

**Hampstead Hill School**



**E-safety Policy Based on Camden's  
Model Policy**

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# **1 Information on internet technology**

## **1.1 Introduction**

It is commonly acknowledged that the educational and social benefits for children in using the internet should be promoted, but that this should be balanced against the need to safeguard children against the inherent risks from internet technology. Further, schools need to be able to teach children to keep themselves safe whilst on-line.

This document provides schools with guidance on developing an effective e-safety strategy to enable these aims to be achieved and support staff to recognise the risks and take action to help children use the internet safely and responsibly.

## **1.2 Benefits and risks**

Computing covers a wide range of activities, including access to information, electronic communications and social networking. The table shown at appendix 5 provides brief details of the various uses of the internet together with their benefits and risks.

As use of technology is now universal, it is imperative that children learn computing skills to prepare themselves for the working environment and that the inherent risks are not used to reduce children's use of technology. Further, the educational advantages of computing need to be harnessed to enhance children's learning.

The risk associated with use of technology by children can be grouped into 4 categories.

### **1.2.1 Content**

The internet contains a vast store of information from all over the world which is mainly aimed at an adult audience and may be unsuitable for children. There is a danger that children may be exposed to inappropriate images such as pornography, or information advocating violence, racism, suicide or illegal and anti-social behaviour that they are unable to evaluate in a critical manner.

### **1.2.2 Contact**

Chat rooms, gaming sites and other social networking sites can pose a real risk to children as users can take on an alias rather than their real names and can hide their true identity. The sites may be used by adults who pose as children to befriend and gain children's trust (known as "grooming") with a view to sexually abusing them.

Children may not be aware of the danger of publishing or disclosing personal information about themselves such as contact details that allow them to be identified or located. They may also inadvertently put other children at risk by posting personal information and photographs without consent.

The internet may also be used as a way of bullying a child, known as cyber bullying. More details on this can be found in section 4.5 of this policy.

### **1.2.3 Commerce**

Children are vulnerable to unregulated commercial activity on the internet that could have serious financial consequences, such as fraud or identity theft, for themselves and their parents. They may give out financial information, for example, their parent's credit card details, in response to offers for goods or services without seeing the fraudulent intent. Contact via social networking sites can also be used to persuade children to reveal computer passwords or other information about the family for the purposes of fraud.

### **1.2.4 Culture**

Children need to be taught to use the internet in a responsible way, as they may put themselves at risk by:

- becoming involved in inappropriate, anti-social or illegal activities as a result of viewing unsuitable materials or contact with inappropriate people
- using information from the internet in a way that breaches copyright laws
- uploading personal information about themselves, including photographs, on social networking sites without realising they are publishing to a potentially global audience
- cyber bullying (see section 4.5 for further details)
- use of mobile devices to take and distribute inappropriate images of the young person (sexting) that cannot be removed from the internet and can be forwarded on to a much wider audience than the child intended.

Children may also be adversely affected by obsessive use of the internet that may have a negative impact on their health, social and emotional development and their educational attainment. They may visit sites that advocate extreme and dangerous behaviour such as self-harm or suicide or violent extremism, and more vulnerable children may be at a high degree of risk from such sites. All children may become desensitised to pornography, violence, sex and drug use or self-harm by regularly viewing these on-line.

## 2 School e-safety strategies

### 2.1 Purpose and description

Computing is now a key part of the school curriculum and one of the key aims of computing is to ensure that pupils are aware of e-safety messages. This is part of the school's responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of pupils, as well as the duty of care to children and their parents to provide a safe learning environment.

Schools should have an e-safety strategy in place based on a framework of policy, practice, education and technological support that ensures a safe e-learning environment that maximises the educational benefits of ICT whilst minimising the associated risks. Its purpose is to:

- promote the use of technology within the curriculum
- protect children from harm
- safeguard staff in their contact with pupils and their own use of the internet
- ensure the school fulfils its duty of care to pupils
- provide clear expectations for staff and pupils on acceptable use of the internet.

In particular, schools must ensure the following:

- A **safe internet platform** that provides filtering software to block access to unsuitable sites, anti-virus software and monitoring systems (for example the London Grid for Learning platform).
- A culture of **safe practice** underpinned by a strong framework of e-safety policy that ensures everyone is aware of expected standards of on-line behaviour.
- Children are **taught to keep themselves and others safe** on-line and use technology responsibly; this should be achieved by working in partnership with parents and carers and raising awareness of the potential risks of internet use.

### 2.2 Roles and responsibilities

A successful e-safety strategy needs to be inclusive of the whole school community, including teaching assistants, supervisory assistants, governors and others, and forge links with parents and carers. The strategy must have the backing of the Principal and should be overseen by the Principal and be fully implemented by all staff, including technical and non-teaching staff.

### **2.2.1 Principal's role**

*Principals have ultimate responsibility for e-safety issues within the school including:*

- *the overall development and implementation of the school's e-safety policy*
- *ensuring that e-safety issues are given a high profile within the school community*
- *linking with the board of governors and parents and carers to promote e-safety and forward the school's e-safety strategy*
- *ensuring e-safety is embedded in the curriculum*
- *deciding on sanctions against staff and pupils who are in breach of acceptable use policies.*

### **2.2.2 Governors' role**

Hampstead Hill School does not have governors.

### **2.2.3 E-safety contact officer's role**

All schools should have a designated e-safety contact officer who is responsible for co-ordinating e-safety policies on behalf of the school. Ideally, the contact officer should be a senior member of the management team. Given the issues associated with e-safety, it is appropriate for the designated child protection teacher to be the school's e-safety contact officer.

*The e-safety contact officer should have the authority, knowledge and experience to carry out the following:*

- *develop, implement, monitor and review the school's e-safety policy*
- *ensure that staff and pupils are aware that any e-safety incident should be reported to them*
- *provide the first point of contact and advice for school staff, governors, pupils and parents*
- *liaise with the school's computing manager/co-ordinator to ensure they are kept up to date with e-safety issues and to advise of any new trends, incidents and arising problems to the Principal*
- *assess the impact and risk of emerging technology and the school's response to this in association with IT staff and learning platform providers*
- *raise the profile of e-safety awareness with the school by ensuring access to training and relevant e-safety literature*
- *ensure that all staff and pupils have read and signed the acceptable use policy (AUP)*
- *report annually to the board of governors on the implementation of the school's e-safety strategy*
- *maintain a log of internet related incidents and co-ordinate any investigation into breaches*

- *report all incidents and issues to Camden's e-safety officer.*

In addition, it is an Ofsted recommendation that the e-safety contact officer receives recognised training CEOP or E-PICT to carry out their role more effectively. In Camden, this is available from the CLC.

#### **2.2.4 IT manager's role**

Where schools have one, their role is:

- *the maintenance and monitoring of the school internet system including anti-virus and filtering systems*
- *carrying out monitoring and audits of networks and reporting breaches to the e-safety contact officer*
- *supporting any subsequent investigation into breaches and preserving any evidence.*

Where schools do not have an IT manager, support and advice can be provided and the Principal or a delegated staff member needs to take responsibility for organising this.

#### **2.2.5 Role of school staff**

All school staff have a dual role concerning their own internet use and providing guidance, support and supervision for pupils. Their role is:

- *adhering to the school's e-safety and acceptable use policy and procedures*
- *communicating the school's e-safety and acceptable use policy to pupils*
- *keeping pupils' safe and ensuring they receive appropriate supervision and support whilst using the internet*
- *planning use of the internet for lessons and researching on-line materials and resources*
- *reporting breaches of internet use to the e-safety contact officer*
- *recognising when pupils are at risk from their internet use or have had negative experiences and taking appropriate action, for example referral to the e-safety contact officer*
- *teaching the e-safety and digital literacy elements of the new curriculum.*

#### **2.2.6 Designated child protection teachers**

*Where any e-safety incident has serious implications for the child's safety or well-being, the matter should be referred to the designated child protection teacher for the school who will decide whether or not a referral should be made to Family Services and Social Work or the Police.* In some schools, the designated child protection teacher will be the e-safety contact officer.

## 2.3 Pupils with special needs

Pupils with learning difficulties or disability may be more vulnerable to risk from use of the internet and may need additional guidance on e-safety practice as well as closer supervision.

*SEND co-ordinators are responsible for providing extra support for these pupils and should:*

- *link with the e-safety contact officer to discuss and agree whether the mainstream safeguarding systems on the internet are adequate for pupils with special need*
- *where necessary, liaise with the e-safety contact officer and the IT service to discuss any requirements for further safeguards to the school IT system or tailored resources and materials to meet the needs of pupils with special needs*
- *ensure that the school's e-safety policy is adapted to suit the needs of pupils with special needs*
- *liaise with parents, carers and other relevant agencies in developing e-safety practices for pupils with special needs*
- *keep up to date with any developments regarding emerging technologies and e-safety and how these may impact on pupils with special needs.*

## 2.4 Working with parents and carers

It is essential that schools involve parents and carers in the development and implementation of e-safety strategies and policies; most children will have internet access at home or own mobile devices and might not be as closely supervised in its use as they would be at school.

Therefore, parents and carers need to know about the risks so that they are able to continue e-safety education at home and regulate and supervise children's use as appropriate to their age and understanding.

*The Principal, board of governors and the e-safety contact officer should consider what strategies to adopt to ensure parents are aware of e-safety issues and support them in reinforcing e-safety messages at home.*

*Parents should be provided with information on computing and the school's e-safety policy when they are asked to sign acceptable use agreements on behalf of their child so that they are fully aware of their child's level of internet use within the school as well as the school's expectations regarding their behaviour.*



### **3 E-safety policies**

#### **3.1 Accessing and monitoring the system**

- *Access to the school internet system should be via individual log-ins and passwords for staff and pupils wherever possible. Visitors should have permission from the Principal or e-safety contact officer to access the system and be given a separate visitors log-in.*
- *The e-safety contact officer should keep a record of all log-ins used within the school for the purposes of monitoring and auditing internet activity.*
- *Network and technical staff responsible for monitoring systems should be supervised by a senior member of their management team.*
- *The e-safety contact officer and teaching staff should carefully consider the location of internet enabled devices in classrooms and teaching areas to allow an appropriate level of supervision of pupils depending on their age and experience.*

#### **3.2 Acceptable use policies**

- *All internet users within the school will be expected to sign an acceptable use agreement that sets out their rights and responsibilities and incorporates the school e-safety rules regarding their internet use.*
- *For primary school pupils, acceptable use agreements will be signed by parents on their child's behalf at the same time that they give consent for their child to have access to the internet in school (see appendix 1).*
- *Secondary school pupils and their parents should both sign the acceptable use policy, and use of the internet in schools is dependent on signing this agreement (see appendix 2).*
- *Staff are expected to sign an acceptable use policy on appointment and this will be integrated into their general terms of employment (see appendix 3).*

*The e-safety contact officer will keep a copy of all signed acceptable use agreements.*

#### **3.3 Teaching e-safety**

##### **3.3.1 Responsibility**

*One of the key features of the school's e-safety strategy is teaching pupils to protect themselves and behave responsibly while on-line. There is an*

*expectation that over time, pupils will take increasing responsibility for their own behaviour and internet use so that they can be given more freedom to explore systems and applications with a lessening amount of supervision from staff.*

- *Overall responsibility for the design and co-ordination of e-safety education lies with the Principal and the e-safety contact officer, but all staff should play a role in delivering e-safety messages.*
- *The e-safety contact officer is responsible for ensuring that all staff have the knowledge and resources to enable them to do so.*
- *Teachers are primarily responsible for delivering an ongoing e-safety education in the classroom as part of the curriculum.*
- *Rules regarding safe internet use should be posted up in all classrooms and teaching areas where computers are used to deliver lessons.*
- *The start of every lesson where computers are being used should be an opportunity to remind pupils of expectations on internet use and the need to follow basic principles to keep safe.*
- *Teachers may wish to use PSHE lessons as a forum for discussion on e-safety issues to ensure that pupils understand the risks and why it is important to regulate their behaviour whilst on-line.*
- *Teachers should be aware of those children who may be more vulnerable to risk from internet use, generally those children with a high level of experience and good computer skills but coupled with poor social skills.*
- *Teachers should ensure that the school's policy on pupils' use of their own mobile phones and other mobile devices in school is adhered to.*

### **3.3.2 Content**

*Pupils should be taught all elements of e-safety included in the computing curriculum so that they:*

- *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*
- *can evaluate and apply information technology, including new or unfamiliar technologies, analytically to solve problems*
- *are responsible, competent, confident and creative users of information and communication technology.*

### 3.3.3 Technology and sexual abuse and bullying behaviour

The internet contains a high level of sexually explicit content and internet-based communications systems and social networking sites can be used to send sexually explicit messages and images. Schools need to be aware of the use of IT by older pupils for the purpose of distributing unsuitable materials and sexually harassing other pupils and be able to safeguard pupils from this.

For example, sexting involves the sending of intimate photographic images of an individual to others electronically via the internet. Pupils need to understand that once the image is sent, they have lost control of who it is distributed to and how it is used, and that there is a good chance that the image will be widely seen, possibly including parents.

On-line behaviour that involves sexual abuse and bullying is a criminal offence, although it is unlikely that the perpetrator will be prosecuted where it is a peer of the victim.

However, schools need to include responses to sexual bullying in their behaviour policy and make a referral to Family Services and Social Work for any pupil who displays sexually abusive behaviour towards other pupils. Staff should refer to Camden's "Children who harm other children" guidance for further details on this.

## 3.4 IT and safe teaching practice

*School staff need to be aware of the importance of maintaining professional standards of behaviour with regards to their own internet use, particularly in relation to their communications with pupils. Staff should refer to the model social media policy for school staff for further guidance.*

*The following points should be followed by staff to ensure that their behaviour is not open to misinterpretation and to safeguard them from misplaced or malicious allegations.*

- *Photographic and video images of pupils should only be taken by staff in connection with educational purposes, for example school trips.*
- *Staff should always use school equipment and only store images on the school computer system, with all other copies of the images on personal mobile devices erased.*
- *Staff should take care regarding the content of and access to their own social networking sites and ensure that pupils and parents cannot gain access to these.*

- *Staff should ensure that any materials published on their own social networking sites are neither inappropriate nor illegal.*
- *Staff should be particularly careful regarding any comments to do with the school or specific pupils that are communicated over the internet; remarks that are private may go to a wider audience and raise questions regarding confidentiality.*
- *Staff should not engage in any conversation with pupils via instant messaging or social networking sites as these may be misinterpreted or taken out of context.*
- *Where staff need to communicate with pupils regarding school work, this should be via the school email system and messages should be carefully written to ensure that they are clear, unambiguous and not open to any negative interpretation.*
- *When making contact with parents or pupils by telephone, staff should only use school equipment. Pupil or parent numbers should not be stored on a staff member's personal mobile phone and staff should avoid lending their mobile phones to pupils.*
- *When making contact with parents or pupils by email, staff should always use their school email address or account. Personal email addresses and accounts such as SN should never be used.*
- *Staff should ensure that personal data relating to pupils is stored securely and encrypted if taken off the school premises.*
- *Where staff are using mobile equipment such as laptops or i-pads provided by the school, they should ensure that the equipment is kept safe and secure at all times.*

### 3.5 Safe use of technology

#### 3.5.1 Internet and search engines

- *When using the internet, children should receive the appropriate level of supervision for their age and understanding. Teachers should be aware that often, the most computer-literate children are the ones who are most at risk.*
- *Primary school children should be supervised at all times when using the internet. Although supervision of secondary school pupils will be more flexible, teachers should remain vigilant at all times during lessons.*

- *Pupils should not be allowed to aimlessly “surf” the internet and all use should have a clearly defined educational purpose.*
- *Despite filtering systems, it is still possible for pupils to inadvertently access unsuitable websites; to reduce risk, teachers should plan use of internet resources ahead of lessons by checking sites and storing information off-line where possible.*
- *Where teachers require access to blocked websites for educational purposes, this should be discussed and agreed with the e-safety contact officer, who will liaise with the IT service provider for temporary access. Teachers should notify the e-safety contact officer once access is no longer needed to ensure the site is blocked.*

### **3.5.2 Evaluating and using internet content**

*Teachers should teach pupils good research skills that help them to maximise the resources available on the internet so that they can use search technologies effectively, appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content.*

### **3.5.3 Safe use of applications**

**School email systems** should be hosted by an email system that allows content to be filtered and allow pupils to send emails to others within the school or to approved email addresses externally.

**Social networking sites** such as Facebook, MySpace and Twitter allow users to publish information about them to be seen by anyone who has access to the site. Generally, these would have limited use in schools but pupils are likely to use these sites at home.

**Newsgroups and forums** are sites that enable users to discuss issues and share ideas on-line. Some schools may feel that these have an educational value.

**Chat rooms** are internet sites where users can join in “conversations” on-line; **instant messaging** allows instant communications between two people on-line. In most cases, pupils will use these at home although school internet systems do host these applications.

**Gaming-based sites** allow children to “chat” to other gamers during the course of gaming. Many of the gaming sites are not properly moderated and may be targeted by adults who pose a risk to children. Consequently, such sites should not be accessible via school internet systems

## **Safety rules**

- *Access to and use of personal email accounts, unregulated public social networking sites, newsgroups or forums, chat rooms or gaming sites on the school internet system is forbidden and may be blocked. This is to protect pupils from receiving unsolicited mail or contacts and to preserve the safety of the system from hacking and viruses.*
- *If schools identify a clear educational use for emails or social networking sites and forums for on-line publishing, they should only use approved sites such as those provided by the IT service provider. Any use of these sites should be strictly supervised by the responsible teacher.*
- *Emails should only be sent via the school internet system to addresses within the school system or approved external address. All email messages sent by pupils in connection with school business must be checked and cleared by the responsible teacher.*
- *Where teachers wish to add an external email address, this must be for a clear educational purpose and must be discussed with the e-safety contact officer who will liaise with the learning platform provider.*
- *Apart from the Principal, individual email addresses for staff or pupils should not be published on the school website.*
- *Pupils should be taught to be wary of opening attachments to emails where they are unsure of the content or have no knowledge of the sender.*
- *Pupils should be taught not to disclose personal contact details for themselves or others such as addresses or telephone numbers via email correspondence or on social networking sites.*
- *All electronic communications should be polite; if a pupil receives an offensive or distressing email or comment, they should be instructed not to reply and to notify the responsible teacher immediately.*
- *Pupils should be warned that any bullying or harassment via email, chat rooms or social networking sites will not be tolerated and will be dealt with in accordance with the school's anti-bullying policy. This should include any correspondence or contact taking place outside the school and/or using non-school systems or equipment.*
- *Users should be aware that as use of the school internet system is for the purposes of education or school business only, and its use may be monitored.*

- *In order to teach pupils to stay safe online outside of school, they should be advised:*
  - *not to give out personal details to anyone on-line that may help to identify or locate them or anyone else, for example home address, name of school or clubs attended*
  - *to only use moderated chat rooms that require registration and are specifically for their age group;*
  - *not to upload personal photos of themselves or others onto sites and to take care regarding what information is posted as there is no control where images may end up or who can see them*
  - *how to set up security and privacy settings on sites or use a “buddy list” to block unwanted communications or deny access to those unknown to them*
  - *to behave responsibly whilst on-line and keep communications polite*
  - *not to respond to any hurtful or distressing messages but to let their parents or carers know so that appropriate action can be taken.*
  - *not to give out personal details to anyone on-line that may help to identify or locate them or anyone else*
  - *not to arrange to meet anyone whom they have only met on-line or go “off-line” with anyone they meet in a chat room*
  - *to behave responsibly whilst on-line and keep communications polite*
  - *not to respond to any hurtful or distressing messages but to let their parents or carers know so that appropriate action can be taken.*

#### **3.5.4 Video conferencing (where appropriate)**

*Video conferencing enables users to communicate face-to-face via the internet using web cameras.*

- *Teachers should try to use a safe video conferencing platform, i.e.: London Grid for Learning and need to be aware of the risks associated with live video feeds.*
- *Pupil use of video conferencing should be for educational purposes and should be supervised as appropriate to their age. Pupils must ask permission from the responsible teacher before making or receiving a video conference call.*
- *Teachers should ensure that pupils are appropriately dressed during any photography or filming and equipment must not be used in changing rooms or toilets.*
- *Photographic or video devices may be used by teachers only in connection with educational activities including school trips.*

- *Photographs and videos may only be downloaded onto the school's computer system with the permission of the network manager and should never enable individual pupils' names or other identifying information to be disclosed.*

### **3.5.5 School website**

- *Content should not be uploaded onto the school website unless it has been authorised by the e-safety contact officer and the Principal, who are responsible for ensuring that content is accurate, suitable for the purpose and audience, and does not breach copyright or intellectual property law.*
- *Schools should designate a named person or persons to have responsibility for uploading materials onto the website. This is particularly important where a school allows a number of staff members to upload information onto the website.*
- *To ensure the privacy and security of staff and pupils, the contact details on the website should be the school address, email and telephone number. No contact details for staff or pupils should be contained on the website.*
- *Children's full names should never be published on the website.*
- *Links to any external websites should be regularly reviewed to ensure that their content is appropriate for the school and the intended audience.*

### **3.5.6 Photographic and video images**

- *Where the school uses photographs and videos of pupils for publicity purposes, for example on the school website, images should be carefully selected so that individual pupils cannot be easily identified. It is recommended that group photographs are used.*
- *Where photographs or videos of children are used, written permission must be obtained first from their parents or carers, who should be informed of the purpose of the image and where it will appear.*
- *Children's names should never be published where their photograph or video is being used.*
- *Staff should ensure that children are suitably dressed to reduce the risk of inappropriate use of images.*
- *Images should be securely stored only on the school's computer system and all other copies deleted.*



- *Stored images should not be labelled with the child's name and all images held of children should be deleted once the child has left the school.*
- *Staff should not use personal devices to take photographs of pupils.*
- *Schools should inform parents that although they may take photographic images of school events that include other children, it is on the understanding that these images are for personal use only and will not be published on the internet or social networking sites.*

### **3.5.7 Pupils own mobile phone/handheld systems**

The majority of pupils are likely to have mobile phones or other devices that allows them to access internet services, and these can pose a major problem for schools in that their use may distract pupils during lessons and may be used for cyber bullying.

However, many parents prefer their children to have mobile phones with them in order to ensure their safety and enable them to contact home if they need to. Generally, use of personal mobile phones or other devices should be forbidden in classrooms. At Hampstead Hill School pupils are not allowed to bring phones or mobile devices to school.

Schools need to be aware that it is considerably more difficult to monitor wireless devices and this should be considered when deciding on the school policy around pupils bringing in and using their own devices. This will also apply to handheld devices such as i-pads that are given to pupils by schools for education purposes.

If schools will allow pupils to access the school internet system via their own devices, it must be made clear to pupils that the same acceptable use agreements apply and that sanctions may be applied where there is a breach of school policy.

Individual schools should record their policy here:

The school does not allow pupils to use phones or handheld systems in school.

## **4 Responding to incidents**

### **4.1 Policy statement**

- *All incidents and complaints relating to e-safety and unacceptable internet use will be reported to the e-safety contact officer in the first*

*instance. All incidents, whether involving pupils or staff, must be recorded by the e-safety contact officer on the e-safety incident report form (appendix 4).*

- *A copy of the incident record should be emailed to Camden's designated e-safety officer at [jenni.spencer@camden.gov.uk](mailto:jenni.spencer@camden.gov.uk).*
- *Where the incident or complaint relates to a member of staff, the matter must always be referred to the Principal for action and consideration given to contacting the LADO where this is appropriate. Incidents involving the Principal should be reported to the chair of the board of governors.*
- *The school's e-safety contact officer should keep a log of all e-safety incidents and complaints and regularly review the information for evidence of emerging patterns of individual behaviour or weaknesses in the school's e-safety system, and use these to update the e-safety policy.*
- *E-safety incidents involving safeguarding issues, for example contact with inappropriate adults, should be reported to the designated child protection teacher, who will make a decision as to whether or not to refer the matter to the police and/or Family Services and Social Work in conjunction with the Principal.*

*Although it is intended that e-safety strategies and polices should reduce the risk to pupils whilst on-line, this cannot completely rule out the possibility that pupils may access unsuitable material on the internet. Neither the school nor the London Borough of Camden can accept liability for material accessed or any consequences of internet access, but all reasonable precautions will be taken to ensure a safe e-learning environment.*

#### 4.2 Unintentional access of inappropriate websites

- *If a pupil or teacher accidentally opens a website that has content which is distressing or upsetting or inappropriate to the pupils' age, teachers should immediately (and calmly) close or minimise the screen.*
- *Teachers should reassure pupils that they have done nothing wrong and discuss the incident with the class to reinforce the e-safety message and to demonstrate the school's "no blame" approach.*
- *The incident should be reported to the e-safety contact officer and details of the website address and URL provided.*
- *The e-safety contact officer should liaise with the network manager or learning platform provider to ensure that access to the site is blocked and the school's filtering system reviewed to ensure it remains appropriate.*

### 4.3 Intentional access of inappropriate websites by a pupil

- *If a pupil deliberately accesses inappropriate or banned websites, they will be in breach of the acceptable use policy and subject to appropriate sanctions (see section 5).*
- *The incident should be reported to the e-safety contact officer and details of the website address and URL recorded.*
- *The e-safety contact officer should liaise with the network manager or learning platform provider to ensure that access to the site is blocked.*
- *The pupil's parents should be notified of the incident and what action will be taken.*

### 4.4 Inappropriate use of IT by staff

- *If a member of staff witnesses misuse of IT by a colleague, they should report this to the Principal and the e-safety contact officer immediately. If the misconduct involves the Principal or governor, the matter should be reported to the chair of the board of governors.*
- *The e-safety contact officer will notify the network manager so that the computer, laptop or other device is taken out of use and securely stored in order to preserve any evidence. A note of any action taken should be recorded on the e-safety incident report form.*
- *The e-safety contact officer will arrange with the network manager or learning platform provider to carry out an audit of use to establish which user is responsible and the details of materials accessed.*
- *Once the facts are established, the Principal will take any necessary disciplinary action against the staff member and report the matter to the school governors and the police where appropriate. Where appropriate, consideration should be given to contacting the LADO for advice.*
- *If the materials viewed are illegal in nature the Principal or governor should report the incident to the police and follow their advice, which should also be recorded on the e-safety incident report form.*

### 4.5 Cyberbullying

#### 4.5.1 Definition and description

Cyberbullying is defined as the use of technology such as email and social networking sites to deliberately hurt or upset someone or harass or threaten. Unlike physical forms of bullying, the internet allows bullying to continue past

school hours and invades the victim's home life and personal space. It also allows distribution of hurtful comments and material to a wide audience.

Cyber bullying is extremely prevalent as pupils who would not consider bullying in the physical sense may find it easier to bully through the internet, especially if it is thought the bullying may remain anonymous.

Bullying may take the form of:

- rude, abusive or threatening messages via email or text
- posting insulting, derogatory or defamatory statements on blogs or social networking sites
- setting up websites that specifically target the victim
- making or sharing derogatory or embarrassing images or videos of someone via mobile phone or email (for example, sexting/ "happy slapping").

Cyber bullying can affect pupils and staff members. Often, the internet medium used to perpetrate the bullying allows the bully to remain anonymous. In extreme cases, cyber bullying could be a criminal offence under the Harassment Act 1997 or the Telecommunications Act 1984.

#### **4.5.2 Dealing with incidents**

The following covers all incidents of bullying that involve pupils at the school, whether or not they take place on school premises or outside school.

- *School anti-bullying and behaviour policies and acceptable use policies should cover the issue of cyber bullying and set out clear expectations of behaviour and sanctions for any breach.*
- *Any incidents of cyber bullying should be reported to the e-safety contact officer who will notify record the incident on the incident report form and ensure that the incident is dealt with in line with the school's anti-bullying policy. Incidents should be monitored and the information used to inform the development of anti-bullying policies.*
- *Where incidents are extreme, for example threats against someone's life, or continue over a period of time, consideration should be given to reporting the matter to the police as in these cases, the bullying may be a criminal offence.*
- *As part of e-safety awareness and education, pupils should be told of the "no tolerance" policy for cyber bullying and encouraged to report any incidents to their teacher.*
- *Pupils should be taught:*
  - *to only give out mobile phone numbers and email addresses to people they trust*

- *to only allow close friends whom they trust to have access to their social networking page*
- *not to send or post inappropriate images of themselves*
- *not to respond to offensive messages*
- *to report the matter to their parents and teacher immediately.*
- *Evidence of bullying, for example texts, emails or comments on websites should be preserved by the young person as evidence.*

Any action taken on cyber bullying incidents must be proportional to the harm caused. For some cases, it may be more appropriate to help the pupils involved to resolve the issues themselves rather than impose sanctions. This may be facilitated by the School Council or a specialist resource such as Cybermentors.

#### **4.5.3 Action by service providers**

All website providers and mobile phone companies are aware of the issue of cyber bullying and have their own systems in place to deal with problems, such as tracing communications. Teachers or parents can contact providers at any time for advice on what action can be taken.

- *Where the bullying takes place by mobile phone texts, the mobile phone company can be contacted to ask them to trace the calls. The pupil should also consider changing their phone number.*
- *Where the bullying takes place by email, and the messages are being sent from a personal email account, contact the service provider so that the sender can be traced. The pupil should also consider changing email address.*
- *Where bullying takes place in chat rooms or gaming sites, the pupil should leave the chat room or gaming site immediately and seek advice from parents or teachers. Bullying should be reported to any chat room moderator to take action.*
- *Where bullying involves messages on social networking sites or blogs, contact the website provider to request that the comments are removed. In extreme cases, the bully's access to the site can be blocked.*
- *Parents should be notified of any incidents and advised on what measures they can take to block any offensive messages on computers at home.*

#### **4.5.4 Cyberbullying of teachers**

- *Principals should be aware that teachers may become victims of cyberbullying by pupils. Because of the duty of care owed to staff, Principals should ensure that teachers are able to report incidents in*

*confidence and receive adequate support, including taking any appropriate action against pupils.*

- *The issue of cyberbullying of teachers should be incorporated into any anti-bullying policies, education programme or discussion with pupils so that they are aware of their own responsibilities.*
- *Incidents of cyber bullying involving teachers should be recorded and monitored by the e-safety contact officer in the same manner as incidents involving pupils.*
- *Teachers should follow the guidance on safe IT use in section 3.4 of this policy and avoid using their own mobile phones or email addresses to contact parents or pupils so that no record of these details becomes available.*
- *Personal contact details for teachers should not be posted on the school website or in any other school publication.*
- *Teachers should follow the advice above on cyberbullying of pupils and not reply to messages but report the incident to the Principal immediately.*

#### 4.6 Risk from inappropriate contacts and non-contact sexual abuse

Teachers may be concerned about a pupil being at risk as a consequence of their contact with an adult they have met over the internet. The pupil may report inappropriate contacts or teachers may suspect that the pupil is being groomed or has arranged to meet with someone they have met on-line.

School staff should also be aware of pupils being sexually abused on-line through video messaging such as Skype. In these cases, perpetrators persuade the young person concerned to carry out sexual acts while the perpetrator watches/records. The perpetrators may be adults but may also be peers.

- *All concerns around inappropriate contacts should be reported to the e-safety contact officer and the designated child protection teacher.*
- *The designated child protection teacher should discuss the matter with the referring teacher and where appropriate, speak to the pupil involved, before deciding whether or not to make a referral to Family Services and Social Work and/or the police.*
- *The police should always be contacted if there is a concern that the child is at immediate risk, for example if they are arranging to meet the adult after school.*

- *The designated child protection teacher can seek advice on possible courses of action from Camden's e-safety officer in Family Services and Social Work.*
- *Teachers will advise the pupil how to terminate the contact and change contact details where necessary to ensure no further contact.*
- *The designated child protection teacher and the e-safety contact officer should always notify the pupil's parents of any concerns or incidents and where appropriate, arrange to meet with them discuss what action they can take to ensure their child's safety.*
- *Where inappropriate contacts have taken place using school IT equipment or networks, the e-safety contact officer should make a note of all actions taken and contact the network manager or learning platform provider to ensure that all evidence is preserved and that an audit of systems is carried out to ensure that the risk to other pupils is minimised.*

#### 4.7 Risk from contact with violent extremists

Many extremist groups who advocate violence use the internet as a means of either inciting violence against specific groups or providing information on preparing explosives or carrying out terrorist acts. Because of their personal circumstances, some young people may be susceptible to these influences.

- *Staff need to be aware of those pupils who are being targeted by or exposed to harmful influences from violent extremists via the internet. Pupils and staff should be warned of the risks of becoming involved in such groups and informed that accessing such websites is against school policies.*
- *The school should ensure that adequate filtering is in place and review filtering in response to any incident where a pupil or staff member accesses websites advocating violent extremism.*
- *All incidents should be dealt with as a breach of the acceptable use policies and the school's behaviour and staff disciplinary procedures should be used as appropriate.*
- *The e-safety contact officer and the designated child protection teacher should record and review all incidents in order to establish whether there are any patterns of extremist groups targeting the school and whether current school procedures are robust enough to deal with the issue.*
- *If there is evidence that the pupil is becoming deeply enmeshed in the extremist narrative, schools should seek advice from Camden's*

*Integrated Youth Support Services on accessing programmes that prevent radicalisation. Where there is evidence that their parents are involved in advocating extremist violence, referral should be made to FSSW.*

#### 4.8 Risk from sites advocating suicide, self-harm and anorexia

Some internet sites advocate dangerous activities such as self-harming, suicide or anorexia. Other sites contain sexually explicit material or glorify risky and illegal behaviours like substance misuse.

Exposure to potentially harmful materials online may normalise the issue for young people and desensitise them to the harm. Most young people who visit these sites will not be adversely affected, but some vulnerable, less resilient young people may feel drawn to the sites which may trigger harmful or even fatal behaviours.

- *The school should ensure that young people have an opportunity to openly discuss issues such as self-harming, suicide, substance misuse and anorexia as part of the PHSE curriculum.*
- *Pastoral support should be made available to all young people to discuss issues affecting them and to establish whether their online activities are an added risk factor*
- *Staff should receive the training needed to raise awareness of these issues so that they are able to identify those young people who are at risk, offer appropriate support and make appropriate referrals for help.*

### 5 Sanctions for misuse of school IT

Individual schools are responsible for deciding what sanctions will be applied for breach of acceptable use policies. Sanctions applied should reflect the seriousness of the breach and should take into account all other relevant factors. The following is a framework recommended by LGfL that schools may want to adopt: For each point, schools may record their own detailed list of breaches and corresponding sanctions.

#### 5.1 Sanctions for pupils

##### 5.1.1 Category A infringements

*These are basically low-level breaches of acceptable use agreements such as:*

- *use of non-educational sites during lessons*
- *unauthorised use of email or mobile phones*
- *unauthorised use of prohibited sites for instant messaging or social networking.*



*Sanctions could include referral to the class teacher or tutor as well as a referral to the e-safety contact officer.*

**School policy: the schools' pupils do not access the internet at school. All sanctions are specified in the School's Positive Behaviour and Discipline Policy.**

### **5.1.2 Category B infringements**

*These are persistent breaches of acceptable use agreements following warnings and use of banned sites or serious breaches of e-safety policy that are non-deliberate, such as:*

- *continued use of non-educational or prohibited sites during lessons*
- *continued unauthorised use of email, mobile phones or social networking sites during lessons*
- *use of file sharing software*
- *accidentally corrupting or destroying other people's data without notifying staff*
- *accidentally accessing offensive material without notifying staff.*

*Sanctions could include:*

- *referral to class teacher or tutor*
- *referral to e-safety contact officer*
- *loss of internet access for a period of time*
- *removal of mobile phone until the end of the day*
- *contacting parents.*

**School policy: the schools' pupils do not access the internet at school. All sanctions are specified in the School's Positive Behaviour and Discipline Policy.**

### **5.1.3 Category C infringements**

*These are deliberate actions that either negatively affect school ICT systems or are serious breaches of acceptable use agreements or anti-bullying policies, such as:*

- *deliberately bypassing security or access*
- *deliberately corrupting or destroying other people's data or violating other's privacy*
- *cyber bullying*
- *deliberately accessing, sending or distributing offensive or pornographic material*
- *purchasing or ordering items over the internet*

- *transmission of commercial or advertising material.*

*Sanctions could include:*

- *referral to class teacher or tutor*
- *referral to e-safety contact officer*
- *referral to Principal*
- *loss of access to the internet for a period of time*
- *contact with parents*
- *any sanctions agreed under other school policies.*

**School policy: the schools' pupils do not access the internet at school. All sanctions are specified in the School's Positive Behaviour and Discipline Policy.**

#### **5.1.4 Category D infringements**

*These are continued serious breaches of acceptable use agreements following warnings or deliberately accessing and distributing banned or illegal materials which may result in a criminal offence, such as:*

- *persistent and/or extreme cyber bullying*
- *deliberately accessing, downloading or disseminating any material deemed offensive, obscene, defamatory, racist, homophobic or violent*
- *receipt or transmission of material that infringes the copyright of other people or is in breach of the Data Protection Act*
- *bringing the school name into disrepute.*

*Sanctions could include:*

- *referral to Principal*
- *contact with parents*
- *possible exclusion*
- *removal of equipment*
- *referral to community police officer*
- *referral to Camden's e-safety officer.*

**School policy: the schools' pupils do not access the internet at school. All sanctions are specified in the School's Positive Behaviour and Discipline Policy.**

## **5.2 Sanctions for staff**

*These should reflect the seriousness with which any breach of acceptable use policies by staff members will be viewed given their position of trust and the*

*need to ensure acceptable standards of behaviour by adults who work with children.*

### **5.2.1 Category A infringements**

*These are minor breaches of the school's acceptable use policy which amount to misconduct and will be dealt with internally by the Principal.*

- *excessive use of internet for personal activities not connected to professional development*
- *use of personal data storage media (e.g.: removable memory sticks) without carrying out virus checks*
- *any behaviour on the world wide web and social media sites such as Twitter that compromises the staff member's professional standing in the school and community, for example inappropriate comments about the school, staff or pupils or inappropriate material published on social networking sites*
- *sharing or disclosing passwords to others or using other user's passwords*
- *breaching copyright or licence by installing unlicensed software.*

*Possible sanctions include referral to the Principal who will issue a warning.*

**School policy:**

**All sanctions are specified in the Disciplinary and Grievance Policy.**

### **5.2.2 Category B infringements**

*These infringements involve deliberate actions that undermine safety on the internet and activities that call into question the person's suitability to work with children. They represent gross misconduct that would require a strong response and possible referral to other agencies such as the police or Camden's LADO.*

- *serious misuse of or deliberate damage to any school computer hardware or software, for example deleting files, downloading unsuitable applications*
- *any deliberate attempt to breach data protection or computer security rules, for example hacking*
- *deliberately accessing, downloading or disseminating any material deemed offensive, obscene, defamatory, racist, homophobic or violent*
- *receipt or transmission of material that infringes the copyright of other people or is in breach of the Data Protection Act*
- *bringing the school name into disrepute.*

*Possible sanctions include:*

- *referral to the Principal*
- *removal of equipment*
- *referral to Camden's e-safety officer*
- *referral to Camden's LADO or the police*
- *suspension pending investigation*
- *disciplinary action in line with school policies.*

**School policy**

**All sanctions are specified in the Disciplinary and Grievance Policy.**

## Appendix 1:

### Hampstead Hill School Acceptable USE Agreement for Parents

#### **Internet and ICT:**

As the parent or legal guardian of the pupil(s) named below, I grant permission for the school to give my *daughter / son* access to:

- o the Internet at school
- o ICT facilities and equipment at the school.

I accept that ultimately the school cannot be held responsible for the nature and content of materials accessed through the Internet and mobile technologies, but I understand that the school takes every reasonable precaution to keep pupils safe and to prevent pupils from accessing inappropriate materials.

I understand that the school can, if necessary, check my child's computer files and the Internet sites they visit at school and if there are concerns about my child's e-safety or e-behaviour they will contact me.

**Use of digital images, photography and video:** I understand the school has a clear policy on "Images of children" and I support this.

I understand that the school will necessarily use photographs of my child or including them in video material to support learning activities.

I accept that the school may use photographs / video that includes my child in publicity that reasonably promotes the work of the school, and for no other purpose.

I will not take and then share online, photographs of other children (or staff) at school events without permission.

**Social networking and media sites:** I understand that the school has a clear policy on "Social network policy" and I support this.

I understand that the school takes any inappropriate behaviour seriously and will respond to observed or reported inappropriate or unsafe behaviour.

I will support the school by promoting safe use of the Internet and digital technology at home. I will inform the school if I have any concerns.

**My daughter / son name(s):** \_\_\_\_\_

Parent / guardian signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_

<b>AUP review Date</b>	
<b>Date of next Review</b>	
<b>Who reviewed this AUP?</b>	

Appendix 2:

<b>Acceptable Use Policy (AUP): Staff agreement form</b>
--

Covers use of digital technologies in school: i.e. **email, Internet, intranet and network resources**, learning platform, software, **equipment and systems**.

- I will only use the school's digital technology resources and systems for Professional purposes or for uses deemed 'reasonable' by the Principal.
- I will not reveal my password(s) to anyone.
- I will follow 'good practice' advice in the creation and use of my password. If my password is compromised, I will ensure I change it. I will not use anyone else's password if they reveal it to me and will advise them to change it.
- I will not allow unauthorised individuals to access email / Internet / intranet / network, or other school / LA systems.
- I will not give out my own personal details, such as mobile phone number, personal e-mail address, personal Twitter account, or any other social media link, to pupils
- I will ensure all documents, data etc., are saved, accessed and deleted in accordance with the school's network and data security and confidentiality protocols.
- I will not engage in any online activity that may compromise my professional responsibilities.
- I will only use the approved, secure email system(s) for any school business.  
(This is currently: **name system**)

- I will only use the approved school email, school Learning Platform or other school approved communication systems with pupils or parents/carers, and only communicate with them on appropriate school business.
- I will ensure that personal data (such as data held on MIS software) is kept secure and is used appropriately, whether in school, taken off the school premises or accessed remotely. Personal data can only be taken out of school or accessed remotely when authorised by the Head or Governing Body. Personal or sensitive data taken off site must be encrypted, e.g. on a password secured laptop or memory stick.
- I will not browse, download or send material that could be considered offensive to colleagues.
- I will report any accidental access to, or receipt of inappropriate materials, or filtering breach to the appropriate line manager / school named contact.
- I will not download any software or resources from the Internet that can compromise the network, or are not adequately licensed.
- I will not publish or distribute work that is protected by copyright.
- I will not connect a computer, laptop or other device (including USB flash drive and or/ smart watch), to the network / Internet that does not have up-to-date anti-virus software, and I will keep any 'loaned' equipment up-to-date, using the school's recommended anti-virus, firewall and other ICT 'defence' systems.
- I will not use personal digital cameras or camera phones for taking and transferring images of pupils or staff without permission and will not store images at home without permission.
- I will use the school's Learning Platform in accordance with school protocols.
- I will ensure that any private social networking sites / blogs etc that I create or actively contribute to are not confused with my professional role.
- I agree and accept that any computer or laptop loaned to me by the school, is provided solely to support my professional responsibilities and that I will notify the school of any "significant personal use" as defined by HM Revenue & Customs.
- I will access school resources remotely (such as from home) only through the school approved methods and follow e-security protocols to access and interact with those materials.
- I will ensure any confidential data that I wish to transport from one location to another is protected by encryption and that I follow school data security protocols when using any such data at any location.
- I understand that data protection policy requires that any information seen by me with regard to staff or pupil information, held within the school's information management system, will be kept private and confidential, EXCEPT when it is deemed necessary that I am required by law to disclose such information to an appropriate authority.

- I will embed the school's e-safety curriculum into my teaching.
- I will alert the school's named child protection officer / relevant senior member of staff if I feel the behaviour of any child I teach may be a cause for concern.
- I will only use school systems in accordance with any school policies.
- I understand that all Internet usage / and network usage can be logged and this information could be made available to my manager on request.
- I understand that it is my duty to support a whole-school safeguarding approach and will report any behaviour (of other staff or pupils), which I believe may be inappropriate or concerning in any way, to a senior member of staff / named child protection officer at the school.
- I understand that failure to comply with this agreement could lead to disciplinary action.
- I will not use personal electronic devices (including smart watches) in public areas of the school between the hours of 8.00am and 6.00pm, except in the staff room and where there are signs to indicate this.
- I understand this forms part of the terms and conditions set out in my contract of employment

<b>Acceptable Use Policy (AUP): Staff agreement form</b>
--

**User Signature**

I agree to abide by all the points above.

I understand that it is my responsibility to ensure that I remain up-to-date and read and understand the school's most recent e-safety policies.

I wish to have an email account; be connected to the Intranet & Internet; be able to use the school's ICT resources and systems.

Signature ..... Date .....

Full Name ..... (printed)

Job title .....

School .....

**Authorised Signature (Head Teacher (primary) / Head/Deputy/ senior teacher (secondary))**



I approve this user to be set-up.

Signature ..... Date.....

Full Name ..... (printed)

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### Appendix 3

#### E-safety incident report form

*This form should be kept on file and a copy emailed to Camden's e-safety officer at [jenni.spencer@camden.gov.uk](mailto:jenni.spencer@camden.gov.uk)*

#### School/organisation's details:

Name of school/organisation:

Address:

Name of e-safety contact officer:

Contact details:

#### Details of incident

Date happened:

Time:

Name of person reporting incident:

If not reported, how was the incident identified?

Where did the incident occur?

- In school/service setting                       Outside school/service setting

Who was involved in the incident?

- child/young person                       staff member                       other (please specify)

Type of incident:

- bullying or harassment (cyber bullying)  
 deliberately bypassing security or access  
 hacking or virus propagation  
 racist, sexist, homophobic religious hate material  
 terrorist material  
 drug/bomb making material  
 child abuse images  
 on-line gambling  
 soft core pornographic material  
 illegal hard core pornographic material  
 other (please specify)

#### Description of incident

#### Nature of incident

**Deliberate access**

Did the incident involve material being;

created       viewed       printed       shown to others

transmitted to others       distributed

Could the incident be considered as;

harassment       grooming       cyber bullying       breach of AUP

**Accidental access**

Did the incident involve material being;

created       viewed       printed       shown to others

transmitted to others       distributed

**Action taken**

**Staff**

incident reported to Principal/senior manager

advice sought from Family Services and Social Work

referral made to Family Services and Social Work

incident reported to police

incident reported to Internet Watch Foundation

incident reported to IT

disciplinary action to be taken

e-safety policy to be reviewed/amended

**Please detail any specific action taken (i.e.: removal of equipment)**

**Child/young person**

incident reported to Principal/senior manager

advice sought from Family Services and Social Work

referral made to Family Services and Social Work

incident reported to police

incident reported to social networking site

incident reported to IT

child's parents informed

disciplinary action to be taken

child/young person debriefed

e-safety policy to be reviewed/amended

**Outcome of incident/investigation**

## Appendix 4: Description of ICT applications

Technology/ Application	Description/ Usage	Benefits	Risks
Internet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enables the storage, publication and retrieval of a vast range of information</li> <li>Supports communications systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides access to a wide range of educational materials, information and resources to support learning</li> <li>Enables pupils and staff to communicate widely with others</li> <li>Enhances school's management information and business administration systems.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information is predominantly for an adult audience and may be unsuitable for children</li> <li>The vast array of information makes retrieval difficult without good research skills and ability to critically evaluate information</li> <li>Access to sites promoting illegal or anti-social activities, extreme views or commercial and gambling sites.</li> </ul>
Email	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allows written communications over the network and the ability to attach documents.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enables exchange of information and ideas and supports collaborative working.</li> <li>Enhances written communications skills</li> <li>A good form of communication for children with some disabilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Difficulties controlling contacts and content</li> <li>Use as a platform for bullying and harassment</li> <li>Risks from unwanted spam mail, particularly for fraudulent purposes or to introduce viruses to systems</li> <li>Hacking</li> <li>Unsolicited mail.</li> </ul>
Chat/instant messaging/ gaming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chat rooms allow users to chat on-line in real time in virtual meeting places with a number of people;</li> <li>Instant messaging allows real-time chat for 2 or more people privately with no-one else able to join. Users have control over who they contact through</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhances social development by allowing children to exchange experiences and ideas and form friendships with peers.</li> <li>Use of pseudonyms protects the child's identity.</li> <li>Moderated chat rooms can offer some protection to children.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Anonymity means that children are not aware of who they are really talking to.</li> <li>Chat rooms may be used by predatory adults to contact, groom and abuse children on-line.</li> <li>Risk of children giving away personal information that may</li> </ul>

	“buddy lists”.		<p>identify or locate them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May be used as a platform to bully or harass.</li> </ul>
Social networking sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On-line communities, including blogs and podcasts, where users can share text, photos and music with others by posting items onto the site and through messaging.</li> <li>• It allows creation of individual profiles.</li> <li>• Users can develop friends lists to allow access to individual profiles and invite comment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allows children to network with peers and join forums to exchange ideas and resources.</li> <li>• It provides a creative outlet and improves ICT skills.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open access means children are at risk of unsuitable contact.</li> <li>• Risk of children posting unsuitable material on-line that may be manipulated to cause them embarrassment or distress.</li> <li>• Children may post personal information that allows them to be contacted or located.</li> <li>• May be used as a platform to bully or harass.</li> </ul>
File sharing (peer-to-peer networking)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allows users to share computer capability, networks and file storage.</li> <li>• Used to share music, video and other materials.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allows children to network within a community of peers with similar interests and exchange materials.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Illegal download and copyright infringement.</li> <li>• Exposure to unsuitable or illegal materials.</li> <li>• Computers are vulnerable to viruses and hacking.</li> </ul>
Mobile phones and multi-media equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobile phones now carry other functions such as cameras, video-messaging and access to internet and email.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide children with a good means of communication and entertainment.</li> <li>• They can also keep children safe and allow them to be contacted or stay in contact.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Their mobile nature makes supervision of use difficult leading to risks of unsuitable contacts or exposure to unsuitable material on the internet or through messaging.</li> <li>• Risk from violent crime due to theft.</li> <li>• Risk of cyberbullying via mobile phones.</li> </ul>