



Policy: Digital Awareness
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Statement of intent

[West Kirby Primary School](#) 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 content, such as pornography, fake news, racism, misogyny, self-harm, suicide, antisemitism, radicalisation and extremism
- **Contact:** Being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users, such as peer-to-peer pressure, commercial advertising and adults posing as children or young adults with the intention to groom or exploit them for sexual, criminal, financial or other purposes
- **Conduct** – personal online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm, such as making, sending and receiving explicit images (e.g. consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes and semi-nudes and/or pornography), sharing other explicit images and online bullying; and
- **Commerce** – risks such as online gambling, inappropriate advertising, phishing and/or financial scams

The measures implemented to protect pupils and staff revolve around these areas of risk. Our school 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 is based on the Department for Education's (DfE's) statutory safeguarding guidance, [Keeping Children Safe in Education](#), and its advice for schools on:

[Teaching online safety in schools](#)

[Preventing and tackling bullying](#) and [cyber-bullying: advice for headteachers and school staff](#)

[[Relationships and sex education](#) – remove if not applicable, see section 4]

[Searching, screening and confiscation](#)

It also refers to the DfE's guidance on [protecting children from radicalisation](#).

It reflects existing legislation, including but not limited to the [Education Act 1996](#) (as amended), the [Education and Inspections Act 2006](#) and the [Equality Act 2010](#). In addition, it reflects the [Education Act 2011](#), which has given teachers stronger powers to tackle cyber-bullying by, if necessary, searching for and deleting inappropriate images or files on pupils' electronic devices where they believe there is a 'good reason' to do so.

The policy also takes into account the National Curriculum computing programmes of study

This policy operates in conjunction with the following school policies:

- Social Media Policy
- Allegations of Abuse Against Staff Policy
- Acceptable Use of ICT
- Data and E-Security Breach Prevention and Management Plan
- Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy
- Anti-Bullying Policy
- PSHE Policy
- RHE Policy
- Staff Code of Conduct
- Behavioural Policy
- Disciplinary Policy and Procedures
- Data Protection Policy
- Confidentiality Policy
- Prevent Duty Policy
- Pupil Remote Learning Policy

2. Roles and responsibilities

The Governing Body has overall responsibility for monitoring this policy and holding the Headteacher to account for its implementation.

The governing board will co-ordinate regular meetings with appropriate staff to discuss online safety, and monitor online safety logs as provided by the designated safeguarding lead (DSL).

The governor who oversees online safety is Chris Gill

2.1. The **Governing Body** 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.
- Ensure that online safety is a running and interrelated theme while devising and implementing their whole school or college approach to safeguarding and related policies and/or procedures
- 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.

2.2. The [Headteacher](#) is responsible for:

- Supporting the DSL and any deputies 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.
- Ensuring that staff understand this policy, and that it is being implemented consistently throughout the school.
- Organising engagement with parents to keep them up-to-date with current online safety issues and how the school is keeping pupils safe.
- Ensure that, where necessary, teaching about safeguarding, including online safety, is adapted for vulnerable children, victims of abuse and some pupils with SEND because of the importance of recognising that a 'one size fits all' approach may not be appropriate for all children in all situations, and a more personalised or contextualised approach may often be more suitable.
- Working with the [DSL and ICT technicians](#) to conduct [half-termly](#) light-touch reviews of this policy.
- Working with the [DSL and Governing Body](#) to update this policy on an [annual](#) basis.

2.3. The Designated Safeguarding Lead

Details of the school's designated safeguarding lead (DSL) and deputies are set out in our child protection and safeguarding policy as well as relevant job descriptions.

DSL is responsible for:

- Taking the lead responsibility for online safety in the school.
- Acting as the named point of contact within the school on all online safeguarding issues.
- 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 SENDCo and ICT 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.
- Ensuring appropriate referrals are made to external agencies, as required.
- Staying up-to-date with current research, legislation and online trends.
- Coordinating the school's participation in local and national online safety events, e.g. Safer Internet Day.
- Establishing a procedure for reporting online safety incidents and inappropriate internet use, both by pupils and staff.

- Ensuring all members of the school community understand the reporting procedure.
- 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 **Governing Body** about online safety on a **termly** basis.
- Working with the **Headteacher and ICT technicians** to conduct **half-termly** light-touch reviews of this policy.
- Working with the **Headteacher and Governing Body** to update this policy on an **annual** basis.

2.4. **ICT technicians** are 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.
- Working with the **DSL and Headteacher** to conduct **half-termly** light-touch reviews of this policy.

2.5. All staff members and volunteers

All staff, including contractors and agency staff, and volunteers are responsible for:

- Maintaining an understanding of this policy
- Implementing this policy consistently
- Taking responsibility for the security of ICT 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.
- 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.

2.6 Parents

Parents are expected to:

- Notify a member of staff or the headteacher of any concerns or queries regarding this policy
- Ensure their child has read, understood and agreed to the terms on acceptable use of the school's ICT systems and internet

The school will let parents know:

- What systems the school uses to filter and monitor online use
- What their children are being asked to do online, including the sites they will be asked to access and who from the school (if anyone) their child will be interacting with online

If parents have any queries or concerns in relation to online safety, these should be raised in the first instance with the headteacher and/or the DSL

Parents can seek further guidance on keeping children safe online from the following organisations and websites:

- What are the issues? – [UK Safer Internet Centre](#)
- Hot topics – [Childnet International](#)
- Parent resource sheet – [Childnet International](#)

2.7 Pupils are responsible for:

- Adhering to this policy, the [Acceptable Use of ICT](#) and other relevant policies.
- Seeking help from school staff if they are concerned about something they or a peer has experienced online.
- Reporting online safety incidents and concerns in line with the procedures within this policy.

3. The curriculum

3.1. Digital Awareness is embedded throughout the curriculum; however, it is particularly addressed in the following subjects:

- RHE
- PSHE
- Computing
- Any lessons in all subjects that involve using the internet for research. How to search safely on line should be recapped before the lesson.

3.2. The curriculum and the school's approach to Digital Awareness is developed in line with the UK Council for Child Internet Safety's '**Education for a Connected World**' framework and the DfE's '**Teaching online safety in school**' guidance.

3.3. 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.

In **Key Stage 1**, pupils will be taught to:

- Use technology safely and respectfully, keeping personal information private
- Identify where to go for help and support when they have concerns about content or contact on the internet or other online technologies

Pupils in **Key Stage 2** will be taught to:

- Use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly
- Recognise acceptable and unacceptable behaviour
- Identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact

By the **end of primary school**, pupils will know:

- That people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not
- That the same principles apply to online relationships as to face-to-face relationships, including the importance of respect for others online including when we are anonymous
- The rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them
- How to critically consider their online friendships and sources of information including awareness of the risks associated with people they have never met
- How information and data is shared and used online
- What sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context)
- How to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter (in all contexts, including online) whom they do not know

3.4. Digital Awareness teaching is always appropriate to pupils' ages and developmental stages. This progression is shown through our Digital Awareness curriculum.

3.5. 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
- Acceptable and unacceptable online behaviour
- How to identify online risks
- How and when to seek support

3.6. 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 1](#) of this policy.

3.7. The **DSL** is involved with the development of the school's Digital Awareness curriculum.

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

3.9. Class teachers review external resources prior to using them for the Digital Awareness curriculum, to ensure they are appropriate for the cohort of pupils. When reviewing these resources, the following questions are asked:

- Where does this organisation get their information from?
- What is their evidence base?
- Have they been externally quality assured?
- What is their background?
 - Are they age appropriate for pupils?
 - Are they appropriate for pupils' developmental stage?

3.10. External visitors may be invited into school to help with the delivery of certain aspects of the Digital Awareness curriculum. The [Headteacher and DSL](#) decide when it is appropriate to invite external groups into school and ensure the visitors selected are appropriate.

3.11. Before conducting a lesson or activity on Digital Awareness, [DSL and class teacher](#) 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](#) advises the staff member on how to best support any pupil who may be especially impacted by a lesson or activity.

3.12. Lessons and activities are 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.

3.13. During an Digital Awareness lesson or activity, the [class teacher](#) ensures a safe environment is maintained in which pupils feel comfortable to say what they feel and are not worried about getting into trouble or being judged.

3.14. If a staff member is concerned about anything pupils raise during Digital Awareness lessons and activities, they will make a report in line with sections [15](#) and [16](#) of this policy.

3.15. 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 sections [15](#) and [16](#) of this policy.

4. Staff training

4.1. All staff receive safeguarding and child protection training, which includes Digital Awareness training, during their induction.

4.2. Digital Awareness training for staff is updated [annually](#) and is delivered in line with advice our Subject Matter Expert (SME) from the National Centre for Computing Education Programme and our local Wirral & Cheshire Computing Hub. We also subscribe to National Online Safety so staff have access to continually updated CPD.

- 4.3. In addition to this training, staff also receive regular online safety updates as required and at least annually.
- 4.4. The [DSL and any deputies](#) undergo training to provide them with the knowledge and skills they need to carry out their role, this includes online safety training. This training is updated at least every two years.
- 4.5. In addition to this formal training, [the DSL and any deputies](#) receive regular online safety updates to allow them to keep up with any developments relevant to their role. In relation to online safety, these updates allow the DSL and their deputies to:
- Understand the unique risks associated with online safety and be confident that they have the relevant knowledge and capability required to keep pupils safe while they are online at school.
 - Recognise the additional risks that pupils with SEND face online and offer them support to stay safe online.
- 4.6. All staff receive a copy of this policy upon their induction and are informed of any changes to the policy.
- 4.7. Staff are required to adhere to the [Staff Code of Conduct](#) at all times, which includes provisions for the **acceptable use of technologies and the use of social media**.
- 4.8. All staff are informed about how to report online safety concerns, in line with sections [15](#) and [16](#) of this policy.
- 4.9. [The DSL](#) acts as the first point of contact for staff requiring advice about online safety.

5. Educating parents

- 5.1. 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. Parental awareness is raised in the following ways:

- Parents' evenings
- Twilight training sessions
- Online Safety Newsletters
- Access to information and training clips through National Online Safety

- 5.2. Parents are sent a copy of the [Acceptable Use Agreement](#) at [the beginning of each academic year](#) and are encouraged to go through this with their child to ensure their child understands the document and the implications of not following it.

6. Classroom use

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

- Computers
- Laptops
- Tablets
- Email
- Cameras
- VLE

6.2. 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.

6.3. Class teachers ensure that any internet-derived materials are used in line with copyright law.

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

7. Internet access

7.1. Pupils, staff and other members of the school community are only granted access to the school's internet network once they have read and signed the Acceptable Use Agreement.

7.2. A record is kept of users who have been granted internet access in the school office.

7.3. All members of the school community are encouraged to use the school's internet network, instead of 3G, 4G and 5G networks, as the network has appropriate filtering and monitoring to ensure individuals are using the internet appropriately.

8. Filtering and monitoring online activity

8.1. The Governing Body ensures the school's ICT network has appropriate filters and monitoring systems in place.

8.2. The Headteacher and ICT technicians undertake a risk assessment to determine what filtering and monitoring systems are required.

8.3. The filtering and monitoring systems the school implements are 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.

8.4. The Governing Body ensures 'over blocking' does not lead to unreasonable restrictions as to what pupils can be taught with regards to online teaching and safeguarding.

- 8.5. ICT technicians undertake monthly checks on the filtering and monitoring systems to ensure they are effective and appropriate.
- 8.6. Requests regarding making changes to the filtering system are directed to the Headteacher.
- 8.7. Prior to making any changes to the filtering system, ICT technicians and the DSL conduct a risk assessment.
- 8.8. Any changes made to the system are recorded by ICT technicians.
- 8.9. Reports of inappropriate websites or materials are made to an ICT technician immediately, who investigates the matter and makes any necessary changes.
- 8.10. Deliberate breaches of the filtering system are reported to the DSL and ICT technicians, who will escalate the matter appropriately.
- 8.11. If a pupil has deliberately breached the filtering system, they will be disciplined in line with the Behavioural Policy.
- 8.12. If a member of staff has deliberately breached the filtering system, they will be disciplined in line with the Disciplinary Policy and Procedure.
- 8.13. 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.
- 8.14. The school's network and school-owned devices are appropriately monitored.
- 8.15. All users of the network and school-owned devices are informed about how and why they are monitored.
- 8.16. Concerns identified through monitoring are reported to the DSL who manages the situation in line with sections 15 and 16 of this policy.

9. Network security

- 9.1. Technical security features, such as anti-virus software, are kept up-to-date and managed by ICT technicians.
- 9.2. Firewalls are switched on at all times.
- 9.3. ICT technicians review the firewalls on a weekly basis to ensure they are running correctly, and to carry out any required updates.
- 9.4. Staff and pupils are advised not to download unapproved software or open unfamiliar email attachments.
- 9.5. Staff members and pupils report all malware and virus attacks to ICT technicians.

- 9.6. All members of staff have their own unique usernames and private passwords to access the school's systems.
- 9.7. Pupils in [class year or key stage](#) and above are provided with their own unique username to access the school's systems. All pupils will have private passwords for accessing the VLE.
- 9.8. Staff members and pupils are responsible for keeping their passwords private.
- 9.9. Passwords for staff, have a minimum and maximum length and require a mixture of letters, numbers and symbols to ensure they are as secure as possible. EYFS & KS1 children have picture log on passwords for the VLE, all other pupils have a mix of numbers and letters when passwords are required.
- 9.10. Passwords expire after [90](#) days, after which users are required to change them.
- 9.11. Users are not permitted to share their login details with others and are not allowed to log in as another user at any time.
- 9.12. Users are required to lock access to devices and systems when they are not in use. Devices are configured to lock after a period of non-use.
- 9.13. Users inform [ICT technicians](#) if they forget their login details, who will arrange for the user to access the systems under different login details.
- 9.14. If a user is found to be sharing their login details or otherwise mistreating the password system, the [Headteacher](#) is informed and decides the necessary action to take.
- 9.15. Full details of the school's network security measures can be found in the [Data and E-Security Breach Prevention and Management Plan](#).

10. Emails

- 10.1. Access to and the use of emails is managed in line with the [Data Protection Policy](#), [Acceptable Use of ICT](#) and [Confidentiality Policy](#).
- 10.2. 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.
- 10.3. Prior to being authorised to use the email system, staff and pupils must agree to and sign the relevant acceptable use agreement.
- 10.4. Personal email accounts are not permitted to be used on the school site.
- 10.5. Any email that contains sensitive or personal information is only sent using secure and encrypted email.

- 10.6. Staff members and pupils are required to block spam and junk mail, and report the matter to [ICT technicians](#).
- 10.7. The school's monitoring system can detect inappropriate links, malware and profanity within emails – staff and pupils are made aware of this.
- 10.8. Chain letters, spam and all other emails from unknown sources are deleted without being opened.
- 10.9. E-safety lessons for UKS2 explain what a phishing email and other malicious emails might look like – this includes information on 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
- 10.10. Any cyberattacks initiated through emails are managed in line with the [Data and E-Security Breach Prevention and Management Plan](#).

11. Social networking

Personal use

- 11.1. Access to social networking sites is filtered as appropriate.
- 11.2. Staff and pupils are not permitted to use social media for personal use during lesson time.
- 11.3. Staff and pupils can use personal social media during break and lunchtimes; however, inappropriate or excessive use of personal social media during school hours may result in the removal of internet access or further action.
- 11.4. Staff members are advised that their conduct on social media can have an impact on their role and reputation within the school.
- 11.5. Staff receive [annual](#) training on how to use social media safely and responsibly.
- 11.6. 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.
- 11.7. Pupils are taught how to use social media safely and responsibly through the E-safety curriculum.
- 11.8. 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

- 11.9. The use of social media on behalf of the school is conducted in line with the [Social Media Policy](#).
- 11.10. The school's official social media channels are only used for official educational or engagement purposes.
- 11.11. Staff members must be authorised by the [Headteacher](#) to access to the school's social media accounts.
- 11.12. All communication on official social media channels by staff on behalf of the school is clear, transparent and open to scrutiny.
- 11.13. 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.

12. The school website

- 12.1. 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.
- 12.2. The website complies with guidelines for publications including accessibility, data protection, respect for intellectual property rights, privacy policies and copyright law.
- 12.3. Personal information relating to staff and pupils is not published on the website.
- 12.4. Images and videos are only posted on the website if the provisions in the School photography and video consent form

13. Use of school-owned devices

- 13.1. Some members are issued with the following devices to assist with their work:
 - Laptop
 - iPad
- 13.2. Pupils are provided with school-owned devices as necessary to assist in the delivery of the curriculum, e.g. tablets to use during lessons.
- 13.3. School-owned devices are used in accordance with the [Acceptable use of ICT policy](#).
- 13.4. Staff and pupils are not permitted to connect school-owned devices to public Wi-Fi networks.
- 13.5. All mobile school-owned devices are fitted with tracking software to ensure they can be retrieved if lost or stolen.

- 13.6. 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.
- 13.7. [ICT technicians](#) review all school-owned devices on a [monthly](#) basis to carry out software updates and ensure there is no inappropriate material on the devices.
- 13.8. No software, apps or other programmes can be downloaded onto a device without authorisation from [ICT technicians](#).
- 13.9. Staff members or pupils found to be misusing school-owned devices are disciplined in line with the [Disciplinary Policy and Procedure](#) and [Behavioural Policy](#).

14. Use of personal devices

- 14.1. Personal devices are used in accordance with the [Acceptable use of ICT policy](#).
- 14.2. Any personal electronic device that is brought into school is the responsibility of the user.
- 14.3. Personal devices are not permitted to be used in the following locations:
 - Playground
 - Classrooms
- 14.4. Staff members are not permitted to use their personal devices during lesson time, other than in an emergency.
- 14.5. Staff members are not permitted to use their personal devices to take photos or videos of pupils.
- 14.6. 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](#).
- 14.7. 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](#).
- 14.8. Pupils are not permitted to use their personal devices in school and any personal devices should be handed to the class teacher as the start of school to be returned at the end of the school day.
- 14.9. If a pupil needs to contact their parents during the school day, the [school office](#) will arrange to contact the parent.
- 14.10. The [Headteacher](#) may authorise the use of mobile devices by a pupil for safety or precautionary use.

- 14.11. If a staff member reasonably believes a pupil's personal device has been used to commit an offence or may provide evidence relating to an offence, the device will be handed to the police.
- 14.12. Appropriate signage is displayed to inform visitors to the school of the expected use of personal devices. Do we have this?
- 14.13. Any concerns about visitors' use of personal devices on the school premises are reported to the [DSL](#).

15. Managing reports of online safety incidents

- 15.1. Staff members and pupils are informed about what constitutes inappropriate online behaviour in the following ways:
- Staff training
 - The Digital Awareness Curriculum
 - Assemblies
 - PSHE
 - RHE
- 15.2. Concerns regarding a staff member's online behaviour are reported to the [Headteacher](#) who decides on the best course of action in line with the relevant policies, e.g. [Staff Code of Conduct, Allegations of Abuse Against Staff Policy and Disciplinary Policy and Procedures](#).
- 15.3. Concerns regarding a pupil's online behaviour are reported to the [DSL](#) who investigates concerns with relevant staff members, e.g. [the Headteacher and ICT technicians](#).
- 15.4. Concerns regarding a pupil's online behaviour are dealt with in accordance with relevant policies depending on their nature, e.g. [Behavioural Policy and Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy](#).
- 15.5. Where there is a concern that illegal activity has taken place, the [Headteacher](#) contacts the police.
- 15.6. All online safety incidents and the school's response are recorded by the [DSL](#).
- 15.7. [Section 16](#) of this policy outlines how the school responds to specific online safety concerns, such as cyberbullying and peer-on-peer abuse.

16. Responding to specific online safety concerns

Cyberbullying - Cyber-bullying takes place online, such as through social networking sites, messaging apps or gaming sites. Like other forms of bullying, it is the repetitive, intentional harming of 1 person or group by another person or group, where the relationship involves an imbalance of power.

- 16.1. Cyberbullying, against both pupils and staff, is not tolerated. To help prevent cyberbullying, we will ensure that pupils understand what it is and what to do if they become aware of it happening to them or others. We will ensure that pupils know how they can report any incidents and are encouraged to do so, including where they are a witness rather than the victim.
- 16.2. Any incidents of cyberbullying are dealt with quickly and effectively whenever they occur. In relation to a specific incident of cyber-bullying, the school will follow the processes set out in the school behaviour policy. Where illegal, inappropriate or harmful material has been spread among pupils, the school will use all reasonable endeavours to ensure the incident is contained
- 16.3. Information about the school's full response to incidents of cyberbullying can be found in the Anti Bullying Policy.

Online sexual violence and sexual harassment between children (peer-on-peer abuse)

- 16.4. The school recognises that peer-on-peer abuse can take place online. Examples include the following:
 - Non-consensual sharing of sexual images and videos
 - Sexualised cyberbullying
 - Online coercion and threats
 - Unwanted sexual comments and messages on social media
 - Online sexual exploitation
- 16.5. The school responds to all concerns regarding online peer-on-peer abuse, whether or not the incident took place on the school premises or using school-owned equipment.
- 16.6. Concerns regarding online peer-on-peer abuse are reported to the [DSL](#) who will investigate the matter in line with the [Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy](#).
- 16.7. Information about the school's full response to incidents of online peer-on-peer abuse can be found in the [Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy](#).

Upskirting

- 16.8. Under the Voyeurism (Offences) Act 2019, it is an offence to operate equipment and to record an image beneath a person's clothing without consent and with the intention of observing, or enabling another person to observe, the victim's genitals or buttocks (whether exposed or covered with underwear), in circumstances where their genitals, buttocks or underwear would not otherwise be visible, for a specified purpose.
- 16.9. A "specified purpose" is namely:

- Obtaining sexual gratification (either for themselves or for the person they are enabling to view the victim's genitals, buttocks or underwear).
 - To humiliate, distress or alarm the victim.
- 16.10. "Operating equipment" includes enabling, or securing, activation by another person without that person's knowledge, e.g. a motion activated camera.
- 16.11. Upskirting is not tolerated by the school.
- 16.12. Incidents of upskirting are reported to the [DSL](#) who will then decide on the next steps to take, which may include police involvement, in line with the [Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy](#).
- 16.13. Any complaints about searching for or deleting inappropriate images or files on pupils' electronic devices will be dealt with through the school complaints procedure.

Youth produced sexual imagery (sexting)

- 16.14. Youth produced sexual imagery is the sending or posting of sexually suggestive images of under-18s via mobile phones or over the internet. Creating and sharing sexual photos and videos of individuals under 18 is illegal.
- 16.15. All concerns regarding sexting are reported to the [DSL](#).
- 16.16. Following a report of sexting, the following process is followed:
- The DSL holds an initial review meeting with appropriate school staff
 - Subsequent interviews are held with the pupils involved, if appropriate
 - Parents are informed at an early stage and involved in the process unless there is a good reason to believe that involving the parents would put the pupil at risk of harm
 - At any point in the process if there is a concern a pupil has been harmed or is at risk of harm, a referral will be made to children's social care services and/or the police immediately
 - The interviews with staff, pupils and their parents are used to inform the action to be taken and the support to be implemented
- 16.17. When investigating a report, staff members do not view the youth produced sexual imagery unless there is a good and clear reason to do so.
- 16.18. If a staff member believes there is a good reason to view youth produced sexual imagery as part of an investigation, they discuss this with the headteacher first.
- 16.19. The decision to view imagery is based on the professional judgement of the DSL and always complies with the [Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy](#).
- 16.20. Any accidental or intentional viewing of youth produced sexual imagery that is undertaken as part of an investigation is recorded.

- 16.21. If it is necessary to view the imagery, it will not be copied, printed or shared.
- 16.22. Viewing and deleting imagery is carried out in line with the [Searching, Screening and Confiscation Policy](#).

Online abuse and exploitation

- 16.23. Through the E- safety curriculum, pupils are taught about how to recognise online abuse and where they can go for support if they experience it.
- 16.24. The school responds to concerns regarding online abuse and exploitation, whether or not it took place on the school premises or using school-owned equipment.
- 16.25. All concerns relating to online abuse and exploitation, including child sexual abuse and exploitation and criminal exploitation, are reported to the [DSL](#) and dealt with in line with the [Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy](#).

Harmful online challenges and online hoaxes

- 16.26. Children and young people should be free to enjoy the internet safely. A hoax is a deliberate lie designed to seem truthful, and online challenges generally involve users recording themselves taking a challenge, and then distributing the video through social media channels, inspiring or daring others to repeat the challenge.
- 16.27. [Keeping Children Safe in Education](#) sets out that an effective approach to online safety empowers the school to protect and educate the whole school community in their use of technology, and establish mechanisms to identify, intervene in and escalate incidents where appropriate.
- 16.28. We enable or children to learn to critically identify and respond to dangerous or harmful content through our E Safety curriculum. We are aware that some children will struggle to identify harmful online challenges and online hoaxes. It is therefore important that we provide safe and open spaces them to ask questions and share concerns about what they experience online without being made to feel foolish or blamed. This forms part of our safeguarding approach (in line with [Keeping children safe in education](#)). We make clear the avenues that they have to access support if they are curious, worried or upset.
- 16.29. If a harmful online challenge or online hoax might be circulating between children, we will undertake a case-by-case assessment establishing the scale and nature of the possible risk to our children and young people, including considering (where the evidence allows) if the risk is a national one or is it localised to our area, or even just our school. The DSL should check the factual basis of any harmful online challenge or online hoax with a known, reliable and trustworthy source, such as the [Professional Online Safety Helpline](#) from the UK Safer Internet Centre. Where harmful online challenges or online hoaxes appear to be local (rather than large scale national ones) local safeguarding advice, such as from the local authority or local police force, will be sought.

Online hate

- 16.30. The school does not tolerate online hate content directed towards or posted by members of the school community.
- 16.31. Incidents of online hate are dealt with in line with the relevant school policy depending on the nature of the incident and those involved, e.g. [Staff Code of Conduct, Anti-Bullying Policy and Adult Code of Conduct](#).

Online radicalisation and extremism

- 16.32. The school's filtering system protects pupils and staff from viewing extremist content.
- 16.33. Concerns regarding a staff member or pupil being radicalised online are dealt with in line with the [Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy](#) and [Prevent Duty Policy](#).

17. Examining electronic devices

School staff have the specific power under the Education and Inspections Act 2006 (which has been increased by the Education Act 2011) to search for and, if necessary, delete inappropriate images or files on pupils' electronic devices, including mobile phones, iPads and other tablet devices, where they believe there is a 'good reason' to do so.

When deciding whether there is a good reason to examine or erase data or files on an electronic device, staff must reasonably suspect that the data or file in question has been, or could be, used to:

- Cause harm, and/or
- Disrupt teaching, and/or
- Break any of the school rules

If inappropriate material is found on the device, it is up to the staff member in conjunction with the DSL or other member of the senior leadership team to decide whether they should:

- Delete the material, or
- Retain it as evidence (of a possible criminal offence* or a breach of school discipline), and/or
- Report it to the police**

* If a staff member **believes** a device **may** contain a nude or semi-nude image or an image that it's a criminal offence to possess, they will not view the image but will report this to the DSL (or equivalent) immediately, who will decide what to do next. The DSL will make the decision in line with the DfE's latest guidance on [screening, searching and confiscation](#) and the UK Council for Internet Safety (UKCIS) guidance on [sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people](#).

** Staff will also confiscate the device to give to the police, if they have reasonable grounds to suspect that it contains evidence in relation to an offence.

Any searching of pupils will be carried out in line with:

- The DfE's latest guidance on [searching, screening and confiscation](#)
- UKCIS guidance on [sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people](#)

18. Remote learning

18.1. All remote learning is delivered in line with the school's [Pupil Remote Learning Policy](#).

18.2. All staff and pupils using video communication must:

- Communicate in groups – one-to-one sessions are only carried out where necessary.
- Wear suitable clothing – this includes others in their household.
- Be situated in a suitable 'public' living area within the home with an appropriate background – 'private' living areas within the home, such as bedrooms, are not permitted during video communication.
- Use appropriate language – this includes others in their household.
- Maintain the standard of behaviour expected in school.
- Use the necessary equipment and computer programs as intended.
- Not record, store, or distribute video material without permission.
- Ensure they have a stable connection to avoid disruption to lessons.
- Always remain aware that they are visible.

18.3. All staff and pupils using audio communication must:

- Use appropriate language – this includes others in their household.
- Maintain the standard of behaviour expected in school.
- Use the necessary equipment and computer programs as intended.
- Not record, store, or distribute audio material without permission.
- Ensure they have a stable connection to avoid disruption to lessons.
- Always remain aware that they can be heard.

18.4. The school will consider whether one-to-one sessions are appropriate in some circumstances, e.g. to provide support for pupils with SEND. This will be decided and approved by the [SLT](#), in collaboration with the [SENDCO](#).

18.5. Pupils not using devices or software as intended will be disciplined in line with the [Behavioural Policy](#).

18.6. 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.

18.7. 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.

18.8. 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.

18.9. 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.

19. How the school will respond to issues of misuse

Where a pupil misuses the school's ICT systems or internet, we will follow the procedures set out in our policies on Behaviour and Acceptable. The action taken will depend on the individual circumstances, nature and seriousness of the specific incident, and will be proportionate.

Where a staff member misuses the school's ICT systems or the internet, or misuses a personal device where the action constitutes misconduct, the matter will be dealt with in accordance with the staff disciplinary procedures/staff code of conduct. The action taken will depend on the individual circumstances, nature and seriousness of the specific incident.

The school will consider whether incidents which involve illegal activity or content, or otherwise serious incidents, should be reported to the police.

20. Training

All new staff members will receive training, as part of their induction, on safe internet use and online safeguarding issues including cyber-bullying and the risks of online radicalisation.

All staff members will receive refresher training at least once each academic year as part of safeguarding training, as well as relevant updates as required (for example through emails, e-bulletins and staff meetings).

By way of this training, all staff will be made aware that:

- Technology is a significant component in many safeguarding and wellbeing issues, and that children are at risk of online abuse
- Children can abuse their peers online through:
 - > Abusive, harassing, and misogynistic messages
 - > Non-consensual sharing of indecent nude and semi-nude images and/or videos, especially around chat groups
 - > Sharing of abusive images and pornography, to those who don't want to receive such content
- Physical abuse, sexual violence and initiation/hazing type violence can all contain an online element

Training will also help staff:

- develop better awareness to assist in spotting the signs and symptoms of online abuse

- develop the ability to ensure pupils can recognise dangers and risks in online activity and can weigh up the risks
- develop the ability to influence pupils to make the healthiest long-term choices and keep them safe from harm in the short term

The DSL and deputies will undertake child protection and safeguarding training, which will include online safety, at least every 2 years. They will also update their knowledge and skills on the subject of online safety at regular intervals, and at least annually.

Governors will receive training on safe internet use and online safeguarding issues as part of their safeguarding training.

Volunteers will receive appropriate training and updates, if applicable.

More information about safeguarding training is set out in our child protection and safeguarding policy.

21. Monitoring and review

21.1. The school recognises that the online world is constantly changing; therefore, the DSL, ICT technicians and the Headteacher conduct half-termly light-touch reviews of this policy to evaluate its effectiveness.

21.2. The Governing Body, Headteacher and DSL review this policy in full on an annual basis and following any online safety incidents.

21.3. The next scheduled review date for this policy is September 2021 .

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

Appendix 1: Online harms and risks – curriculum coverage

[The table below contains information from the DfE’s ‘Teaching online safety in schools’ guidance about what areas of online risk schools should teach pupils about.]

Subject area	Description and teaching content	Curriculum area the harm or risk is covered in
How to navigate the internet and manage information		
Age restrictions	<p>Some online activities have age restrictions because they include content which is not appropriate for children under a specific age.</p> <p>Teaching includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That age verification exists and why some online platforms ask users to verify their age • Why age restrictions exist • That content that requires age verification can be damaging to under-age consumers • What the age of digital consent is (13 for most platforms) and why it is important 	<p>This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum area(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSHE • RHE • Computing curriculum • Digital Awareness Curriculum
How content can be used and shared	<p>Knowing what happens to information, comments or images that are put online.</p> <p>Teaching includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What a digital footprint is, how it develops and how it can affect pupils’ futures • How cookies work • How content can be shared, tagged and traced • How difficult it is to remove something once it has been shared online • What is illegal online, e.g. youth-produced sexual imagery (sexting) 	<p>This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum area(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSHE • RHE • Computing curriculum • Digital Awareness Curriculum
Disinformation, misinformation and hoaxes	<p>Some information shared online is accidentally or intentionally wrong, misleading or exaggerated.</p> <p>Teaching includes the following:</p>	<p>This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum area(s):</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disinformation and why individuals or groups choose to share false information in order to deliberately deceive • Misinformation and being aware that false 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSHE • RHE • Computing curriculum • Digital Awareness Curriculum
Fake websites and scam emails	<p>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.</p> <p>Teaching includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to recognise fake URLs and websites • What secure markings on websites are and how to assess the sources of emails • The risks of entering information to a website which is not secure • What pupils should do if they are harmed/targeted/groomed as a result of interacting with a fake website or scam email • Who pupils should go to for support 	<p>This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum area(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSHE • RHE • Computing curriculum • Digital Awareness Curriculum
Online fraud	<p>Fraud can take place online and can have serious consequences for individuals and organisations.</p> <p>Teaching includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What identity fraud, scams and phishing are • That children are sometimes targeted to access adults' data • What 'good' companies will and will not do when it comes to personal details 	<p>This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum area(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RHE • Digital Awareness Curriculum
Password phishing	<p>Password phishing is the process by which people try to find out individuals' passwords so they can access protected content.</p> <p>Teaching includes the following:</p>	<p>This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum area(s):</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why passwords are important, how to keep them safe and that others might try to get people to reveal them • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RHE • Computing curriculum • Digital Awareness Curriculum
Personal data	<p>Online platforms and search engines gather personal data – this is often referred to as ‘harvesting’ or ‘farming’.</p> <p>Teaching includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How cookies work • How data is farmed from sources which look neutral • How and why personal data is shared by online companies • How pupils can protect themselves and that acting quickly is essential when something happens • The rights children have with regards to their data • How to limit the data companies can gather 	<p>This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum area(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSHE • RHE • Computing curriculum • Digital Awareness Curriculum
Persuasive design	<p>Many devices, apps and games are designed to keep users online for longer than they might have planned or desired.</p> <p>Teaching includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That the majority of games and platforms are designed to make money – their primary driver is to encourage people to stay online for as long as possible • How notifications are used to pull users back online 	<p>This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum area(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSHE • RHE • Computing curriculum • Digital Awareness Curriculum
Privacy settings	<p>Almost all devices, websites, apps and other online services come with privacy settings that can be used to control what is shared.</p>	<p>This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum area(s):</p>

	<p>Teaching includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to find information about privacy settings on various devices and platforms • That privacy settings have limitations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RHE • Computing curriculum
Targeting of online content	<p>Much of the information seen online is a result of some form of targeting.</p> <p>Teaching includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How adverts seen at the top of online searches and social media have often come from companies paying to be on there and different people will see different adverts • How the targeting is done • The concept of clickbait and how companies can use it to draw people to their sites and services 	<p>This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum area(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RHE • Computing curriculum
How to stay safe online		
Online abuse	<p>Some online behaviours are abusive. They are negative in nature, potentially harmful and, in some cases, can be illegal.</p> <p>Teaching includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The types of online abuse, including sexual harassment, bullying, trolling and intimidation • When online abuse can become illegal • How to respond to online abuse and how to access support • How to respond when the abuse is anonymous • The potential implications of online abuse • What acceptable and unacceptable online behaviours look like 	<p>This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum area(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSHE • RHE • Computing curriculum • Digital Awareness Curriculum
Challenges	<p>Online challenges acquire mass followings and encourage others to take part in what they suggest.</p> <p>Teaching includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What an online challenge is and that, while some will be fun and harmless, others may be dangerous and even illegal 	<p>This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum area(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSHE • RHE

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 challenge • How and where to go for help • The importance of telling an adult about challenges which include threats or secrecy – ‘chain letter’ style challenges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computing curriculum • Digital Awareness Curriculum
Content which incites	<p>Knowing that violence can be incited online and escalate very quickly into offline violence.</p> <p>Teaching includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That online content (sometimes gang related) can glamorise the possession of weapons and drugs • That to intentionally encourage or assist in an offence is also a criminal offence • How and where to get help if they are worried about involvement in violence 	<p>This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum area(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSHE • RHE
Fake profiles	<p>Not everyone online is who they say they are.</p> <p>Teaching includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That, in some cases, profiles may be people posing as someone they are not or may be ‘bots’ • How to look out for fake profiles 	<p>This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum area(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RHE • Computing curriculum • Digital Awareness Curriculum
Grooming	<p>Knowing about the different types of grooming and motivations for it, e.g. radicalisation, child sexual abuse and exploitation (CSAE) and gangs (county lines).</p> <p>Teaching includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boundaries in friendships with peers, in families, and with others • Key indicators of grooming behaviour • The importance of disengaging from contact with suspected grooming and telling a trusted adult • How and where to report grooming both in school and to the police 	<p>This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum area(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RHE • Computing curriculum • Digital Awareness Curriculum

	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.	
Live streaming	<p>Live streaming (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.</p> <p>Teaching includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What the risks of carrying out live streaming are, e.g. the potential for people to record livestreams and share the content • The importance of thinking carefully about who the audience might be and if pupils would be comfortable with whatever they are streaming being shared widely • That online behaviours should mirror offline behaviours and that this should be considered when making a livestream • 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 • The risks of grooming 	<p>This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum area(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RHE • Computing curriculum • Digital Awareness Curriculum
Pornography	<p>Knowing that sexually explicit material presents a distorted picture of sexual behaviours.</p> <p>Teaching includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That pornography is not an accurate portrayal of adult sexual relationships • That viewing pornography can lead to skewed beliefs about sex and, in some circumstances, can normalise violent sexual behaviour • That not all people featured in pornographic material are doing so willingly, i.e. revenge porn or people trafficked into sex work 	<p>This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum area(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RHE
Unsafe communication	Knowing different strategies for staying safe when communicating with others, especially people they do not know or have not met.	This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum area(s):

	<p>Teaching includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That communicating safely online and protecting your privacy and data is important, regardless of who you are 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RHE • Computing curriculum • Digital Awareness Curriculum
Wellbeing		
<p>Impact on confidence (including body confidence)</p>	<p>Knowing about the impact of comparisons to 'unrealistic' online images.</p> <p>Teaching includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The issue of using image filters and digital enhancement • The role of social media influencers, including that they are paid to influence the behaviour of their followers • The issue of photo manipulation, including why people do it and how to look out for it 	<p>This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum area(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSHE • RHE
<p>Impact on quality of life, physical and mental health and relationships</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Teaching includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to evaluate critically what pupils are doing online, why they are doing it and for how long (screen time) • How to consider quality vs. quantity of online activity • The need for pupils to consider if they are actually enjoying being online or just doing it out of habit due to peer pressure or the fear of missing out • That time spent online gives users less time to do other activities, which can lead some users to become physically inactive 	<p>This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum area(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSHE • RHE

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	
Online vs. offline behaviours	<p>People can often behave differently online to how they would act face to face.</p> <p>Teaching includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How and why people can often portray an exaggerated picture of their lives (especially online) and how that can lead to pressures around having perfect/curated lives • How and why people are unkind or hurtful online when they would not necessarily be unkind to someone face to face 	<p>This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum area(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RHE • Computing curriculum • Digital Awareness Curriculum •
Reputational damage	<p>What users post can affect future career opportunities and relationships – both positively and negatively.</p> <p>Teaching includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategies for positive use • How to build a professional online profile 	<p>This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum area(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RHE • PSHE
Suicide, self-harm and eating disorders	<p>Pupils may raise topics including eating disorders, self-harm and suicide. Teachers must be aware of the risks of encouraging or making these seem a more viable option for pupils and should take care to avoid giving instructions or methods and avoid using language, videos and images.</p>	<p>This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum area(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RHE • PSHE