

**Outcomes  
First  
Group.**

**ACORN EDUCATION  
AND CARE**



**National  
Fostering  
Group** OptionsAutism

# **Group Policy**

# **STAYING SAFE ONLINE**

**STAYING SAFE ONLINE**

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**1.0 Purpose**

Outcomes First Group places the safety of the children and adults we support as its highest priority. The purpose of this document is to set out the Group’s policy for online safety and provide guidance to help keep the people we educate and care for safe online and when using digital devices.

**2.0 Legal Framework & Government Guidance**

Across the UK, criminal and civil legislation aims to prevent a range of abusive activities online including: stalking, harassment, improper use of any public communications, sending indecent, offensive, false or threatening communications and sending private sexual photos or videos of another person without their consent.

In March 2022, the UK Government introduced the [Online Safety Bill](#) to regulate providers of services which host online content generated by users, services which facilitate online interaction between users and search engines. This is a welcome step forward to help keep everyone safer online, however, the NSPCC has highlighted that it needs to go further to better tackle grooming and child abuse. As carers and educators of children and vulnerable adults, we must maintain our vigilance in helping those we support to stay safe online.

For further information about the legal framework, please see: [Key legislation for online abuse](#)

Governments of each UK nation have developed guidance to help keep children safe from online harm and abuse:

[Advice to parents and carers on keeping children safe from abuse and harm](#) - UK Government

[Online Safety Action Plan for Children and Young People in Wales](#) - Welsh Government

[Safeguarding Children from Online Abuse](#) - a guide for practitioners working with children in Wales has been produced by the Welsh Safeguarding Boards as part of the [Wales Safeguarding Procedures](#).

[Internet Safety for children and young people: National Action Plan](#) – Scottish Government

[Keeping children and young people safe: an Online Safety Strategy for Northern Ireland 2020-2025](#) - Northern Ireland Executive

### 3.0 Scope

This policy applies to all services, agencies and settings within the Outcomes First Group operating in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. It is applicable to fostering, residential care, schools and any further services the Group provides.

This policy and guidance document should be read in conjunction with the service's:

- Safeguarding Policy
- Anti-Bullying Policy and Guidance
- Gaming Devices Policy and Procedure
- Child Exploitation Policy and Guidance
- Protecting Children against Radicalisation Policy
- Images of Children Policy (NFG)
- Use of Images & Audio Recording Policy (Clinical)
- Peer-on-peer abuse policy (Education policy applicable to all)

Schools should also read this policy in conjunction with the:

- Web-Filtering Policy
- Mobile and Smart Technology Policy

### 4.0 Policy Statement

The Outcomes First Group is committed to keeping the children, young people and adults we support, educate and care for safe, whilst enabling them to enjoy their lives and have the same opportunities to explore the world as others.

Technology is part of everyday life for children and adults; it directly or indirectly affects almost every aspect of life. This provides many possibilities, including tools for learning, socialising, playing and helping young people find their place in the world. However, it also carries significant risks to which the children and adults we support can be more susceptible than their peers. Those already at risk offline are more likely to be at risk online.

Raising awareness of the potential risks and helping them to understand what they can do to keep themselves safe is essential for their well-being. Having regular conversations, understanding what they are using the internet for and assuring them there is a trusted adult they can talk to if anything upsets them online, will help to keep them safe.

Those working with children, young people and adults at risk are expected to support them to develop the skills they need to use the internet and social media safely for learning and enjoyment. Employees and carers must keep children, young people and adults in their care as safe in the online world as in the real world.

For those we support who are non-verbal or have limited receptive and expressive communication and learning disabilities, more direct on-going observation of their technological use to support them is required to keep them safe, along with the direct modelling of safe online behaviour by those responsible for their care and education.

Online safety is important in all the Group's settings and agencies. Different services, and employees within them, may have different roles in keeping children, young people and adults safe online but it must always be treated as a high priority.

## **5.0 Service specific information**

### **5.1 Fostering**

Foster carers play a vital role in helping to keep children and young people in their care safe; dealing with their vulnerabilities online is as important as in the physical world.

The Group has produced a comprehensive guide for foster carers to help identify risks and support the children and young people they care for to stay safe online: [Keeping Children Safe Online: A Foster Carers Guide to Internet Safety](#)

### **5.2 Residential Settings**

Those caring for and supporting children and adults in residential settings play a vital role in helping to keep them safe in the offline and online worlds.

The UK Safer Internet Centre provides advice, information and links to toolkits to help keep those in residential settings safe online. Please go to the following websites to access these resources:

[UK Safer Internet Centre - Guides and Resources for Residential Care Settings](#)

[UK Safer Internet Centre Guides and Resources Supporting Vulnerable Groups Online](#)

Care Management Group and CHANGE have developed an easy read guide for people with learning disabilities: [Keeping Safe Online](#)

### **5.3 Schools**

Digital technology, the internet and related applications provide a wealth of fabulous learning opportunities and have many positive uses in schools. Their use must be balanced with educating pupils about the risks and helping them to take a responsible and safe approach. The school must help and support its children and young people to recognise and avoid online safety risks and to develop their digital resilience. Pupils and students that have limited receptive and expressive communication and learning disabilities, will require more direct on-going observation of their technological use to support them is required to keep them safe.

Childnet provides a range of resources to support online safety in schools: [Help, advice and resources](#)

Online safety should be covered in detail as part of the PSHE (Personal, Social, Health & Economic)/ PSE (Personal and Social Education) curriculum in schools.

The Group also requires safe and secure systems to be put in place within schools. An up-to-date Web Filtering Policy template is sent to each school annually and each school has a Mobile and Smart Technology Policy.

## 6.0 Guidance

The rapid rate of technological development and change can leave many adults overwhelmed and not sure where to start. However, online safety does not require high levels of technical expertise, it requires awareness of the potential risks and an understanding of the steps that can be taken to help keep the children, young people and adults we support safe.

There are many excellent resources available to help, which this guidance provides signposting to. The Group also provides training and support for employees and carers on this subject. Please visit Shine for the latest training available.

## 7.0 Understanding the Risks

Many of the main risks are highlighted below. However, technology and its risks advance rapidly. There are many websites that can be accessed to maintain awareness and keep in touch with the latest developments.

Some are referenced within the guidance and further links are included in the 'Helpful Resources' section below.

The potential risks from internet use can be classified under the following headings:

- Content: being exposed to illegal, inappropriate or harmful material;
- Contact: being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users; and
- Conduct: personal online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm.

### 7.1 Harmful Content and Online Groups

Harmful content is anything that causes distress to the person viewing it. Sometimes when using the internet people unintentionally come across content that is harmful or upsetting. False information and fake news can also be a cause of distress.

There are many positive groups and forums online that can be very helpful. However, there are also groups that promote harmful behaviours such, as anorexia, suicide, self-harm, substance abuse and radicalisation. It is important to be aware of what the children, young people and adults we support are doing online and what they are talking about.

The dark web is more difficult to access but is something to be aware of, particularly for those with a keen interest and expertise in computing. It is a section of the internet used for illegal transactions, such as guns, drugs, human trafficking or accessing images of child sexual abuse. For further information go to:

<https://www.thinkuknow.co.uk/parents/articles/what-is-the-dark-web/>

For information about reporting harmful content, please go to: <https://reportharmfulcontent.com/>

### 7.2 Cyberbullying

Cyberbullying is bullying using digital technologies. It can take place through social media, messaging, gaming and mobile phones. It is repeated behaviour, aimed at scaring, upsetting or shaming those who are targeted. The bullying can continue when the young person is at home through their digital devices.

The National Bullying helpline has produced a guide for different apps giving detailed steps on how to block or report a bully via some of the most popular social platforms:

<https://www.nationalbullyinghelpline.co.uk/social-media.html>

### 7.3 Sharing images and information

The children, young people and adults we support need to develop an understanding of the potential consequences and permanency of the information they share online. Once information is online it is hard to remove and can be copied and shared. This can provide other people with information about their identity, location and personal interests.

Photographs of individuals in the Group's care must not be posted online or on social media by employees or carers. Children should be strongly discouraged from doing this as they could place themselves at risk of harm or jeopardise the security of their placement. If photographs need to be sent by email, this should be done securely. Personal emailing of photographs of those we support is not allowed.

Please see [Indecent images of children: guidance for young people](#) for further information

Fostering also have a policy on *Images of Children Policy* for further information.

### 7.4 Sexting

Sexting describes the sending and receiving of sexually explicit or provocative images via text, email, messaging or on social networking sites.

This can lead to negative comments, bullying, and can make the individual more vulnerable to exploitation and blackmail. Images can spread quickly over the internet and through social media, which can affect the persons reputation and cause emotional distress. It could also affect their lives in the future, e.g., when applying for a job.

Taking, making, sharing and possessing indecent images and pseudo-photographs of people under 18 is illegal. A pseudo-photograph is an image made by computer-graphics or otherwise which appears to be a photograph. This can include: photos, videos, tracings and derivatives of a photograph and data that can be converted into a photograph.

### 7.5 Grooming

Grooming is when someone develops an emotional connection with an individual to gain their trust for the purposes of abuse, exploitation, radicalisation or trafficking. This can happen online or face- to-face. The online world makes it easier for people to remain anonymous and create an image of themselves that may not be true.

### 7.6 Smartphone Apps and Gaming

Smartphone apps are gradually taking over traditional web browsing and online gaming, with thousands available to download. Most are safe to use, however, some carry age restrictions or are unsuitable for youngsters. Apps can be easily exploited by online criminals, who can contact children, young people and adults at risk through the interface or access their personal information and data, including their location.

It is important to be aware of the apps the people in our care are downloading to their phone or tablet; its suitability needs to be checked to make sure they are not unwittingly sharing private data with cybercriminals or doing something that will cause them distress.

Foster carers and employees in residential settings should ensure that children and adults who enjoy gaming activities, do so in healthy way. Gaming can be addictive. Excessive gaming can contribute to a sedentary lifestyle and have an adverse impact on emotional and physical health. Appropriate boundaries in this regard should be outlined in care planning and risk assessment documentation.

Any concerns about the effect of gaming on children's mental health and wellbeing should be reported to the Designated Safeguarding Lead. Foster carers must raise any concerns with the Supervising Social Worker.

Please also see OFG's Gaming Devices Policy and Procedure.

### **7.7 Child Exploitation**

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE) are forms of abuse that occur where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance in power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into taking part in sexual or criminal activity. This happens both the offline and online.

Online Grooming describes the process of developing a friendship or relationship with a child online, with the intention of abusing or exploiting them, and can include sexual or criminal exploitation as well as extremism. Offenders may use social networks, online games or live streaming sites to identify and communicate with young people.

Online abuse and exploitation can:

- Occur through online chats, pictures, videos or webcams and the young person may never physically meet their abuser
- Begin online then move offline
- Be perpetrated by individuals or groups, males or females, other children or adults
- Be a one-off or a series of incidents over time.

In cases of online sexual exploitation, young people may be persuaded or forced to:

- Send or post sexually explicit images of themselves.
- Take part in sexual activities via a webcam or smartphone.
- Have sexual conversations by text or online.
- Abusers may threaten to send images, video or copies of conversations to the young person's friends and family unless they take part in other sexual activity.
- Images or videos may continue to be shared long after the abuse has stopped.

The number of children and young people affected by abuse online is unknown as those subjected to it do not often tell people as they feel ashamed or guilty, they may not know who to tell, or realise they are being abused.

Please read the Child Exploitation Policy. If you believe a child is being sexually exploited or at risk of exploitation, please follow the reporting procedures outlined in this policy. Where indecent images of children or other unsuitable material are found, the police and Local Authority Designated Officer or Local Authority/Health and Social Care Trust (as appropriate), must be informed immediately.

It is important to remember that the law allows for disclosure of confidential information necessary to safeguard a child if there are reasons to believe that a child is experiencing or at risk of suffering significant harm.

The Child Exploitation and Online Protection Command (CEOP) website [thinkuknow](https://www.thinkuknow.org.uk/) has a range of helpful resources, including tools and activities for children of different ages, a Children's Workforce section and a parent/carer section.

### **7.8 Online Scams (Phishing, SMishing, Vishing)**

Scammers target people through mobile phones via text, email or through a phone call. They are usually trying to obtain personal details to enable them to steal money. Being aware of the various methods they use to try and trick people into giving them information will help reduce the risk of becoming a victim of a scam.

Some of the common ways they try to extract information are:

- Phishing - when a scam is sent via email, usually asking you to click on a link.
- SMishing - when a scammer sends a message to text.
- Vishing - a voice call scam over a phone.

For further information and advice please go to: [Safe Search kids](#)

It is also important to discuss the risks of buying goods online and checking websites are genuine and secure to help prevent young people being scammed or inadvertently buying counterfeit goods.

## 7.9 Additional risks for looked after children

There can be additional risks for looked after children that carers need to be aware of and be equipped to deal with. These can include:

- Unregulated contact from birth family members - contact arrangements must be in line with the agreement that has been made as part of the child's care plan. If contact is not allowed offline, the same applies online.
- Bullying - children in care are sometimes seen as, or feel 'different' to their peers, and this may place them at an added risk of both bullying and cyberbullying.

## 8.0 How to help children, young people and adults we support stay safe

### 8.1 Managing Access

For the children, young people and adults we support, access to the internet and digital devices will be subject to the care planning and review process and will be risk assessed, in agreement with the local authority and family (where appropriate), to help keep them safe in the online world.

Children and young people in foster care must have a [Digital Use Agreement](#) in place, setting out what they agree to do to keep themselves safe. Digital risks must also be considered as part of the care planning process and documented within the overall risk assessment. The following documents are also available: [Digital Family Agreement](#) and [Digital Policies Checklist](#)

An E-safety agreement must also be completed for each person supported in residential care.

Acorn Digital Learning has developed a number of useful documents, including a risk assessment and Online/Remote Learning Policy that schools may find helpful to adapt for their settings. Please email: [AcornDigitalLearning@nfa.co.uk](mailto:AcornDigitalLearning@nfa.co.uk) for further information.

### 8.2 Setting Boundaries

Setting boundaries helps the children and adults we support to know what is acceptable and help them to feel safe and stay safe. This could include planning what time of day online activity is allowed and how long for, having rules in place such as, no devices after bedtime and only using devices in communal areas.

Remind children, young people and adults we support that no matter how many times they have been in contact with someone online, if they do not know them in the real world, they are stranger, they may not be who they say they are. It is not safe to give them personal details or arrange to meet them.

### 8.3 Communication and Involvement

Communicating with children and those who may be at risk to understand how they are using the internet and social media will help them to stay safe. It is important that they know they can talk to or notify a trusted adult if something concerning happens online, even if it is something they feel embarrassed about.

For those who are non-verbal or have limited receptive and expressive communication, arrangements for direct observation of their technological use is required to keep them safe. This should be written in their care plan and risk assessment and must be specific to their individual needs to mitigate the risks, it should not be a blanket approach of restriction. Direct modelling of safe online behaviour by those providing care and education is also important.

#### 8.3.1 Starting a conversation about online safety

It can be difficult to know how to start a conversation about online use. The NSPCC and Childnet have provided some helpful suggestions. Please visit their websites:

<https://www.nspcc.org.uk/keeping-children-safe/online-safety/talking-child-online-safety/>

<https://www.childnet.com/parents-and-carers/have-a-conversation>

The [Digital Family Agreement](#) can also be used to guide a discussion about digital use and behaviour. Some families find it helpful for household members to sign this, others use it as a checklist to guide the conversation.

Emphasising the need to be respectful of other people and only posting and sending friendly messages and content is also important. Children and young people might not realise the impact of comments they make online. It can be helpful to use the THINK acronym before posting anything: is it True, Helpful, Inspiring, Necessary, Kind?

Guidance on what to do if you find out a child in your care is cyberbullying others is available here:

<https://www.internetmatters.org/hub/expert-opinion/help-my-child-is-the-cyberbully/>

### 8.4 Security and Privacy Controls

Setting controls on devices is an effective way to reduce risk; they can block or filter upsetting or inappropriate content, and control purchases and activity within apps. Parental control software can be installed on phones, tablets, games consoles, laptops and computers. The following websites provide advice on how to do this:

<https://www.nspcc.org.uk/keeping-children-safe/online-safety/parental-controls/>

<https://www.internetmatters.org/parental-controls/> - gives specific advice on all devices and apps, using drop down boxes to select the specific phone, device, social media, app etc.

<https://www.net-aware.org.uk/> - provided by the NSPCC, in partnership with O2, is a guide to the apps, games and social media sites in use, it includes information on age restrictions and gives safety ratings.

Most devices and apps have 'geo-location' options. If this is enabled, it could be sharing the user's location with strangers. This can usually be disabled easily in the device settings.

Where there is an option to do so, apply the "Friends only" setting; people set as 'Friends' should be people they know or trust in the real world. Some apps let people tag others in images and comments, which can result in children being unwittingly tagged into offensive online content. Check tagging settings in social accounts to make sure they cannot be identified by others after being tagged.

Keep apps and devices up to date. If the manufacturer provides an update, they should be installed as soon as possible, as they often include better security provision or offer enhanced protection against malware.

Children and young people are often more tech savvy than most adults, so it is important to keep communicating with them about this and regularly check what apps and social media they are using and the privacy controls. They may know how to alter privacy controls and settings, so it is important to maintain an awareness of their online activity.

Passwords are useful tools to help keep digital devices and sensitive information safe. When choosing your password, ensure it is not easily guessable (e.g., avoid using names of family members, pets or references to memorable dates). Ideally a long password, with a combination of upper and lower-case letters, numbers and symbols should be chosen. Usernames and passwords should not be written down.

## 9.0 Responding and Reporting

If you have reason to believe that a child, young person or adult we support is experiencing harm or is at risk of harm, the reporting process set out in the Safeguarding Policy must be followed immediately.

If carers or employees become aware of an online incident that is a cause for concern, they should:

- Provide reassurance to the child or adult
- Take immediate action to report any criminal offences to the police and social care
- Inform the child or adult's placing authority and family as appropriate
- Review the supervision and support arrangements for the young person/adult accessing the internet.
- Check the privacy and security settings on the person's devices and account.
- Agree what action will be taken to prevent recurrence and reduce risk, the risk assessment should be reviewed and updated. Consideration of educating young people and adults on internet safety matters should be included.

### 9.1 Foster Carers

Carers must report any such concerns immediately to the Supervising Social Worker and keep a record of what has happened.

### 9.2 Residential Care

The incident must be reported to the designated manager and recorded on Home's Electronic Recording System and an email sent to [safeguarding@ofgl.co.uk](mailto:safeguarding@ofgl.co.uk) and will be picked by the Group Safeguarding Lead.

### 9.3 Schools

Employees in schools must report any such concerns or incidents to their DSL immediately. The Safeguarding Policy can be found on the school's website.

Employees and Carers are advised to always report any concern or worry straight away, rather than waiting to see if the matter develops. If you are unsure about what action to take or need help or advice you should speak to the DSL, your Line Manager or Social Worker, as appropriate.

You can also contact the Group Safeguarding Team for advice.

External bodies where concerns can be reported to are:

CEOP: [www.ceop.gov.uk](http://www.ceop.gov.uk) [www.thinkuknow.co.uk](http://www.thinkuknow.co.uk)

Internet Watch Foundation: [www.iwf.org.uk](http://www.iwf.org.uk)

Action Fraud to report fraud and internet crime: <https://www.actionfraud.police.uk/>

## 10.0 Procedures

Online activity and digital use should be monitored and managed through appropriate supervision, risk assessments, as part of the care planning process, and ongoing review.

Fostering can utilise the documents identified in 8.1.

For the children and adults we support in residential care that require direct monitoring and intervention, this must be clearly written into their care plan and risk assessment, explaining how this meets their individual needs to help keep them safe online.

## 11.0 Helpful Resources

In addition to the websites mentioned in this document, the following links also provide helpful information:

[NSPCC Keeping Children Safe Online Safety](#)

[NSPCC Online Safety Families Children with Send](#)

[Social Media Guidance for parents and carers](#)

[Cerebra - Learning Disabilities, Autism and Internet Safety](#)

[Star Send toolkit](#)

[Ambitious about Autism - Online safety information](#)

[Stop It Now! \(UK and Ireland\)](#)

[Child Protection Scotland - Online Abuse](#)

We are part of the Outcomes First Group Family, by working together we will build incredible futures by empowering vulnerable children, young people and adults in the UK to be happy and make their way in the world

**Outcomes  
First  
Group.**

**Acorn Education And Care**  
**National Fostering Group**  
**Options Autism**