

This document is designed to work with the Jenny's story lesson plan and provide additional information for the planning and designing of the lesson about Internet safety. Since Jenny's story can be delivered through a range of subjects, we detail below the opportunities in the KS3 framework where this lesson has relevance in ICT Citizenship and PHSE\*. This document also contains the following information:

1. Further information about handling disclosures
2. A glossary of terms

Please note that although the lesson and support information is targeted at Key Stage 3, this lesson could be carried out in Key stage 4 also.

*\*Text with kind permission from Becta, 'Signposts to Safety' 2005*

### Key Stage 3 ICT Programme of Study

General area of knowledge skill or understanding	Specific teaching point from the Programme of study	Relevance to internet safety
Exchanging and sharing information	3c) How to use ICT, including email, to share and exchange information effectively.	Pupils can be alerted to the safety issues of using email, chat rooms, instant messaging and other forms of 'direct contact communication' how to communicate safely.
Reviewing, modifying and evaluating work as it progresses Pupils	4d Pupils should be taught to be independent and discriminating when using ICT.	Pupils should be encouraged to take a common sense approach to using the internet and related technologies knowing the appropriate behaviours that they (and others) should adopt online, along with appropriate strategies if things go wrong.

### Key Stage 3 Citizenship Programme of Study

General area of knowledge skill or understanding	Specific teaching point from the Programme of study	Relevance to internet safety
Knowledge and understanding about becoming informed citizens	1a) Pupils should be taught about the legal and human rights and responsibilities underpinning society, and how both relate to young people	Pupils should be taught about their rights to privacy and to protect the privacy of others by not disclosing information when using the Internet.
Developing skills of participation and responsible action	3c) Pupils should be taught to reflect on the process of participating	Opportunity to discuss the issues relating to communicating using ICT. The safety issues of using email, chatrooms, instant messaging and text messaging can be discussed, alongside the problems of online bullying which are often associated with these forms of technology.

### Key Stage 3 PHSE programme of study

General area of knowledge skill or understanding	Specific teaching point from the Programme of study	Relevance to internet safety
<p><b>Developing a healthy safer lifestyle</b></p>	<p>2f) Pupils should be taught to recognise and manage risk and make safer choices,</p> <p>2g) Pupils should be taught to recognise when pressure from others threatens their personal safety and well being and to develop effective ways of resisting pressures, including knowing when and where to get help.</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught how to minimize risks to their personal safety when using ICT.</p> <p>Pupils should have strategies for getting out of difficult situations online, and also know where to go for help and have the confidence to reach out to get it.</p>
<p><b>Developing good relationships and respecting the differences between people</b></p>	<p>3a) Pupils should be taught about the effects of all types of stereotyping, prejudice, bullying, racism and discrimination, and how to challenge them assertively</p> <p>3j) Pupils should resist pressure to do wrong, to recognise when others need help and how to support them.</p>	<p>This is a good area to introduce issues relation to online bullying, such as by mobile phone, or in chatrooms.</p> <p>This is a good way in to discuss responsible use of the internet in relation to friends and other people that young people might put at risk through their behaviour online.</p>

### **Further information on handling disclosures as a result of teaching with Jenny's Story**

As a result of providing a forum for discussion of these issues, whilst unlikely, it is possible that a pupil may disclose a serious incident of abuse. Here are courses of action:

- If a pupil believes that he/she is being groomed by an adult on the Internet, then this should be reported to the local police (either by the parent or guardian, or by the school). It would be advisable for the pupil to show the evidence of their communications with the person in question by copying conversations, and keeping emails and text messages as evidence. However these cases can be investigated with minimal evidence.
- If a pupil discloses that they or one of their friends is planning to attend a meeting with someone that they have met on the Internet without a parent or guardian, the parent, guardian should be contacted and advised of this situation. The teacher may also wish to consider contacting the local area child protection police - or at least advising the parent/guardian to take this step - if he/she has reason to believe that the pupil's safety is at risk .
- If a pupil reports having seen illegal material on the internet, or that someone has sent them this material, then a report should be made to the Internet Watch Foundation ([www.iwf.org](http://www.iwf.org) ). You should also consider contacting the local area Police child Protection team. Illegal material includes child pornography, images featuring extreme acts of sexual activity such as bestiality, non-consensual sex or extreme torture.
- If a child has been seriously upset or disturbed by anything that they have seen or has been said to them on the Internet or mobile phone, then you can refer them to the school's pastoral care system, and alert their parent
- It would be good to remind Children that they can also call ChildLine to talk in confidence , on 0800 1111

### **Glossary of terms**

**IP address (internet protocol address)** - *Every computer connected to the Internet is assigned a unique number known as an Internet Protocol (IP) address. Since these numbers are usually assigned in country-based blocks, an IP address can often be used to identify the country from which a computer is connecting to the Internet. It is Not possible to tell the exact address of an individual using the IP address.*

**IM (Instant Messenger)**- *Technology similar to that of chat rooms, which notifies a user when a friend is online, allowing them to "converse" by exchanging text messages.*

**Webcam** - *a digital camera designed to take digital photographs and transmit them over the internet.*

**Online grooming** - *Online grooming is defined by Home Office in the UK as: "A course of conduct enacted by a suspected paedophile, which would give a reasonable person cause for concern that any meeting with a child arising from the conduct would be for unlawful purposes."*

For further definitions of terms see <http://www.getnetwise.org/glossary>