



CYBERBULLYING POLICY

TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE INTERNET POLICY

Introduction

The school recognises that technology today plays both an important and positive role in children's lives, both educationally and socially, and also recognises that there can be inherent dangers in the use and misuse of this technology.

We are committed to helping all members of the school community, parents, teachers and children to understand both the benefits and risks of this technology and to equip children with the knowledge and skills to be able to use technology safely and responsibly.

Aims

The objectives of this policy are that pupils, staff and parents are made aware of and understand what cyberbullying is and what its consequences can be, that measures are in place to prevent incidents and that effective measures are in place to deal with cases and to monitor their ongoing effectiveness thereafter.

What is cyberbullying

- Cyberbullying is the use of ICT, most often a mobile phone or internet to deliberately upset someone else.
- It can be used to carry out all the different types of bullying.
- It can go further in that it can invade home/personal space.
- It can take place across age groups and school staff, and other adults can also be targeted.
- It includes: threats and intimidation; harassment; defamation; exclusion or peer rejection; impersonation; unauthorised publication of private information or images; manipulation.



Preventing cyberbullying

- At L'École de Battersea the use of mobile phones is forbidden on the premises by all children, and staff are forbidden to use them while teaching or in the presence of children.
- Any use of the Internet is supervised, children do not have access to email facilities and access to Websites is restricted.
- Staff are made aware of the possibility of cyberbullying and remain vigilant to it.
- All staff are kept up to date with the technologies that children are using.
- The school provides an Internet policy to staff and one to parents that has to be signed off before use of the internet is allowed.
- Keep a good record will be kept of any cyberbullying incident.
- Ensure that all staff and children understand the importance of password security and the need to log out of accounts.

Making reporting easier

- Ensure staff can recognise non- verbal signs and indications of cyberbullying.
- Promote the message that asking for help is the right thing to do and shows strength and good judgement.
- Inform all members of the school community the ways in which cyberbullying can be reported.
- The ICT Coordinator M Balerdi (Deputy Head) is the first school contact.
- Remember that unlike other forms of bullying the target of the bullying will have evidence of its occurrence.

Responding to cyberbullying

Cases of cyberbullying should be dealt with through the school's existing Anti-bullying Policy. Some features of cyberbullying differ from other forms of bullying and may prompt a particular response. The key differences are:

- Targets and perpetrators: the people involved may have a different profile to traditional bullies and their targets.
- Location: the 24/7 and anywhere nature of cyberbullying.
- Anonymity: the person being bullied will not always know who is bullying them.
- Motivation: some pupils may not be aware that what they are doing is bullying.
- Evidence: Unlike other forms of bullying, the target of the bullying will have evidence of its occurrence.
- It is possible that a member of staff may be a victim and these responses apply to them as well.



Investigation

- Staff and pupils should be advised to preserve evidence and a record of abuse; save phone messages, save and print text messages, print social network pages, save and print email messages.
- If images are involved, determine whether they might be illegal or raise child protection concerns. If so contact Internet Watch Foundation (www.imf.org.uk) the local police or the London Safeguarding Children Board Officer.
- Identify the bully.
- Any allegations against staff should be handled as other allegations following guidance in *Safeguarding Children and safer Recruitment in Education*.

Legal duties and powers

- The school has a duty to protect all its members and provide a safe, healthy environment.
- The head of school has the power “to such extent as is reasonable” to regulate the conduct of pupils when they are off-site or not under the control or charge of a member of staff. (Education and Inspections Act 2006)
- School staff may request a pupil to reveal a message or other phone content and may confiscate a phone, and may search the contents of the phone as stated in the school’s discipline policy.
- Some cyberbullying activities could be criminal offences under a range of different laws including Protection from Harassment Act 1997.

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