring are reported to the DSL who manages the situation in line with the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

**17. Network security**

Technical security features, such as anti-virus software, are kept up-to-date and managed by IT technicians. Firewalls will be switched on at all times.

Staff and pupils are advised not to download unapproved software or open unfamiliar email attachments and are expected to report all malware and virus attacks to IT technicians.

All members of staff have their own unique usernames and private passwords to access the school’s systems. Pupils are provided with their own unique username and private passwords. Staff members and pupils are responsible for keeping their passwords private.

Users inform IT technicians if they forget their login details, who will arrange for the user to access the systems under different login details. Users are not permitted to share their login details with others and are not allowed to log in as another user at any time. Users are required to lock access to devices and systems when they are not in use.

Full details of the school’s network security measures can be found in the Data and E-security Breach Prevention and Management Plan.

**18. Emails**

Access to and the use of emails is managed in line with the Data Protection Policy and Acceptable Use Agreement.

Staff and pupils are given approved school email accounts and are only able to use these accounts at school and when doing school-related work outside of school hours. Prior to being authorised to use the email system, staff and pupils must agree to and acknowledge the Acceptable Use Agreement through The School Bus. Personal email accounts are not permitted to be used on the school site. Any email that contains sensitive or personal information is only sent using secure and encrypted email.

Staff members and pupils are required to block spam and junk mail, and report the matter to IT technicians. The school’s monitoring system can detect inappropriate links, malware and profanity within emails – staff and pupils are made aware of this. Chain letters, spam and all other emails from unknown sources are deleted without being opened. The Computing curriculum and PSHE Education curriculum cover security issues, including the following:

* How to determine whether an email address is legitimate
* The types of address a phishing email could use
* The importance of asking “does the email urge you to act immediately?”
* The importance of checking the spelling and grammar of an email

Any cyber-attacks initiated through emails are managed in line with the Data and E-security Breach Prevention and Management Plan.

**19. Generative artificial intelligence (AI)**

Schools will take steps to prepare pupils for changing and emerging technologies, e.g. generative AI and how to use them safely and appropriately with consideration given to pupils’ age.

The school will ensure its IT system includes appropriate filtering and monitoring systems to limit pupil's ability to access or create harmful or inappropriate content through generative AI.

The school will take steps to ensure that personal and sensitive data is not entered into generative AI tools and that it is not identifiable.

The school will make use of any guidance and support that enables it to have a safe, secure and reliable foundation in place before using more powerful technology such as generative AI.

**20. Social networking**

**Personal use**

Access to social networking sites is filtered as appropriate. Staff and pupils are not permitted to use social media for personal use during lesson time. Staff can use personal social media during break and lunchtimes; however, staff members are advised that their conduct on social media can have an impact on their role and reputation within the school. The Staff Code of Conduct contains information on the acceptable use of social media – staff members are required to follow these expectations at all times.

Staff receive annual training on how to use social media safely and responsibly. Staff are not permitted to communicate with pupils or parents over social networking sites and are reminded to alter their privacy settings to ensure pupils and parents are not able to contact them on social media. Where staff have an existing personal relationship with a parent or pupil, and thus are connected with them on social media, e.g. they are friends with a parent at the school, they will disclose this to the DSL/Headteacher and will ensure that their social media conduct relating to that parent is appropriate for their position in the school.

Pupils are taught how to use social media safely and responsibly through the online safety curriculum.

Concerns regarding the online conduct of any member of the school community on social media are reported to the DSL and managed in accordance with the relevant policy, e.g. Anti-Bullying Policy, Staff Code of Conduct and Behavioural Policy.

**Use on behalf of the school**

The school’s official social media channels are only used for official educational or engagement purposes. Staff members must be authorised by the Headteacher to access the school’s social media accounts.

All communication on official social media channels by staff on behalf of the school is clear, transparent and open to scrutiny.

**20. The school website**

The Headteacher is responsible for the overall content of the school website – they will ensure the content is appropriate, accurate, up-to-date and meets government requirements.

The website complies with guidelines for publications including accessibility, data protection, respect for intellectual property rights, privacy policies and copyright law. Personal information

relating to staff and pupils is not published on the website. Images and videos are only posted on the website if the provisions in the Photographic and Video Images Policy are met.

**21. Use of devices**

**School-owned devices**

Staff members are issued with the following devices to assist with their work:

* Laptop
* Tablet

Pupils are provided with school-owned devices as necessary to assist in the delivery of the curriculum, e.g. laptops to use during lessons.

School-owned devices are used in accordance with the Technology and Acceptable Use Agreement. Staff and pupils are not permitted to connect school-owned devices to public Wi-Fi networks. All school-owned devices are password protected. All mobile school-owned devices are fitted with tracking software to ensure they can be retrieved if lost or stolen. All school-owned devices are fitted with software to ensure they can be remotely accessed in case data on the device needs to be protected, retrieved or erased.

All school-owned computers are set to update software automatically. IT technicians will force an update as and when required, such as loading software as part of the general upkeep. No software, apps or other programmes can be downloaded onto a device without authorisation from IT technicians.

Cases of staff members or pupils found to be misusing school-owned devices will be managed in line with the Disciplinary Policy and Procedure and Behavioural Policy respectively.

**Personal devices**

Personal devices are used in accordance with the Staff IT and Electronic Devices Policy.

Any personal electronic device that is brought into school is the responsibility of the user.

Staff members are not permitted to use their personal devices during lesson time, other than in an emergency, or in the staff toilets. Staff members are not permitted to use their personal devices to take photos or videos of pupils.

Staff members report concerns about their colleagues’ use of personal devices on the school premises in line with the Allegations of Abuse Against Staff Policy. If a member of staff is thought to have illegal content saved or stored on a personal device, or to have committed an offence using a personal device, the Headteacher will inform the police and action will be taken in line with the Allegations of Abuse Against Staff Policy.

Appropriate signage is displayed to inform visitors to the school of the expected use of personal devices. Any concerns about visitors’ use of personal devices on the school premises are reported to the DSL.

**22. Remote learning**

The school will risk assess the technology used for remote learning prior to use and ensure that there are no privacy issues or scope for inappropriate use. The school will consult with parents prior to the period of remote learning about what methods of delivering remote teaching are most suitable – alternate arrangements will be made where necessary.

The school will ensure that all school-owned equipment and technology used for remote learning has suitable anti-virus software installed, can establish secure connections, can recover lost work, and allows for audio and visual material to be recorded or downloaded, where required.

During the period of remote learning, the school will maintain regular contact with parents to:

* Reinforce the importance of children staying safe online.
* Ensure parents are aware of what their children are being asked to do, e.g. sites they have been asked to use and staff they will interact with.
* Encourage them to set age-appropriate parental controls on devices and internet filters to block malicious websites.
* Direct parents to useful resources to help them keep their children safe online.

The school will not be responsible for providing access to the internet off the school premises and will not be responsible for providing online safety software, e.g. anti-virus software, on devices not owned by the school.

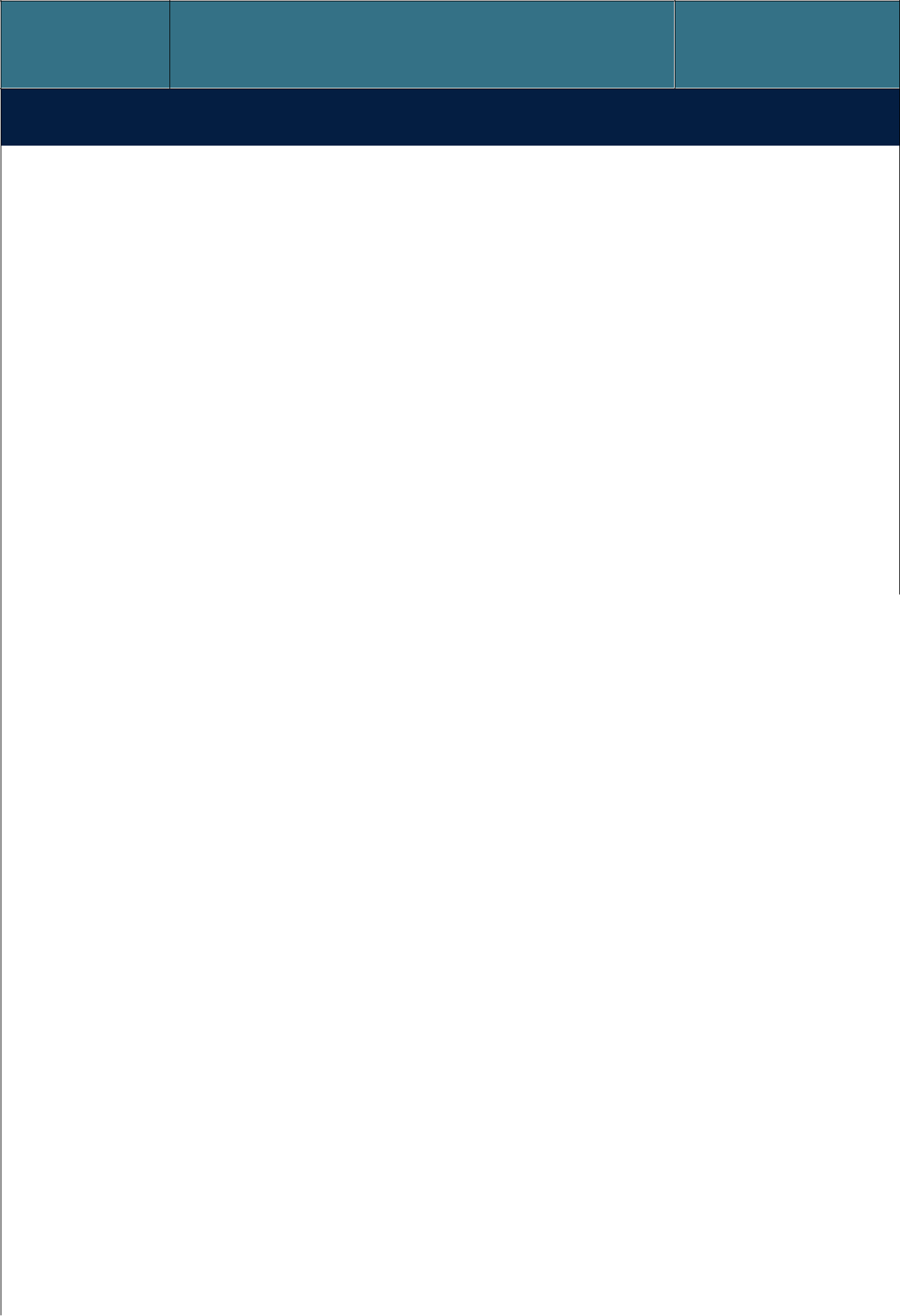
**23. Monitoring and review**

The school recognises that the online world is constantly changing; therefore, the DSL/Headteacher conducts regular light-touch reviews of this policy to evaluate its effectiveness.

The Standards Committee and DSL review this policy in full on an annual basis and following any online safety incidents.

Any changes made to this policy are communicated to all members of the school community.

**Appendix A: Online harms and risks – curriculum coverage**



**Curriculum area**

**Subject area** **Description and teaching content the harm or risk is covered in**

**How to navigate the internet and manage information**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Some online activities have age restrictions | |  |  |  |
|  | because they include content which is not | |  |  |  |
|  | appropriate for children under a specific age. | |  |  |  |
|  | Teaching includes the following: | | This risk or harm is | |  |
|  |  | That age verification exists and why | covered in the | |  |
|  | following curriculum | |  |
|  |  | some online platforms ask users to verify |  |
| Age |  | areas: |  |  |
| restrictions |  | their age |  | PSHE |  |
|  | Why age restrictions exist |  |
|  |  | That content that requires age verification |  | Education |  |
|  |  | can be damaging to under-age |  | Computing |  |
|  |  | consumers |  |  |  |
|  |  What the age of digital consent is (13 for | |  |  |  |
|  |  | most platforms) and why it is important |  |  |  |
|  |  | |  |  |  |
|  | Knowing what happens to information, comments | |  |  |  |
|  | or images that are put online. Teaching includes | |  |  |  |
|  | the following: | | This risk or harm is | |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | What a digital footprint is, how it develops | covered in the | |  |
| How content |  | and how it can affect pupils’ futures | following curriculum | |  |
|  | How cookies work | areas: |  |  |
| can be used |  |  |
| and shared |  | How content can be shared, tagged and |  | PSHE |  |
|  |  | traced |  |
|  |  |  | Education |  |
|  |  | How difficult it is to remove something |  |  |
|  |  | Computing |  |
|  |  | once it has been shared online |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  What is illegal online, e.g. youth-produced | |  |  |  |
|  |  | sexual imagery (sexting) |  |  |  |
|  |  | |  |  |  |
|  | Some information shared online is accidentally or | | This risk or harm is | |  |
|  | intentionally wrong, misleading or exaggerated. | |  |
|  | covered in the | |  |
|  | Teaching includes the following: | |  |
|  | following curriculum | |  |
| Disinformation, |  |  |  |
|  | Disinformation and why individuals or | areas: |  |  |
| misinformation |  |  |
|  | groups choose to share false information |  |  |  |
| and hoaxes |  |  | PSHE |  |
|  | in order to deliberately deceive |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Education |  |
|  |  | Misinformation and being aware that false |  |  |
|  |  | Computing |  |
|  |  | and misleading information can be shared |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | inadvertently |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  Online hoaxes, which can be deliberately |  |  |  |
|  | and inadvertently spread for a variety of |  |  |  |
|  | reasons |  |  |  |
|  |  That the widespread nature of this sort of |  |  |  |
|  | content can often appear to be a stamp of |  |  |  |
|  | authenticity, making it important to |  |  |  |
|  | evaluate what is seen online |  |  |  |
|  |  How to measure and check authenticity |  |  |  |
|  | online |  |  |  |
|  |  The potential consequences of sharing |  |  |  |
|  | information that may not be true |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Fake websites and scam emails are used to |  |  |  |
|  | extort data, money, images and other things that |  |  |  |
|  | can either be used by the scammer to harm the |  |  |  |
|  | person targeted or sold on for financial, or other, |  |  |  |
|  | gain. Teaching includes the following: | This risk or harm is | |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  How to recognise fake URLs and | covered in the | |  |
| Fake websites | websites | following curriculum | |  |
|  What secure markings on websites are | areas: |  |  |
| and scam |  |  |
| emails | and how to assess the sources of emails |  | PSHE |  |
|  |  The risks of entering information to a |  |
|  |  | Education |  |
|  | website which is not secure |  |  |
|  |  | Computing |  |
|  |  What pupils should do if they are harmed, |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | targeted, or groomed as a result of |  |  |  |
|  | interacting with a fake website or scam |  |  |  |
|  | email |  |  |  |
|  |  Who pupils should go to for support |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Fraud can take place online and can have |  |  |  |
|  | serious consequences for individuals and | This risk or harm is | |  |
|  | organisations. Teaching includes the following: | covered in the | |  |
|  |  What identity fraud, scams and phishing | following curriculum | |  |
| Online fraud | areas: |  |  |
| are |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  That children are sometimes targeted to |  | PSHE |  |
|  | access adults’ data |  | Education |  |
|  |  What ‘good’ companies will and will not do |  | Computing |  |
|  | when it comes to personal details |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | |  |
|  | Password phishing is the process by which | This risk or harm is | |  |
| Password | people try to find out individuals’ passwords so | covered in the | |  |
| phishing | they can access protected content. Teaching | following curriculum | |  |
|  | includes the following: | areas: |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  Why passwords are important, how to |  | PSHE |  |
|  | keep them safe and that others might try |  | Education |  |
|  | to get people to reveal them |  | Computing |  |
|  |  How to recognise phishing scams |  |  |  |
|  |  The importance of online security to |  |  |  |
|  | protect against viruses that are designed |  |  |  |
|  | to gain access to password information |  |  |  |
|  |  What to do when a password is |  |  |  |
|  | compromised or thought to be |  |  |  |
|  | compromised |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Online platforms and search engines gather |  |  |  |
|  | personal data – this is often referred to as |  |  |  |
|  | ‘harvesting’ or ‘farming’. Teaching includes the |  |  |  |
|  | following: |  |  |  |
|  |  How cookies work | This risk or harm is | |  |
|  |  How data is farmed from sources which | covered in the | |  |
|  | look neutral | following curriculum | |  |
| Personal data |  How and why personal data is shared by | areas: |  |  |
|  | online companies |  | PSHE |  |
|  |  How pupils can protect themselves and |  |
|  |  | Education |  |
|  | that acting quickly is essential when |  |  |
|  |  | Computing |  |
|  | something happens |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  The rights children have with regards to |  |  |  |
|  | their data |  |  |  |
|  |  How to limit the data companies can |  |  |  |
|  | gather |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Many devices, apps and games are designed to |  |  |  |
|  | keep users online for longer than they might have | This risk or harm is | |  |
|  | planned or desired. Teaching includes the |  |
|  | covered in the | |  |
|  | following: |  |
|  | following curriculum | |  |
|  |  |  |
| Persuasive |  That the majority of games and platforms | areas: |  |  |
| design | are designed to make money, and that |  | PSHE |  |
|  |  |
|  | their primary driver is to encourage people |  |
|  |  | Education |  |
|  | to stay online for as long as possible |  |  |
|  |  | Computing |  |
|  |  How notifications are used to pull users |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | back online |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | |  |
|  | Almost all devices, websites, apps and other | This risk or harm is | |  |
| Privacy | online services come with privacy settings that | covered in the | |  |
| settings | can be used to control what is shared. Teaching | following curriculum | |  |
|  | includes the following: | areas: |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  How to find information about privacy |  | PSHE |  |
|  |  | settings on various devices and platforms |  | Education |  |
|  |  |  That privacy settings have limitations |  | Computing |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Much of the information seen online is a result of |  |  |  |
|  |  | some form of targeting. Teaching includes the |  |  |  |
|  |  | following: | This risk or harm is | |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  How adverts seen at the top of online | covered in the | |  |
|  | Targeting of | searches and social media have often | following curriculum | |  |
|  | come from companies paying to be on | areas: |  |  |
|  | online content | there and different people will see |  | PSHE |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | different adverts |  |
|  |  |  | Education |  |
|  |  |  How the targeting is done |  |  |
|  |  |  | Computing |  |
|  |  |  The concept of clickbait and how |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | companies can use it to draw people to |  |  |  |
|  |  | their sites and services |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | **How to stay safe online** |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Some online behaviours are abusive. They are |  |  |  |
|  |  | negative in nature, potentially harmful and, in |  |  |  |
|  |  | some cases, can be illegal. Teaching includes the |  |  |  |
|  |  | following: | This risk or harm is | |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  The types of online abuse, including | covered in the | |  |
|  |  | sexual harassment, bullying, trolling and | following curriculum | |  |
|  | Online abuse | intimidation | areas: |  |  |
|  |  How to respond to online abuse and how |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | PSHE |  |
|  |  | to access support |  |
|  |  |  | Education |  |
|  |  |  How to respond when the abuse is |  |  |
|  |  |  | Computing |  |
|  |  | anonymous |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  The potential implications of online abuse |  |  |  |
|  |  |  What acceptable and unacceptable online |  |  |  |
|  |  | behaviours look like |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | |  |
|  |  | Online challenges acquire mass followings and | This risk or harm is | |  |
|  |  | encourage others to take part in what they | covered in the | |  |
|  |  | suggest. Teaching includes the following: | following curriculum | |  |
|  | Challenges |  What constitutes a ‘dare’ and how these | areas: |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ‘challenges’ may be presented online |  | PSHE |  |
|  |  |  Understanding that, while some |  | Education |  |
|  |  | challenges will be fun and harmless, |  | Computing |  |
|  |  | others may be dangerous and even illegal |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  How to assess if the challenge is safe or | |  |  |  |
|  |  | potentially harmful, including considering |  |  |  |
|  |  | who has generated the challenge and why |  |  |  |
|  |  That it is okay to say no and to not take | |  |  |  |
|  |  | part in a dare or challenge |  |  |  |
|  |  How and where to go for help | |  |  |  |
|  |  The importance of telling an adult about | |  |  |  |
|  |  | dares or challenges which include threats |  |  |  |
|  |  | or secrecy, such as ‘chain letter’ style |  |  |  |
|  |  | challenges |  |  |  |
|  |  | |  |  |  |
|  | Knowing that violence can be incited online and | |  |  |  |
|  | escalate very quickly into offline violence. | | This risk or harm is | |  |
|  | Teaching includes the following: | |  |
|  | covered in the | |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Content which |  | That online content (sometimes gang | following curriculum | |  |
| incites |  | related) can glamorise the possession of | areas: |  |  |
| violence |  | weapons and drugs |  | PSHE |  |
|  | That to intentionally encourage or assist in |  |
|  |  | Education |  |
|  |  | an offence is also a criminal offence |  |  |
|  |  |  | Computing |  |
|  |  | How and where to get help if they are |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | worried about involvement in violence |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | |  |
|  | Not everyone online is who they say they are. | | This risk or harm is | |  |
|  | covered in the | |  |
|  | Teaching includes the following: | |  |
|  | following curriculum | |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Fake profiles |  | That, in some cases, profiles may be | areas: |  |  |
|  |  | people posing as someone they are not or |  | PSHE |  |
|  |  | may be ‘bots’ |  |
|  |  |  | Education |  |
|  |  | How to look out for fake profiles |  |  |
|  |  | Computing |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | |  |  |  |
|  | Knowing about the different types of grooming | |  |  |  |
|  | and motivations for it, e.g. radicalisation, child | | This risk or harm is | |  |
|  | sexual abuse and exploitation, and gangs and | |  |
|  | covered in the | |  |
|  | county lines. Teaching includes the following: | |  |
|  | following curriculum | |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Grooming |  | Recognising what makes a healthy | areas: |  |  |
|  | relationship and understanding what to do |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | PSHE |  |
|  |  | if a relationship changes and no longer |  |
|  |  |  | Education |  |
|  |  | feels healthy |  |  |
|  |  |  | Computing |  |
|  |  | Boundaries in friendships with peers, in |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | families, and with others |  |  |  |
|  |  Key indicators of grooming behaviour | |  |  |  |

* The importance of telling a trusted adult if anything they see, hear or are asked to do makes them feel uncomfortable
* How and where to report these issues, both in school and to the police

At all stages, it is important to balance teaching pupils about making sensible decisions to stay safe whilst being clear it is never the fault of the child who is abused and why victim blaming is always wrong.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Livestreaming (showing a video of yourself in |  |  |  |
|  | real-time online, either privately or to a public |  |  |  |
|  | audience) can be popular with children, but it |  |  |  |
|  | carries a risk when carrying out and watching it. |  |  |  |
|  | Teaching includes the following: |  |  |  |
|  |  What the risks of carrying out |  |  |  |
|  | livestreaming are, e.g. the potential for |  |  |  |
|  | people to record livestreams and share |  |  |  |
|  | the content | This risk or harm is | |  |
|  |  The importance of thinking carefully about |  |
|  | covered in the | |  |
|  | who the audience might be and if pupils |  |
|  | following curriculum | |  |
|  | would be comfortable with whatever they |  |
| Livestreaming | areas: |  |  |
| are streaming being shared widely |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  That online behaviours should mirror |  | PSHE |  |
|  | offline behaviours and that this should be |  | Education |  |
|  | considered when making a livestream |  | Computing |  |
|  |  That pupils should not feel pressured to |  |  |  |
|  | do something online that they would not |  |  |  |
|  | do offline |  |  |  |
|  |  Why people sometimes do and say things |  |  |  |
|  | online that they would never consider |  |  |  |
|  | appropriate offline |  |  |  |
|  |  The risk of watching videos that are being |  |  |  |
|  | livestreamed, e.g. there is no way of |  |  |  |
|  | knowing what will be shown next |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | |  |
|  | Knowing different strategies for staying safe | This risk or harm is | |  |
|  | when communicating with others, especially | covered in the | |  |
| Unsafe | people they do not know or have not met. | following curriculum | |  |
| communication | Teaching includes the following: | areas: |  |  |
|  |  That communicating safely online and |  | PSHE |  |
|  | protecting your privacy and data is |  | Education |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| important, regardless of who you are |  Computing |
| communicating with |  |

* How to identify indicators of risk and unsafe communications
* The risks associated with giving out addresses, phone numbers or email addresses to people pupils do not know, or arranging to meet someone they have not met before
* What online consent is and how to develop strategies to confidently say no to both friends and strangers online

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | **Wellbeing** |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Knowing about the impact of comparisons to |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ‘unrealistic’ online images. Teaching includes the |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | following: | This risk or harm is | |  |
|  |  | Impact on |  The issue of using image filters and digital | covered in the | |  |
|  |  | following curriculum | |  |
|  |  | confidence |  |
|  |  | enhancement |  |
|  |  | areas: |  |  |
|  | (including body | |  |  |
|  |  The role of social media influencers, |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | confidence) |  |  |  |
|  |  | including that they are paid to influence |  | PSHE |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | the behaviour of their followers |  | Education |  |
|  |  |  |  The issue of photo manipulation, including |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | why people do it and how to look out for it |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Knowing how to identify when online behaviours |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | stop being fun and begin to create anxiety, |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | including that there needs to be a balance |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | between time spent online and offline. Teaching |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | includes the following: |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  How to evaluate critically what pupils are | This risk or harm is | |  |
|  |  | Impact on | doing online, why they are doing it and for |  |
|  |  | covered in the | |  |
|  |  | quality of life, | how long (screen time) |  |
|  |  | following curriculum | |  |
|  |  | physical and |  How to consider quality vs. quantity of |  |
|  |  | areas: |  |  |
|  |  | mental health | online activity |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | and |  The need for pupils to consider if they are |  | PSHE |  |
|  |  | relationships | actually enjoying being online or just |  | Education |  |
|  |  |  | doing it out of habit, due to peer pressure |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | or due to the fear or missing out |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  That time spent online gives users less |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | time to do other activities, which can lead |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | some users to become physically inactive |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  The impact that excessive social media |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | usage can have on levels of anxiety, |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | depression and other mental health |  |  |
|  |  | issues |  |  |
|  |  That isolation and loneliness can affect | |  |  |
|  |  | pupils and that it is very important for |  |  |
|  |  | them to discuss their feelings with an |  |  |
|  |  | adult and seek support |  |  |
|  |  Where to get help | |  |  |
|  |  | |  |  |
|  | People can often behave differently online to how | |  |  |
|  | they would act face to face. Teaching includes | |  |  |
|  | the following: | | This risk or harm is |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Online vs. |  | How and why people can often portray an | covered in the |  |
|  | exaggerated picture of their lives | following curriculum |  |
| offline |  | areas: |  |
|  | (especially online) and how that can lead |  |
| behaviours |  | to pressures around having perfect or |  PSHE |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | curated lives |  |
|  |  | Education |  |
|  |  | How and why people are unkind or hurtful |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | online when they would not necessarily be |  |  |
|  |  | unkind to someone face to face |  |  |
|  |  | |  |  |
|  | Pupils may raise topics including eating | |  |  |
| Suicide, self- | disorders, self-harm and suicide. Teachers must | |  |  |
| be aware of the risks of encouraging or making | |  |  |
| harm and |  |  |
| these seem a more viable option for pupils and | |  |  |
| eating |  |  |
| should take care to avoid giving instructions or | |  |  |
| disorders |  |  |
| methods and avoid using language, videos and | |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | images. | |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |