

Staff e-Safety

Part of Our Provision for Child Protection

The King's (The Cathedral) School



What is e-safety?



- Ofsted describes e-safety as a school's ability to **protect** and **educate** pupils and staff in their **use** of technology as well as having **appropriate mechanisms** in place to **intervene** and **support** any incident where appropriate.





- **Read, understand, sign and adhere to the school staff Acceptable Use Agreement/ Policy.**
- **Model safe, responsible and professional behaviours in our own use of technology.**
- **Ensure that any digital communications with pupils should be on a professional level and only through school based systems, never through personal mechanisms, e.g. e-mail, text, mobile phones etc.**





- To be aware of e-safety issues related to the use of mobile phones, cameras and hand held devices and that they monitor their use and implement current school policies with regard to these devices.
- **To maintain an awareness of current e-safety issues and guidance e.g. through CPD.**
- Read, understand and help promote the school's e-safety policies and guidance.
- Report any suspected misuse or problem to the e-safety coordinator.





- All teachers have a **duty of care** to the pupils they teach.
- Teachers act '**in loco parentis**' and are **legally responsible** for **all aspects of pupil safety**, including **online safety**, whilst in school.
- **Any activity involving internet use** needs to be **carefully planned** and **assessed for risk** to **minimise the possibility of an e-safety incident**.



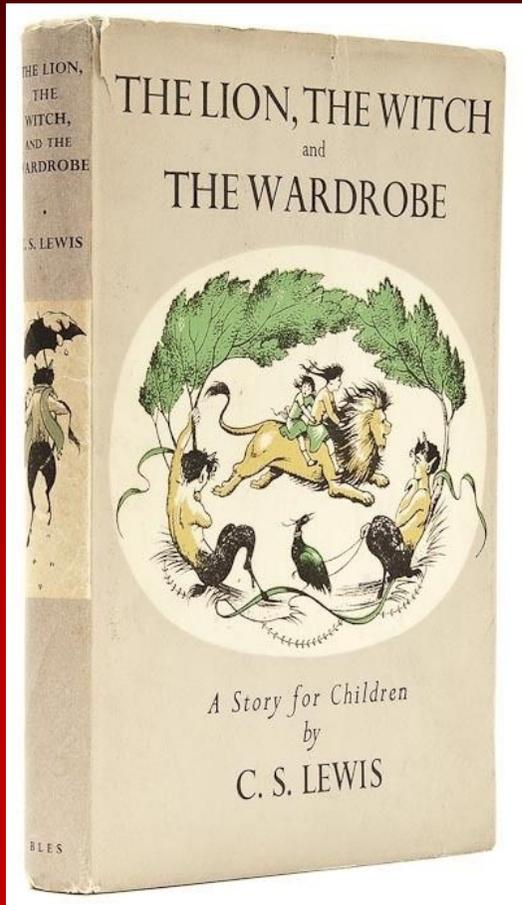
Prior CPD - Internet and Mobile Phones

The risks to children and young people include:

- Increased exposure to sexually inappropriate content
- Access to sites which may promote harmful behaviours, such as promoting anorexia, demonstrating how to make weapons and explosives or explaining how to take one's own life
- Being coerced, tricked or forced into sexual conversations, or sexual acts which are filmed and uploaded onto websites
- Meeting people who present a risk
- Cyber-bullying and harassment
- Inappropriate photographs taken on mobile phones and distributed freely



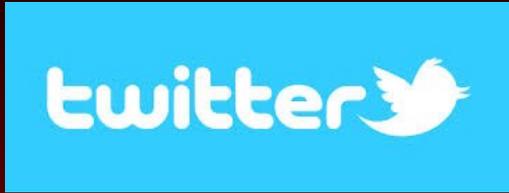
The Internet



‘The internet is like Narnia. Open the doors and it’s a world of wonder - extraordinary and strange, good and bad’

The Internet





Pupils on the Internet



Many pupils know about risk (content, contact, conduct)



Few can identify real life internet scenarios

Pupils on the Internet



'Children at more risk from strangers while at home online than from strangers in the park'

National Trust - Natural Childhood



'25% of children see something everyday that makes them feel uncomfortable'

NSPCC - How Safe are our Children? 2013



Peterborough Sex Gang 2013

'SEX GANG BOYS, 14 SOLD GIRLS FOR £20'

By JAMES BEAL

A GANG of men and boys abused underage girls who were sold for sex at £20 a time, a court heard yesterday.

The eight-strong gang, aged from 14 to 22, sold girls as young as 13, it was claimed.

One 13-year-old was gang-raped by the group on a table in a public park, the Old Bailey was told.

The gang was allegedly led by Zohra Mirza, 18, who was known as "Mama".

The 13-year-old witness Mirza forced her to give other boys and men oral and full sex - taking money for "weed and vodka".

Prosecutor Angela Radford said "Mirza wanted to receive money from the other males for her sexual services. A man of about 20 paid Mirza £20 to give him oral sex. She refused but was ultimately forced to do it."

The girl told the jury she had sexual contact with all eight defendants in the case.

She revealed the abuse to her social worker after being taken into care in December last year.

The court heard prosecutors say police heard another four victims between 13 and 18, including the girl's sister.

Mirza, of Peterborough, Cambs, denies raising child prostitution, rape and sex with a child. The others deny all charges.

The defendants - of Czech, Slovak and Kurdish origin - were heard to hear translations of evidence. The trial continues.

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'Gang leader' ... Mirza in court



A Question For You...



- **How many people can a pupil speak to in 30 seconds online?**



The Risk of Grooming



Grooming is the process of establishing a trust relationship between a child and an adult in order to 'normalise' a particular activity.



The internet gives the online groomer a seemingly easy environment in which to operate; online gaming, social networking, chat and webcam sites are just some of the ways in which the groomer can contact young people.



Grooming - Be Aware



The environment is made easier for the groomer partly because of information sharing. Specifically, pupils share personnel and/or inappropriate information about themselves. This is sometimes as consequence of not knowing or not caring.



Grooming online is one the increase year by year. The major reason for this I not because of social networks (as is regularly reported) but the way that social networks are being used.



Therefore it is important that in order that we reduce the exposure to risk we have a good awareness of what pupils might post online and where.



Cyberbullying is a growing problem and includes:

- sending threatening or disturbing text messages
- homophobia, racism or sexism
- making silent, hoax or abusive calls
- creating and sharing embarrassing images or videos
- ‘trolling’, the sending of menacing or upsetting messages on social networks, chat rooms or online games



Cyberbullying 2



- excluding children from online games, activities or friendship groups
- setting up hate sites or groups about a particular child
- encouraging young people to self-harm voting for someone in an abusive poll
- hijacking or stealing online identities to embarrass a young person or cause trouble using their name
- sending 'sexts' to pressure a child into sending images or other activity

Hyperlink

