

Lakeside Primary School

"Believe, Aspire and Achieve"



Policy for Computing and ICT

Reviewed

Agreed by staff: 6/2018

Agreed by governors: 6/2018 (ICT governor)

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Introduction

The use of information and communication technology is an integral part of the national curriculum and is a key skill for everyday life. Computers, tablets, programmable robots, digital and video cameras are a few of the tools that can be used to acquire, organise, store, manipulate, interpret, communicate and present information. At Lakeside Primary School we recognise that pupils are entitled to quality hardware and software and a structured and progressive approach to the learning of the skills needed to enable them to use it effectively. We recognise that the jobs of the future are likely to require high level of computing skills and our role in providing pupils with these skills. The purpose of this policy is to state how the school intends to make this provision.

Aims

The school's aims are to:

- Provide a relevant, challenging and enjoyable curriculum for ICT and computing for all pupils.
- Meet the requirements of the new national curriculum programmes of study for ICT and computing.
- Use ICT and computing as a tool to enhance learning throughout the curriculum.
- To respond to new developments in technology.
- To equip pupils with the confidence and capability to use ICT and computing throughout their later life.
- To enhance learning in other areas of the curriculum using ICT and computing.
- To develop the understanding of how to use ICT and computing safely and responsibly.

The national curriculum for computing aims to ensure that all pupils:

- Can understand and apply the fundamental principles of computer science, including logic, algorithms, data representation, and communication
- Can analyse problems in computational terms, and have repeated practical experience of writing computer programs in order to solve such problems
- 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.

Rationale

The school believes that ICT and computing:

- Give pupils immediate access to a rich source of materials.
- Can present information in new ways which help pupils understand access and use it more readily.
- Can motivate and enthuse pupils.
- Can help pupils focus and concentrate.
- Offer potential for effective group working.
- Have the flexibility to meet the individual needs and abilities of each pupil.
- Are crucial to preparing pupils for the workplaces of the future.

Objectives

Early years (see also Early Year's policy)

It is important in the foundation stage to give children a broad, play-based experience of ICT in a range of contexts, including outdoor play. ICT is not just about computers. Early years learning environments should feature ICT scenarios based on experience in the real world, such as in role play. Children gain confidence, control and language skills through opportunities to 'paint' on the whiteboard or drive a remote-controlled toy. Outdoor exploration is an important aspect, supported by ICT toys such as metal detectors, controllable traffic lights and walkie-talkie sets. Recording devices can support children to develop their communication skills. This is particularly useful with children who have English as an additional language.

By the end of key stage 1 pupils should be taught to:

- Understand what algorithms are, how they are implemented as programs on digital devices, and that programs execute by following a sequence of instructions.
- Write and test simple programs.
- Use logical reasoning to predict and computing the behaviour of simple programs.
- Organise, store, manipulate and retrieve data in a range of digital formats
- Communicate safely and respectfully online, keeping personal information private, and recognise common uses of information technology beyond school.

By the end of key stage 2 pupils should be taught to:

- Design and write programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts.

- Use sequence, selection, and repetition in programs; work with variables and various forms of input and output; generate appropriate inputs and predicted outputs to test programs.
- Use logical reasoning to explain how a simple algorithm works and to detect and correct errors in algorithms and programs.
- Understand computer networks including the internet; how they can provide multiple services, such as the world-wide web; and the opportunities they offer for communication and collaboration.
- Describe how internet search engines find and store data; use search engines effectively; be discerning in evaluating digital content; respect individuals and intellectual property; use technology responsibly, securely and safely.
- Select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information.

Resources and access

The school acknowledges the need to continually maintain, update and develop its resources and to make progress towards a consistent, compatible system that incorporates a range of technologies by investing in resources that will effectively deliver the strands of the national curriculum and support the use of ICT and computing across the school. Teachers are required to inform the ICT and computing coordinator of any faults as soon as they are noticed. Resources if not classroom based are located in lockable wheeled trolleys or locked fixed cabinets. A service level agreement with Impelling is currently in place to help support the coordinator to fulfil this role both in hardware & audio visual technology. ICT and computing network infrastructure and equipment has been sited so that:

- Every classroom from nursery to y6 has a laptop connected to the school network and an interactive whiteboard with sound, DVD and video facilities.
- Every classroom from nursery to y6 has desktop PCs for pupil use.
- There are 2 laptop trolleys in school containing netbooks with internet access available to use in classrooms.
- Pupils may use ICT and computing independently, in pairs, alongside a TA or in a group with a teacher.
- The school has an ICT and computing technician who is in school one half day every week.
- A governor will be invited to take a particular interest in ICT and computing in the school.

Planning

As a school we follow the Rising Stars computing curriculum (<https://www.risingstars-uk.com/Series/Switched-On-Computing>) for years 1 to 6. This provides staff with detailed lesson plans, a bank of resources, examples of effective work and advice on how to tailor delivery. Please see the Computing Curriculum Audit document for a detailed breakdown of progression across each year group.

A minority of children will have particular teaching and learning requirements which go beyond the provision for that age range and if not addressed, could create barriers to learning. This could include G&T children, those with SEN or those who have EAL. Teachers must take account of these requirements and plan, where necessary, to support individuals or groups of pupils to enable them to participate effectively in the curriculum and assessment activities. During any teaching activities teachers should bear in mind that special arrangements could be made available to support individual pupils. This is in line with the school inclusion policy.

Assessment and record keeping (also see Assessment Policy)

Teachers regularly assess capability through observations and looking at completed work. Key objectives to be assessed are taken from the national curriculum to assess key ICT and computing skills each term. Assessing ICT and computing work is an integral part of teaching and learning and central to good practice. It should be process orientated - reviewing the way that techniques and skills are applied purposefully by pupils to demonstrate their understanding of the concepts of ICT and computing. As assessment is part of the learning process it is essential that pupils are closely involved. Assessment can be broken down into:

- Formative assessments are carried out during and following short focused tasks and activities. They provide pupils and teaching staff with the opportunity to reflect on their learning in the context of the agreed success criteria. This feeds into planning for the next lesson or activity.
- Summative assessment should review pupils' capability and provide a best fit level. Use of independent open ended tasks, provide opportunities for pupils to demonstrate capability in relation to the term's work. There should be an opportunity for pupil review and identification of next steps. Summative assessment should be recorded for all pupils - showing whether the pupils have met, exceeded or not achieved the learning objectives.

We assess the children's work in ICT and computing by making informal judgements as we observe the children during lessons. Once the children complete a unit of work, we make a summary judgement of the work for each pupil as to whether they have yet to obtain, obtained or exceeded the expectations of the unit. We record the results in our assessment files and we use these to plan future work, to provide the basis for assessing the progress of the child and to pass information on to the next teacher at the end of the year. ICT and computing work is saved to individual pupils accounts. Pupils accounts will move through school with them so there is a continuous record of their time at Lakeside Primary School. Other work may be printed and filed within the subject from which the task was set.

Monitoring and evaluation

The subject leader is responsible for monitoring the standard of the children's work and the quality of teaching in line with the schools monitoring cycle. This may be through lesson observations, looking at evidence in pupil folders or looking at other data for the subject. The subject leader is also responsible for supporting colleagues in the teaching of computing, for being informed about current developments in the subject, and for providing a strategic lead and direction for the subject in the school. We allocate time for the vital task of reviewing samples of children's work and for visiting classes to observe teaching in the subject.

Pupils with special educational needs (see also SEN policy)

We believe that all children have the right to access ICT and computing. In order to ensure that children with special educational needs achieve to the best of their ability, it may be necessary to adapt the delivery of the ICT and computing curriculum for some pupils. ICT and computing forms part of the national curriculum to provide a broad and balanced education for all children. Through the teaching of ICT and computing we provide learning opportunities that enable all pupils to make progress. We do this by setting suitable learning challenges and responding to each child's different needs. Where appropriate, ICT and computing can be used to support SEN children on a one to one basis where children receive additional support. Additionally as part of our dyslexia friendly approach to teaching and learning we will use adapted resources wherever possible such as visual timetables, different coloured backgrounds and screen printouts.

Equal opportunities (see also Equality policy)

Lakeside Primary School will ensure that all children are provided with the same learning opportunities regardless of social class, gender, culture, race, disability or learning difficulties. As a result we hope to enable all children to develop positive attitudes towards others. All pupils have equal access to ICT and computing and all staff members follow the Equality policy. Resources for SEN children and gifted & talented will be made available to support and challenge appropriately.

The role of the co-ordinator

The ICT and Computing coordinator is responsible for producing an ICT and Computing development plan and for the implementation of the ICT and Computing policy across the school.

- To offer help and support to all members of staff in their teaching, planning

and assessment of mathematics.

- To maintain resources and advise staff on the use of materials, equipment and books.
- To monitor classroom teaching or planning following the school's rolling programme of monitoring.
- To monitor the children's computing work, looking at samples of different abilities.
- To manage the computing budget.
- To lead staff training on new initiatives.
- To attend appropriate in-service training and keep staff up to date with relevant information and developments.
- To have enthusiasm for computing and encourage staff to share this enthusiasm.
- To keep parents and governors informed on the implementation of computing in the school.
- To liaise with all members of staff on how to reach and improve on agreed targets
- To help staff to use assessment to inform future planning.

The role of the class teacher

Individual teachers will be responsible for ensuring that pupils in their classes have opportunities for learning ICT and computing skills and using ICT and computing across the curriculum.

- To plan and deliver the requirements of the EYFS outcomes and early learning goals or primary framework for computing to the best of their ability. At Lakeside Primary School we set high expectations for all pupils and provide opportunities for all pupils to achieve, including girls and boys, pupils with educational special needs, pupils with disabilities, pupils from all social and cultural backgrounds, and those from diverse linguistic backgrounds. The class teacher ensures success by creating effective learning environments.
- Securing their motivation and concentration.
- Providing equality of opportunity through teaching approaches.
- Using appropriate assessment approaches.
- Setting suitable targets for learning that motivate and challenge pupils.
- The class teacher's role is vital in the development of computing throughout the school and will ensure continued progression in learning and understanding.

- To keep up to date assessment records (see policy document).

Staff training

- The ICT and Computing coordinator will assess and address staff training needs as part of the annual development plan process or in response to individual needs and requests throughout the year.
- Individual teachers should attempt to continually develop their own skills and knowledge, identify their own needs and notify the coordinator.
- Teachers will be encouraged to use ICT and computing to produce plans, reports, communications and teaching resources.

Health and safety (see also Health and Safety policy)

The school is aware of the health and safety issues involved in children's use of ICT and computing.

All fixed electrical appliances in school are tested by LA staff every five years and all portable electrical equipment in school is tested by an external contractor every twelve months. It is advised that staff should not bring their own electrical equipment in to school but if this is necessary, then the equipment must be pat tested before being used in school. This also applies to any equipment brought in to school by, for example, people running workshops, activities, etc. and it is the responsibility of the member of staff organising the workshop, etc. to advise those people. All staff should visually check electrical equipment before they use it and take any damaged equipment out of use. Damaged equipment should then be reported to the caretaker who will arrange for repair or disposal.

- Children should not put plugs into sockets or switch the sockets on.
- Trailing leads should be made safe behind the equipment.
- Liquids must not be taken near the computers.
- Magnets must be kept away from all equipment.
- Safety guidelines in relation to IWBs will be displayed in the classrooms.
- E-safety guidelines will be set out in the E-safety policy.

Security

- The ICT and computing technician will be responsible for regularly updating anti-virus software.
- Lakeside Primary school uses an internet filtering and firewall solution provided by Impelling to meet our duties under law and our Prevent duty.
- Use of ICT and computing will be in line with the school's 'Acceptable Use policy'. All staff, volunteers and children must sign a copy of the

schools AUP.

- Parents will be made aware of the 'Acceptable Use policy' at school entry and Key Stage Two.
- All pupils and parents will be aware of the school rules for responsible use of ICT and computing and the internet and will understand the consequence of any misuse.
- The agreed rules for safe and responsible use of ICT and computing and the internet will be displayed in all ICT and computing areas.

Cross curricular links

As a staff we are all aware that ICT and computing capability should be achieved through core and foundation subjects. Where appropriate, ICT and computing should be incorporated into schemes of work for all subjects. ICT and computing should be used to support learning in other subjects as well as develop ICT and computing skills.

Parental involvement

Parents are encouraged to support the implementation of ICT and computing where possible by encouraging use of ICT and computing skills at home during home-learning tasks and through the school website. They will be made aware of e-safety and encouraged to promote this at home.

Peer on peer online abuse

Online Bullying / Cyberbullying/peer on peer online abuse is the use of technology (social networking, messaging, text messages, e-mail, chat rooms etc.) to harass threaten or intimidate someone.

- Online bullying can take many forms:
- Abusive or threatening texts, emails or messages.
- Posting abusive comments on social media sites.
- Sharing humiliating videos or photos of someone else.
- Stealing someone's online identity.
- Spreading rumours online.
- Trolling - sending someone menacing or upsetting messages through social networks, chatrooms or games.
- Developing hate sites about another person.
- Prank calls or messages.
- Group bullying or exclusion online.
- Anonymous messaging.
- Encouraging a young person to self-harm.
- Pressuring children to send sexual messages or engaging in sexual conversations.

Recognising peer abuse:

- An assessment of an incident between peers should be completed and consider:
- Chronological and developmental ages of everyone involved.
- Difference in their power or authority in relation to age, race, gender, physical, emotional or intellectual vulnerability.
- All alleged physical and verbal aspects of the behaviour and incident.
- Whether the behaviour involved inappropriate sexual knowledge or motivation.
- What was the degree of physical aggression, intimidation, threatening behaviour or bribery.
- The effect on the victim.

- Any attempts to ensure the behaviour and incident is kept a secret.
- The child or young person's motivation or reason for the behaviour, if they admit that it occurred.
- Whether this was a one-off incident, or longer in duration.

It is important to deal with a situation of peer abuse immediately and sensitively. It is necessary to gather the information as soon as possible to get the true facts. It is equally important to deal with it sensitively and think about the language used and the impact of that language on both the children and the parents when they become involved. Avoid language that may create a 'blame' culture and leave a child labelled.

Staff will talk to the children in a calm and consistent manner. Staff will not be prejudiced, judgmental, dismissive or irresponsible in dealing with such sensitive matters.

Taking Action:

- Always take complaints seriously.
- Gain a statement of facts from the pupil(s).
- Assess needs of victim and perpetrator.
- Consider referral to Police or Social Care.
- Contribute to multi-agency assessments.
- Convene a risk management meeting.
- Record all incidents and all action taken.

Gather the Facts

Speak to all the young people involved separately, gain a statement of facts from them and use consistent language and open questions for each account. Ask the young people to tell you what happened. Use open questions, 'where, when, why, who'. (What happened? Who observed the incident? What was seen? What was heard? Did anyone intervene?). Do not interrogate or ask leading questions.

Consider the Intent

Has this been a deliberate or contrived situation for a young person to be able to harm another?

Decide on your next course of action

If you believe any young person to be at risk of significant harm you must report to the Designated Safeguarding Lead immediately; they will follow the school's Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy.

If the police intend to pursue this further they may ask to interview the young people in school or they may ask for parents to come to school to be spoken to. It is important to be prepared for every situation and the potential time it may take.

Informing parents/carers

The best way to inform parents/carers is face to face. Although this may be time consuming, the nature of the incident and the type of harm/abuse a young person may be suffering can cause fear and anxiety to parents/carers whether their child is the child who was harmed or who harmed another.

In all circumstances where the risk of harm to the child is evident then the school should encourage the young person to share the information with their parent/carer (they may be scared to tell parents/carers that they are being harmed in any way).

Points to consider:

What is the age of the children involved?

How old are the young people involved in the incident and is there any age difference between those involved? In relation to sexual exploration, children under the age of 5, in particular 1-4 year olds who are learning toileting skills may show a particular interest in exploration at around this stage. This, however should not be overlooked.

Where did the incident or incidents take place?

Was the incident in an open, visible place to others? If so was it observed? If not, is more supervision required within this particular area?

What was the explanation by all children involved of what occurred?

Can each of the young people give the same explanation of the incident and also what is the effect on the young people involved? Is the incident seen to be bullying for example, in which case regular and repetitive? Is the version of one young person different from another and why?

What is each of the children's own understanding of what occurred?

Do the young people know/understand what they are doing? E.g. do they have knowledge of body parts, of privacy and that it is inappropriate to touch? Is the young person's explanation in relation to something they may have heard or been learning about that has prompted the behaviour? Is the behaviour deliberate or contrived? Does the young person have understanding of the impact of their behaviour on the other person?

Repetition

Has the behaviour been repeated to an individual on more than one occasion? In the same way it must be considered has the behaviour persisted to an individual after the issue has already been discussed or dealt with and appropriately resolved?

Next Steps

Once the outcome of the incident(s) has been established it is necessary to ensure future incidents of abuse do not occur again and consider the support and intervention required for those involved.

For the young person who has been harmed

What support they require depends on the individual young person. It may be that they wish to seek counselling or one to one support via a mentor. It may also be that they feel able to deal with the incident(s) on their own or with support of family and friends; in which case it is necessary that this young person continues to be monitored and offered support should they require it in the future. If the incidents are of a bullying nature, the young person may need support in improving peer groups/relationships with other young people, or some restorative justice work with all those involved may be required.

Other interventions that could be considered may target a whole class or year group for example a speaker on cyber bullying, relationship abuse etc. It may be that through the continued curriculum of PHSE, SMSC and E-Safety that certain issues can be discussed and debated more frequently.

If the young person feels particularly vulnerable it may be that a risk assessment can be put in place for them whilst in school so that they have someone named that they can talk to, support strategies for managing future issues and identified services to offer additional support.

For the young person who has displayed harmful behaviour

It is important to find out why the young person has behaved in such a way. It may be that the young person is experiencing their own difficulties and may even have been harmed themselves in a similar way. In such cases support such as one to one mentoring or counselling may also be necessary.

Particular support from identified services may be necessary through an early help referral and the young person may require additional support from family members.

Once the support required to meet the individual needs of the young person has been met, it is important that the young person receives a consequence for their behaviour. This may be in the form of restorative justice e.g. making amends with the young person they have targeted if this has been some form of bullying. In the cases of sexually harmful behaviour it may be a requirement for the young person to engage in one to one work with a particular service or agency (if a crime has been committed this may be through the police or youth offending service). If there is any form of criminal investigation ongoing it may be that this young person cannot be educated on site until the investigation has concluded. In which case, the young person will need to be provided with appropriate support and education elsewhere.

It may be that the behaviour that the young person has displayed may continue to pose a risk to others, in which case an individual risk assessment may be required.

This should be completed via a multi- agency response to ensure that the needs of the young person and the risks towards others are measured by all of those agencies involved including the young person and their parents. This may mean

additional supervision of the young person or protective strategies if the young person feels at risk of engaging in further inappropriate or harmful behaviour.

The school may also choose a sanction as a consequence such as exclusion or internal exclusion/inclusion/seclusion for a period of time to allow the young person to reflect on their behaviour.

After care

It is important that following the incident the young people involved continue to feel supported and receive help even if they have stated that they are managing the incident. Sometimes the feelings of remorse, regret or unhappiness may occur at a much later stage than the incident. It is important to ensure that the young people do not engage in any further harmful behaviour either towards someone else or to themselves as a way of coping (e.g. self-harm). For this reason, regular reviews with the young people following the incident(s) are imperative.

