

Dear Parents and Carers,

We are writing to share how our school will approach the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in line with guidance from the Department for Education (DfE).

AI technologies are becoming increasingly common in education and beyond. While they offer valuable opportunities to support learning, it is important that pupils understand how to use them responsibly, safely, and effectively.

In school, we have a plan in place to:

- Educate pupils about what AI is, how it works, and its appropriate use in learning.
- Teach students to think critically about AI-generated content, including accuracy, bias, and reliability.
- Reinforce expectations around academic integrity, ensuring that work submitted is their own unless explicitly permitted.
- Monitor the use of AI tools within school systems to ensure safe and appropriate use.

Staff will also receive training to help them guide pupils effectively and to recognise both the benefits and limitations of AI in education.

If you'd like to know more about AI, please see the next page for a factsheet produced by The Key (an organisation which supports Educators). This factsheet outlines key information about AI, including acceptable use, potential risks, and how you can support your child at home.

We believe that by working together, we can help students develop the skills they need to use new technologies thoughtfully and responsibly.

If you have any questions or concerns about your child, please do not hesitate to contact the school and we will signpost you to support.

Yours faithfully,

Ms Mabina Ahmed

Assistant Headteacher

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Artificial Intelligence risks: parent/carers factsheet

What is AI?

Artificial intelligence (AI) is the use of computer systems to solve problems and make decisions. It's already a part of everyday life – for example, AI is used to give you personalised suggestions on social media, shopping sites or route-planning apps.

Generative AI takes a written prompt and runs it through an algorithm to generate new, 'natural'-seeming content. Tools include:

- Chatbots such as ChatGPT, Google Gemini and Grammarly, which generate text
- Text-to-image programs like DALL-E and Midjourney, which create images
- Text-to-video programs, which create videos

AI technology is developing rapidly, and these tools will only improve over time. For example, they'll be able to create more convincing images or videos.

Many AI tools are free to access, and some can be used to generate inappropriate content.

What are the safeguarding risks to my child?

AI might be involved in:

- **Hacking and scams** – text-generation tools can write convincing emails and text messages to trick children into giving people access to their social media or banking accounts
- **AI chatbot relationships** – some AI tools allow children to chat and build a relationship with a fake person. These relationships can become very intense, and the AI may make dangerous or inappropriate suggestions
- **AI-generated child sexual abuse images** – some text-to-image tools or image-altering apps (often called 'nudifying' apps) could be used to create sexually explicit pictures of children – this might be for sexual gratification or as a means of bullying another pupil
- **'Deepfake' pornography** – putting a real person's face into pornographic videos for sexual gratification or to humiliate the person being put in the images. AI technology is used to alter the person's facial expressions to make the video look more convincing
- **'Catfishing' and 'sextortion'** – criminals can use AI-generated profile pictures to appear younger than they are to befriend and groom children and young people, and then ask for information and/or images from them (e.g. nude or semi-nude photos). They can then use this to extort the child or young person into giving them money

- **Fake news and misinformation** – text-to-image tools can be used to create convincing fake photos of world events, which could be used to promote certain beliefs (including hateful ones)
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Signs to look out for

If your child is facing a safeguarding issue online, they might:

- Spend more time online, or more time offline
 - Be up late online, or complain of being tired because they were online all night
 - Receive a lot of messages and notifications on their phone
 - Have stronger emotional responses or outbursts when they are online – they may get unusually angry, upset or distant after checking their phone or using their computer/tablet
 - Be secretive about their use of the internet or a device – they may refuse to show you their phone or device, or refuse to tell you what they get up to online
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What can we do at home?

We talk about the risks of AI in school, but this is always more effective if the conversations happen at home, too.

You can help keep your child safe by:

- **Talking about AI** – you can talk about both what it's good for, and where it can be more dangerous
- **Being aware of what they're doing online** – most social media apps have ways for parents/carers to monitor their child's activity
- **Listening to them** if they tell you anything that's worrying them – don't blame them for anything that's happened

Source:

This factsheet was produced by [The Key Safeguarding](https://thekeysupport.com/safeguarding): thekeysupport.com/safeguarding