Remote Learning and Online Safety Guide for Parents & Carers

Remote Education Information

This information is intended to provide clarity and transparency to pupils and parents or carers about what to expect from remote education if local and national restrictions require entire cohorts (or bubbles) to remain at home.

For details of what to expect where individual pupils are self-isolating, please see the final section of this page.

The Remote Curriculum

A pupil's first day or two of being educated remotely might look different from our standard approach, while we take all necessary actions to prepare for a longer period of remote teaching.

What should my child expect from immediate remote education in the first day or two of pupils being sent home?

In the first instance, work packs will be sent out to all pupils that link to the schemes of work delivered in school.

Following the first few days of remote education, will my child be taught broadly the same curriculum as they would if they were in school?

Wherever possible, we teach the same curriculum remotely as we do in school. However, we have needed to make some adaptations in some subject areas. For example, in food technology fun recipes will be sent home on a Friday when work is collected, along with the ingredients to support this. This subject can be delivered when suitable for parents to promote well-being for all the family.

Remote Teaching

How long can I expect work set by the school to take my child each day?

We expect that remote education (including remote teaching and independent work) will take pupils broadly the following number of hours each day:

Primary school-aged pupils	Pupils will be given a minimum of 15 hours of academic work each week. In addition to this, nurturing activities will also be provided to support the wellbeing of pupils.
Secondary school-aged pupils not working towards formal qualifications this year	Pupils will be given a minimum of 20 hours of academic work each week. In addition to this, nurturing activities will also be provided to support the wellbeing of pupils.
Secondary school-aged pupils working towards formal qualifications this year	Pupils will be given a minimum of 25 hours of academic work each week. This work will be linked to the qualifications they are studying.

Accessing Remote Education

How will my child access any online remote education you are providing?

An instructional leaflet and video has been created for pupils to be able to access their remote platform via Xbox, PS tablet computer or via phone. If you require a copy of this leaflet, please contact the school office via the usual routes.

If my child does not have digital or online access at home, how will you support them to access remote education?

We recognise that some pupils may not have suitable online access at home. We take the following approaches to support those pupils to access remote education:

- Work packs are created in line with the curriculum delivered at school. These are sent out at the end of the week and picked up by staff at the end of each week.

How will my child be taught remotely?

We use a combination of the following approaches to teach pupils remotely:

- Recorded teaching through Google classroom.

- Printed paper packs produced by teachers (e.g. workbooks, worksheets)

- SAM learning with pupil log ins to access work books that support the core curriculum in school.

- Commercially available websites supporting the teaching of specific subjects or areas, including video clips or sequences.

- Long-term project work and/or internet research activities

- Resources for practical activities such as food technology will be dropped off when welfare calls are made.

Engagement and Feedback

What are your expectations for my child's engagement and the support that we as parents and carers should provide at home?

Engagement is collated via parent feedback and collection of work. Pupils will be rewarded for the amount of engagement presented on a weekly basis in line with the school's reward system.

A timetable will be delivered to give guidance on a structure for lessons. setting routines to support your child's education.

How will you check whether my child is engaging with their work and how will I be informed if there are concerns?

A daily engagement data system will be implemented, and feedback form parents will be monitored.

Where engagement is a concern, intervention will be adapted to try and re-engage pupils with education.

How will you assess my child's work and progress?

Feedback can take many forms and may not always mean extensive written comments for individual children. For example, whole-class feedback or quizzes marked automatically via digital platforms are also valid and effective methods, amongst many others. Our approach to offering feedback on pupil work is as follows:

Pupils will receive feedback via voice offers on Google classroom or written weekly reports.

Additional Support for Pupils with Particular Needs

How will you work with me to help my child who needs additional support from adults at home to access remote education?

We recognise that some pupils, for example some pupils with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND), may not be able to access remote education without support from adults at home. We acknowledge the difficulties this may place on families, and we will work with parents and carers to support those pupils in the following ways:

- School is open for all pupils who attend Bloomfield School
- Daily support for parents and welfare calls are made to support the families with education and home life.
- Weekly visits take place to all pupils on remote learning.

Remote Education for Self-isolating Pupils

Where individual pupils need to self-isolate, but the majority of their peer group remains in school, how remote education is provided will differ from the approach for whole groups. This is due to the challenges of teaching pupils both at home and in school.

If my child is not in school because they are self-isolating, how will their remote education differ from the approaches described above?

If a pupil is self-isolating the above curriculum will continue unless the young person is too unwell to work. Where this is the case, 'gap learning' will be implemented to try and bridge the gaps in the curriculum.

Staying Safe Online

Many families have internet connected devices for their child or home. Internet connected devices are devices or toys that are connected to the internet via WiFi, Bluetooth or a physical connection like a USB cable. They can also be connected to each other.

Internet connected devices can send and receive data, respond to voice commands and be controlled remotely using a smartphone app. They can also be called 'the internet of things'.

The internet can be a great way for adults and children to connect with friends, family and new people, as well as for remote learning. But connecting and sharing with people online can come with risks too.

Once shared, personal information like their name, address, photos, or bank details online, could be used by others. For example, it could lead to the child being bullied, groomed or blackmailed. It might also be used by cyber criminals.

Privacy settings can help you and your child to manage how much and what kind of information is shared, whilst enjoying their favourite sites, games and apps.

What are privacy settings?

Privacy settings are controls available on many websites and apps to limit who can access your profile and what information visitors can see.

When online profiles are created, it is often assumed that they will be private by default. Unfortunately, this isn't always the case – many are public until the settings are changed.

How should I use privacy settings?

Follow these tips to help your child explore the internet safely. If you have an older child who creates their own accounts, use this information to talk to them about how they can use privacy settings.

1. Check the audience.

Before your child shares content online, check who will be able to see what they post. You will want to make sure that personal information can **only** be seen by small groups of friends who they know and trust.

Most apps allow you to change who can see your posts, who can contact you and who can look you up. You can even control who can see different parts of the content you share. For example, apps like Snapchat, Instagram and Facebook allow you to share 'stories' with smaller audiences, rather than your entire friends list.

2. Switch off location sharing.

It's become increasingly common for apps to allow users to share their location. Many social media and live streaming platforms make it easy for you to broadcast what you are up to and where you are.

Some apps like Facebook and Instagram allow you to tag your photos with the place they were taken. These tags can list the exact address of your location, not just the city or general area they were taken in.

Other apps track users' locations and update them automatically. For example, Snapchat's 'Snap Map' location sharing feature can update your location whenever you have the app open. Its default setting is 'Ghost Mode' which prevents friends from seeing your location. However, some young people turn it on to let their friends see their whereabouts.

Remind your child that sharing their location online is risky. It could put them at risk of unwanted contact from strangers. Find out how to turn your child's location sharing services off, or make sure that they're only sharing it with people they know and trust.

3. Check the tagging settings.

It can be difficult to control information that others post about you online. Unless the content is abusive and violates community guidelines, it won't be taken down by the platform. However,

privacy settings can be used prevent private photos or information about your child from appearing on their profile.

Social media platforms like Facebook and Instagram have settings which allow you to review photos and information you're tagged in before it's posted to your profile.

4. Review all privacy settings regularly.

Many websites and apps periodically make changes to the privacy and security settings that they offer. Frequently review your child's privacy settings to ensure they're unlikely to encounter the risks associated with sharing personal information widely.

Some sites or apps like Facebook allow you to view how your profile looks to the public (people you're not friends with). Use this tool to check that you and your child are happy with the information they share to people they don't know.

Adults should regularly review their privacy settings too. If you are posting pictures of your child, you may wish to think about how this could affect their online footprint for years to come.

Even when privacy settings are put in place, it is important to remember that information posted online is never completely private.

5. Parental controls

Parental controls help you to block or filter upsetting or inappropriate content on the internet, and control purchases within apps. You can install parental control software on your child's and family's phones or tablets, games consoles, laptops and your home internet.

Parental controls can help you to:

- plan what time of day your child can go online and how long for
- create content filters to block apps that may have inappropriate content
- manage the content different family members can see.

Lots of mobiles, tablets and computers come with settings that help you to manage what your child can and can't see or do online.

You can:

- check things like location settings and what information your child's sharing.
- get more advice about setting up controls on different devices from the UK Safer Internet Centre and mobile providers.

Home internet providers can offer parental controls for your child.

You can:

- use a filter from your internet provider to control the content that you and your family see.
- set up any device connected to your home broadband. How you do this depends on your provider and you'll need to access your home router. You can visit Internet Matters website for step-by-step guides on how to do this.
- make sure your child uses the internet through WiFi instead of through 3G, 4G or 5G. Otherwise parental controls won't work.

Most games consoles have internet access, which means your child can go online and chat with other players or make in-game purchases. The controls on your games console help you to manage what your child can and can't do.

On some devices you can:

- set up different profiles for each family member
- deactivate the internet
- turn off chat functions to stop your child from talking to people they don't know.

For further information on how to keep your child safe online, please see below:

1. https://www.nspcc.org.uk/keeping-children-safe/online-safety/
2. https://www.parents.parentzone.org.uk/morearticles/quaranteened-helping-teenagers-cope-with-lockdown
3. https://www.saferinternet.org.uk/
4. https://www.thinkuknow.co.uk/

January 2021