



Liscard Primary School

Online Safety Policy

This policy applies to all members of the school community (including staff, learners, volunteers, parents and carers, visitors, community users) who have access to and are users of school digital systems, both in and out of the school. It also applies to the use of personal digital technology on the school site (where allowed).

Version: [8]

Date created: [11/09/23]

Next review date: [11/09/24]

Scope of the Online Safety Policy.....	3
Schedule for development, monitoring and review.....	4
Process for monitoring the impact of the Online Safety Policy.....	4
Policy and leadership.....	5
Online Safety Lead/s.....	6
Online Safety Policy.....	9
Reporting and responding.....	12
Online Safety Incident Flowchart.....	13
School actions.....	14
Responding to Learner Actions.....	14
Responding to Staff Actions.....	15
Online Safety Education Programme.....	16
Technology.....	18
Filtering.....	18
Monitoring.....	18
Technical Security.....	19
Mobile technologies.....	20
Social media.....	21
Digital and video images.....	21
Online Publishing.....	22
Data Protection.....	22
Outcomes.....	24
Appendices.....	25
A1 Learner Acceptable Use Agreement Template – for KS2.....	26
A2 Learner Acceptable Use Agreement Template – for younger learners (Foundation/KS1).....	28
A3 Parent/Carer Acceptable Use Agreement Template.....	29
A4 Staff (and Volunteer) Acceptable Use Policy Agreement.....	32
A5 Acceptable Use Agreement for Community Users Template.....	34
A6 School Policy Template – Online Safety Group Terms of Reference.....	35
A7 Harmful Sexual Behaviour - Background context and legislation.....	37
A8 Responding to incidents of misuse – flow chart.....	43
A9 Record of reviewing devices/internet sites (responding to incidents of misuse).....	44
Record of reviewing devices/internet sites (responding to incidents of misuse).....	44
Online Safety - Incident Reporting Log.....	45
B1 Training Needs Audit Log.....	46
C1 School Technical Security Policy Template (including filtering and passwords).....	47
C2 School Personal Data Advice and Guidance.....	52
C3 Electronic Devices - Searching Screening and Confiscation.....	61
(updated with new DfE guidance – September 2022).....	61
Electronic Devices - Searching Screening and Confiscation.....	62
C4 Mobile Technologies Policy (inc. BYOD/BYOT).....	65
C5 Social Media Policy.....	68

Scope of the Online Safety Policy

This Online Safety Policy outlines the commitment of Liscard Primary School to safeguard members of our school community online in accordance with statutory guidance and best practice.

This Online Safety Policy applies to all members of the school community (including staff, learners, volunteers, parents and carers, visitors, community users) who have access to and are users of school digital systems, both in and out of the school. It also applies to the use of personal digital technology on the school site (where allowed).

Liscard Primary School will deal with such incidents within this policy and associated behaviour and anti-bullying policies and will, where known, inform parents/carers of incidents of inappropriate online safety behaviour that take place out of school.

Policy development, monitoring and review

This Online Safety Policy has been developed by the *[SLT/ Online Safety Committee and the members of the Governor Teaching and Learning Committee]* made up of:

- *Headteacher/senior leaders*
- *online safety lead*
- *staff – including teachers/support staff/technical staff*
- *governors*
- *parents and carers*
- *learners (where appropriate)*

Schedule for development, monitoring and review

This Online Safety Policy was approved by the <i>school governing body</i> on:	<i>TBC Autumn 23</i>
The implementation of this Online Safety Policy will be monitored by:	<i>Sue Talbot and SLT</i>
Monitoring will take place at regular intervals:	<i>Each Term</i>
The <i>governing body</i> will receive a report on the implementation of the Online Safety Policy generated by the monitoring group (which will include anonymous details of online safety incidents) at regular intervals:	<i>Governors Meeting – Headteacher's Report to Governors</i>
The Online Safety Policy will be reviewed annually, or more regularly in the light of any significant new technological developments, new threats to online safety or incidents that have taken place. The next anticipated review date will be:	<i>July 24</i>
Should serious online safety incidents take place, the following external persons/agencies should be informed:	<i>LADO Police CEOP</i>

Process for monitoring the impact of the Online Safety Policy

The school will monitor the impact of the policy using:

- *logs of reported incidents*
- *monitoring logs of internet activity (including sites visited)*
- *internal monitoring data for network activity*
- *surveys/questionnaires of:*
 - *learners*
 - *parents and carers*
 - *staff.*

Policy and leadership

Responsibilities

To ensure the online safeguarding of members of our school community it is important that all members of that community work together to develop safe and responsible online behaviours, learning from each other and from good practice elsewhere, reporting inappropriate online behaviours, concerns, and misuse as soon as these become apparent. While this will be a team effort, the following sections outline the online safety roles and responsibilities of individuals and groups within the school.

Headteacher and senior leaders

- The Headteacher has a duty of care for ensuring the safety (including online safety) of members of the school community and fostering a culture of safeguarding, though the day-to-day responsibility, where necessary, may be delegated to the Online Safety Lead.
- The Headteacher and other members of the senior leadership team should be aware of the procedures to be followed in the event of a serious online safety allegation being made against a member of staff.
- The Headteacher/senior leaders are responsible for ensuring that the Online Safety Lead, technical staff, and other relevant staff carry out their responsibilities effectively and receive suitable training to enable them to carry out their roles and train other colleagues, as relevant.
- The Headteacher/senior leaders will ensure that there is a system in place to allow for monitoring and support of those in school who carry out the internal online safety monitoring role.
- The Headteacher/senior leaders will receive regular monitoring reports from the Online Safety Lead.

Governors

The DfE guidance “Keeping Children Safe in Education” states:

“Governing bodies and proprietors should ensure there are appropriate policies and procedures in place in order for appropriate action to be taken in a timely manner to safeguard and promote children’s welfare this includes ... online safety”

Governors are responsible for the approval of the Online Safety Policy and for reviewing the effectiveness of the policy.

The teaching and learning committee, whose members will receive regular information about online safety incidents and monitoring reports, will carry out this review. A member of the governing body will take on the role of Online Safety Governor to include:

- **meetings with the Online Safety Lead**
- **receiving (collated and anonymised) reports of online safety incidents**
- **checking that provision outlined in the Online Safety Policy (e.g. online safety education provision and staff training is taking place as intended)**
- **reporting to relevant *governors group/meeting* teaching and learning committee**
- membership of the school Online Safety Group
- occasional review of the filtering change control logs and the monitoring of filtering logs (where possible)

The governing body will also support the school in encouraging parents/carers and the wider community to become engaged in online safety activities.

Online Safety Lead/s

The Online Safety Lead will:

- lead the Online Safety Group
- work closely on a day-to-day basis with the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL), where these roles are not combined
- alongside the headteacher, take day-to-day responsibility for online safety issues, being aware of the potential for serious child protection concerns
- have a leading role in establishing and reviewing the school online safety policies/documents
- promote an awareness of and commitment to online safety education / awareness raising across the school and beyond
- liaise with curriculum leaders to ensure that the online safety curriculum is planned, mapped, embedded and evaluated
- ensure that all staff are aware of the procedures that need to be followed in the event of an online safety incident taking place and the need to immediately report those incidents
- receive reports of online safety incidents and create a log of incidents to inform future online safety developments
- provide (or identify sources of) training and advice for staff/governors/parents/carers/learners
- liaise with (school/local authority/external provider) technical staff, pastoral staff and support staff (as relevant)
- meet with the online safety governor to discuss current issues, review (anonymised) incidents and if possible, filtering and monitoring logs
- attend relevant governing body meetings/groups
- report regularly to the Headteacher/senior leadership team.
- liaises with the local authority or relevant body where appropriate.

Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)

The Designated Safeguarding Lead should be trained in online safety issues and be aware of the potential for serious safeguarding issues to arise from:

- sharing of personal data
- access to illegal/inappropriate materials
- inappropriate online contact with adults/strangers
- potential or actual incidents of grooming
- online bullying.

Curriculum Team

The appropriate Curriculum Teams will work with the Online Safety Lead to develop a planned and coordinated online safety education programme supported by **Project EVOLVE**.

This will be provided through a combination of:

- a discrete programme
- PHSE and SRE programmes
- A mapped cross-curricular programme
- assemblies and pastoral programmes
- through relevant national initiatives and opportunities e.g. [Safer Internet Day](#) and [Anti-bullying week](#), etc.

Teaching and support staff

School staff are responsible for ensuring that:

- they have an awareness of current online safety matters/trends and of the current school Online Safety Policy and practices
- they understand that online safety is a core part of safeguarding
- they have read, understood, and signed the staff acceptable use agreement (AUA)
- they immediately report any suspected misuse or problem to a member of SLT for investigation/action, in line with the school safeguarding procedures

- all digital communications with learners and parents/carers should be on a professional level *and* only carried out using official school systems
- online safety issues are embedded in all aspects of the curriculum and other activities
- ensure learners understand and follow the Online Safety Policy and acceptable use agreements, have a good understanding of research skills and the need to avoid plagiarism and uphold copyright regulations
- they supervise and monitor the use of digital technologies, mobile devices, cameras, etc., in lessons and other school activities (where allowed) and implement current policies regarding these devices
- in lessons where internet use is pre-planned learners should be guided to sites **checked** as suitable for their use *and that processes are in place for dealing with any unsuitable material that is found in internet searches*
- where lessons take place using live-streaming or video-conferencing, staff must have full regard to national safeguarding guidance and local safeguarding policies and should take note of the guidance contained in the [the remote teaching and learning policy](#)
- have a zero-tolerance approach to incidents of online-bullying, sexual harassment, discrimination, hatred etc
- model safe, responsible, and professional online behaviours in their own use of technology, including out of school and in their use of social media.

Network manager/technical staff

The network manager/technical staff from **Hi-Impact** are responsible for ensuring that:

- they are aware of and follow the school Online Safety Policy and Technical Security Policy to carry out their work effectively in line with school policy
- the school technical infrastructure is secure and is not open to misuse or malicious attack
- the school meets (as a minimum) the required online safety technical requirements as identified by the local authority/DfE or other relevant body
- there is clear, safe, and managed control of user access to networks and devices
- they keep up to date with online safety technical information in order to effectively carry out their online safety role and to inform and update others as relevant
- the use of technology is regularly and effectively monitored in order that any misuse/attempted misuse can be reported to a member of SLT for investigation and action
- the filtering policy is applied and updated on a regular basis and its implementation is not the sole responsibility of any single person
- monitoring software/systems are implemented and regularly updated as agreed in school policies

Learners

- are responsible for using the school digital technology systems in accordance with the learner acceptable use agreement and Online Safety Policy
- should understand the importance of reporting abuse, misuse or access to inappropriate materials and know how to do so
- should know what to do if they or someone they know feels vulnerable when using online technology
- should understand the importance of adopting good online safety practice when using digital technologies out of school and realise that **the school's Online Safety Policy covers their actions out of school, if related to their membership of the school.**

Parents and carers

Parents and carers play a crucial role in ensuring that their children understand the need to use the online services and devices in an appropriate way.

The school will take every opportunity to help parents and carers understand these issues through:

- publishing the school Online Safety Policy on the school website
- providing them with a copy of the learners' acceptable use agreement
- publish information about appropriate use of social media relating to posts concerning the school
- seeking their permissions concerning digital images, cloud services etc (**see parent/carers AUA in the appendix**)

- parents'/carers' evenings, newsletters, website, social media and information about national/local online safety campaigns and literature.

Parents and carers will be encouraged to support the school in:

- reinforcing the online safety messages provided to learners in school
- the use of their children's personal devices in the school (where this is allowed)

Community users

Community users who access school systems/website/learning platforms as part of the wider school provision will be expected to sign a community user AUA before being provided with access to school systems. **(A community user's acceptable use agreement template can be found in the appendices).**

Online Safety Committee

The Online Safety Committee provides a consultative group that has representation from the school community, with responsibility for issues regarding online safety and monitoring the Online Safety Policy including the impact of initiatives:

The Online Safety Group has the following members:

- Online Safety Lead
- Designated Safeguarding Lead
- senior leaders
- online safety governor
- technical staff
- teacher and support staff members
- learners
- parents/carers

Members of the Online Safety Committee will assist the Online Safety Lead with:

- the production/review/monitoring of the school Online Safety Policy/documents
- the production/review/monitoring of the school filtering policy and requests for filtering changes if needed
- mapping and reviewing the online safety education provision – ensuring relevance, breadth and progression and coverage
- reviewing network/filtering/monitoring/incident logs, where possible
- encouraging the contribution of learners to staff awareness, emerging trends and the school online safety provision
- consulting stakeholders – including staff/parents/carers about the online safety provision
- monitoring improvement actions identified through use of the 360-degree safe self-review tool.

Professional Standards

There is an expectation that required professional standards will be applied to online safety as in other aspects of school life i.e., policies and protocols are in place for the use of online communication technology between the staff and other members of the school and wider community, using officially sanctioned school mechanisms.

Online Safety Policy

The DfE guidance “**Keeping Children Safe in Education**” states:

“Online safety and the school or college’s approach to it should be reflected in the child protection policy” Latest policy can be found on the school website or via request at the school office.

The school Online Safety Policy:

- sets expectations for the safe and responsible use of digital technologies for learning, administration, and communication
- allocates responsibilities for the delivery of the policy
- is regularly reviewed in a collaborative manner, taking account of online safety incidents and changes/trends in technology and related behaviours
- establishes guidance for staff in how they should use digital technologies responsibly, protecting themselves and the school and how they should use this understanding to help safeguard learners in the digital world
- describes how the school will help prepare learners to be safe and responsible users of online technologies
- establishes clear procedures to identify, report, respond to and record the misuse of digital technologies and online safety incidents, including external support mechanisms
- is supplemented by a series of related acceptable use agreements
- is made available to staff at induction and through normal communication channels including CPD and Google Spaces
- **is published on the school website.**

Acceptable use

The school has defined what it regards as acceptable/unacceptable use and this is shown in the tables below.

Acceptable use agreements

The Online Safety Policy and acceptable use agreements define acceptable use at the school. The acceptable use agreements will be communicated/re-enforced through:

- staff induction and handbook
- posters/notices around where technology is used
- communication with parents/carers
- built into education sessions
- school website
- peer support.


Acceptable Use

User actions		Acceptable	Acceptable at certain times	Acceptable for nominated users	Unacceptable	Unacceptable and illegal
Users shall not access online content (including apps, games, sites) to make, post, download, upload, data transfer, communicate or pass on, material, remarks, proposals or comments that contain or relate to:	<p>Any illegal activity for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child sexual abuse imagery* • Child sexual abuse/exploitation/grooming • Terrorism • Encouraging or assisting suicide • Offences relating to sexual images i.e., revenge and extreme pornography • Incitement to and threats of violence • Hate crime • Public order offences - harassment and stalking • Drug-related offences • Weapons / firearms offences • Fraud and financial crime including money laundering <p>See - UKSIC Responding to and managing sexting incidents and UKCIS – Sexting in schools and colleges</p>					X
Users shall not undertake activities that might be classed as cyber-crime under the Computer Misuse Act (1990)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using another individual's username or ID and password to access data, a program, or parts of a system that the user is not authorised to access (even if the initial access is authorised) • Gaining unauthorised access to school networks, data and files, through the use of computers/devices • Creating or propagating computer viruses or other harmful files • Revealing or publicising confidential or proprietary information (e.g., financial / personal information, databases, computer / network access codes and passwords) • Disable/Impair/Disrupt network functionality through the use of computers/devices • Using penetration testing equipment (without relevant permission) <p>N.B. The School will decide whether these should be dealt with internally or by the police. Serious or repeat offences will be reported to the police. Under the Cyber-Prevent agenda the National Crime Agency has a remit to prevent learners becoming involved in cyber-crime and harness their activity in positive ways – further information here</p>					X
Users shall not undertake activities that are not illegal but are classed as unacceptable in school policies:	Accessing inappropriate material/activities online in a school setting including pornography, gambling, drugs. (Informed by the school's filtering practices and/or AUAs)			X	X	
	Promotion of any kind of discrimination				X	
	Using school systems to run a private business				X	
	Using systems, applications, websites or other mechanisms that bypass the filtering or other safeguards employed by the school				X	
	Infringing copyright				X	
	Unfair usage (downloading/uploading large files that hinders others in their use of the internet)			X	X	



Acceptable Use

User actions		Acceptable	Acceptable at certain times	Acceptable for nominated users	Unacceptable	Unacceptable and illegal
	Any other information which may be offensive to others or breaches the integrity of the ethos of the school or brings the school into disrepute				X	

 Consideration should be given for the following activities when undertaken for <u>non-educational</u> purposes:	Staff and other adults				Learners			
	Not allowed	Allowed	Allowed at certain times	Allowed for selected staff	Not allowed	Allowed	Allowed at certain times	Allowed with staff permission/awareness
Online gaming	X				X			
Online shopping/commerce			X on own devices		X			
File sharing			X on own devices		X			
Social media			X on own devices		X			
Messaging/chat			X on own devices		X			
Entertainment streaming e.g. Netflix, Disney+	X				X			
Use of video broadcasting, e.g. YouTube, Twitch, TikTok	X				X			
Mobile phones may be brought to school		X						X
Use of mobile phones for learning at school	X				X			
Use of mobile phones in social time at school		X			X			
Taking photos on mobile phones/cameras	X							X
Use of other personal devices, e.g. tablets, gaming devices	X							X
Use of personal e-mail in school, or on school network/wi-fi			X on own devices		X			
Use of school e-mail for personal e-mails	X				X			

When using communication technologies, the school considers the following as good practice:

- **when communicating in a professional capacity, staff should ensure that the technologies they use are officially sanctioned by the school**
- **any digital communication between staff and learners or parents/carers (e-mail, social media, learning platform, etc.) must be professional in tone and content.** *Personal email addresses, text messaging or social media must not be used for these communications.*
- **staff should be expected to follow good practice when using personal social media regarding their own professional reputation and that of the school and its community**
- **users should immediately report to a nominated person – in accordance with the school policy – the receipt of any communication that makes them feel uncomfortable, is offensive, discriminatory, threatening or bullying in nature and must not respond to any such communication**
- *relevant policies and permissions should be followed when posting information online e.g., school website and social media. Only school email addresses should be used to identify members of staff and learners.*

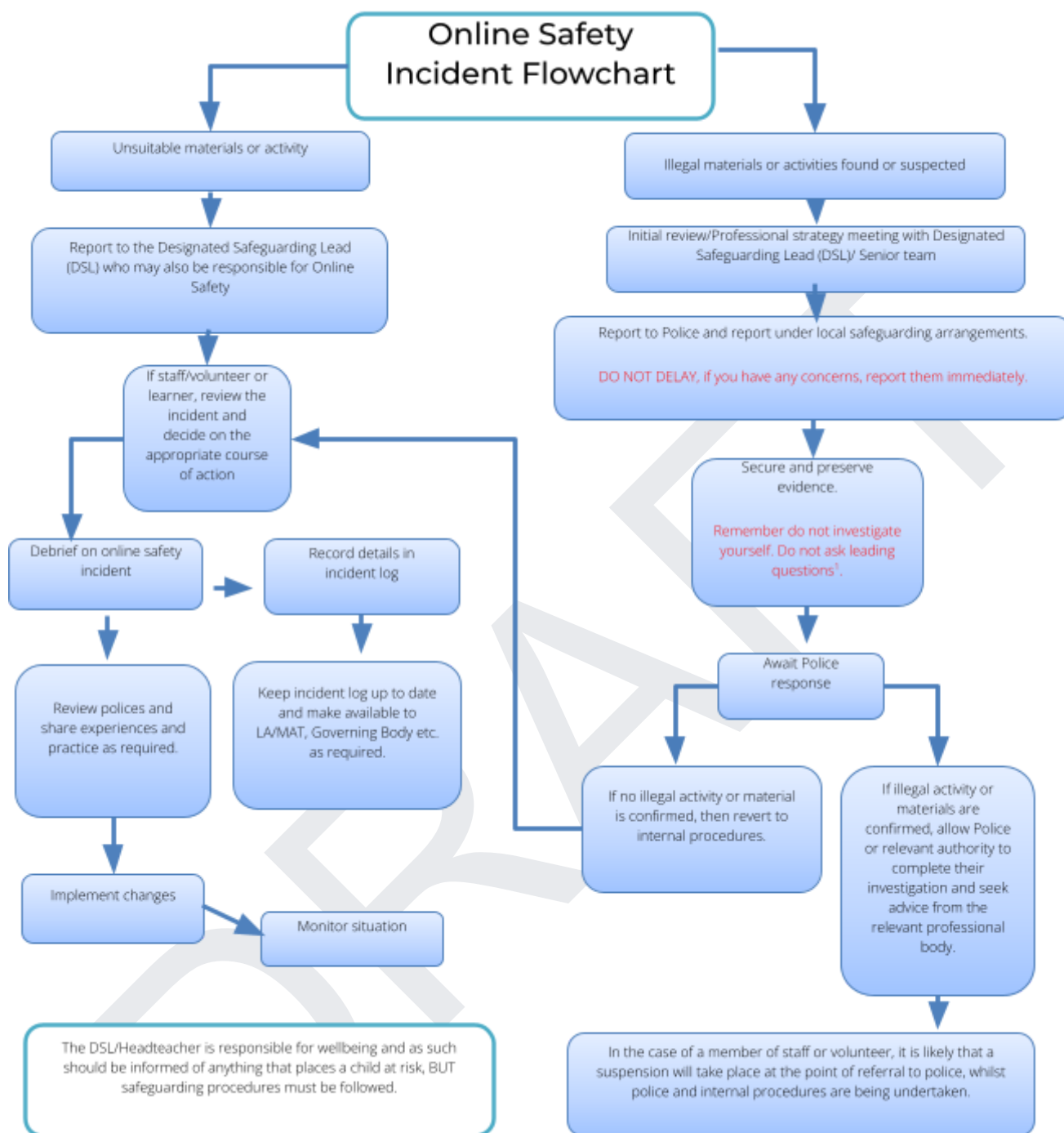
Reporting and responding

The school will take all reasonable precautions to ensure online safety for all school users but recognises that incidents may occur inside and outside of the school (with impact on the school) which will need intervention. The school will ensure:

- There are clear reporting routes which are understood and followed by all members of the school community which are consistent with the school safeguarding procedures, and with the whistleblowing, complaints and managing allegations policies.
- All members of the school community will be made aware of the need to report online safety issues/incidents
- reports will be dealt with as soon as is practically possible once they are received
- The Designated Safeguarding Lead, Online Safety Lead and other responsible staff have appropriate skills and training to deal with online safety risks.
- If there is any suspicion that the incident involves any illegal activity or the potential for serious harm ([see flowchart and user actions chart in the appendix](#)), the incident must be escalated through the agreed school safeguarding procedures.
- Any concern about staff misuse will be reported to the Headteacher, unless the concern involves the Headteacher, in which case the complaint is referred to the Chair of Governors and the local authority.
- Where there is no suspected illegal activity, devices may be checked using the following procedures:
 - one or more senior members of staff should be involved in this process. This is vital to protect individuals if accusations are subsequently reported.
 - conduct the procedure using a designated device that will not be used by learners and, if necessary, can be taken off site by the police should the need arise (should illegal activity be subsequently suspected). Use the same device for the duration of the procedure.
 - ensure that the relevant staff have appropriate internet access to conduct the procedure, but also that the sites and content visited are closely monitored and recorded (to provide further protection).
 - record the URL of any site containing the alleged misuse and describe the nature of the content causing concern. It may also be necessary to record and store screenshots of the content on the machine being used for investigation. These may be printed, signed, and attached to the form
 - once this has been completed and fully investigated the group will need to judge whether this concern has substance or not. If it does, then appropriate action will be required and could include the following:
 - o internal response or discipline procedures
 - o involvement by local authority (as relevant)
 - o police involvement and/or action
- it is important that those reporting an online safety incident have confidence that the report will be treated seriously and dealt with effectively
- there are support strategies in place e.g., peer support for those reporting or affected by an online safety incident
- incidents should be logged - Master File and blank templates can be found in the Headteacher's office.
- relevant staff are aware of external sources of support and guidance in dealing with online safety issues, e.g. local authority; police; [Professionals Online Safety Helpline](#); [Reporting Harmful Content](#); [CEOP](#).
- those involved in the incident will be provided with feedback about the outcome of the investigation and follow up actions ([as relevant](#))
 - learning from the incident (or pattern of incidents) will be provided) to: the Online Safety Group for consideration of updates to policies or education programmes and to review how effectively the report was dealt with
 - staff, through regular briefings
 - learners, through assemblies/lessons
 - parents/carers, through newsletters, school social media, website
 - governors, through regular safeguarding updates
 - local authority/external agencies, as relevant

The school will make the flowchart below available to staff to support the decision-making process for dealing with online safety incidents.

Online Safety Incident Flowchart



School actions

It is more likely that the school will need to deal with incidents that involve inappropriate rather than illegal misuse. It is important that any incidents are dealt with as soon as possible in a proportionate manner, and that members of the school community are aware that incidents have been dealt with. It is intended that incidents of misuse will be dealt with through normal behaviour/disciplinary procedures as follows:



Responding to Learner Actions

Incidents	Refer to class teacher/tutor or	Refer to Head of Department / Principal Teacher / Deputy Head	Refer to Headteacher	Refer to Police/Social Work	Refer to local authority/technical support for advice/action	Inform parents/carers	Remove device/network/internet access rights	Issue a warning	Further sanction, in line with behaviour policy
Deliberately accessing or trying to access material that could be considered illegal (see list in earlier section on User Actions on unsuitable/inappropriate activities).		X	X	X	X	X	X Where necessary	X	X
Attempting to access or accessing the school network, using another user's account (staff or learner) or allowing others to access school network by sharing username and passwords		X	X			X	X Where necessary	X	X
Corrupting or destroying the data of other users.		X	X		X	X	X Where necessary	X	X
Sending an email, text or message that is regarded as offensive, harassment or of a bullying nature		X	X			X	X Where necessary	X	X
Unauthorised downloading or uploading of files or use of file sharing.		X	X		X	X	X Where necessary	X	X
Using proxy sites or other means to subvert the school's filtering system.		X			X	X	X Where necessary	X	X
Accidentally accessing offensive or pornographic material and failing to report the incident.	X	X			X	X			
Deliberately accessing or trying to access offensive or pornographic material.		X	X		X	X	X Where necessary	X	X
Receipt or transmission of material that infringes the copyright of another person or infringes the Data Protection Act.	X	X						X	X if repeated
Unauthorised use of digital devices (including taking images)	X	X				X	X Where necessary	X	X
Unauthorised use of online services	X	X			X	X	X Where necessary	X	X
Actions which could bring the school into disrepute or breach the integrity or the ethos of the school.	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Continued infringements of the above, following previous warnings or sanctions.	X	X	X			X	X	X	X

Responding to Staff Actions

Incidents	Refer to line manager	Refer to Headteacher/Principal	Refer to local authority /HR	Refer to Police	Refer to LA / Technical Support Staff for action re filtering, etc.	Issue a warning	Suspension	Disciplinary action
Deliberately accessing or trying to access material that could be considered illegal (see list in earlier section on unsuitable / inappropriate activities)		X	X	X				
Deliberate actions to breach data protection or network security rules.		X	X	X	X	X		X
Deliberately accessing or trying to access offensive or pornographic material		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Corrupting or destroying the data of other users or causing deliberate damage to hardware or software		X			X			X
Using proxy sites or other means to subvert the school's filtering system.		X			X	X		X
Unauthorised downloading or uploading of files or file sharing		X			X	X		X
Breaching copyright or licensing regulations.		X	X		X	X		X
Allowing others to access school network by sharing username and passwords or attempting to access or accessing the school network, using another person's account.		X				X		
Sending an email, text or message that is regarded as offensive, harassment or of a bullying nature		X	X			X		X
Using personal email/social networking/messaging to carry out digital communications with learners and parents/carers		X	X	X Where necessary	X	X	X	X
Inappropriate personal use of the digital technologies e.g. social media / personal email		X				X		X
Careless use of personal data, e.g. displaying, holding or transferring data in an insecure manner		X				X		X
Actions which could compromise the staff member's professional standing		X	X			X		X
Actions which could bring the school into disrepute or breach the integrity or the ethos of the school.		X	X			X		X
Failing to report incidents whether caused by deliberate or accidental actions		X	X			X		X
Continued infringements of the above, following previous warnings or sanctions.		X	X			X		X

Online Safety Education Programme

Online safety should be a focus in all areas of the curriculum and staff should reinforce online safety messages across the curriculum. The online safety curriculum is broad, relevant and provides progression, with opportunities for creative activities and will be provided in the following ways

- A **planned online safety curriculum** for all year groups matched against a nationally agreed framework e.g. **Education for a Connected Work Framework by UKCIS/DCMS** and regularly taught in a variety of contexts.
- Lessons are matched to need; are age-related and build on prior learning
- Lessons are context-relevant with agreed objectives leading to clear and evidenced outcomes
- Learner need and progress are addressed through **effective planning and assessment**
- Digital competency is planned and effectively threaded through the appropriate digital pillars in other curriculum areas e.g. PHSE; SRE; Literacy etc
- it incorporates/makes use of relevant national initiatives and opportunities e.g. Safer Internet Day and Anti-bullying week
- the programme will be accessible to learners at different ages and abilities such as those with additional learning needs or those with English as an additional language.
- *learners should be helped to understand the need for the learner acceptable use agreement and encouraged to adopt safe and responsible use both within and outside school*
- *staff should act as good role models in their use of digital technologies the internet and mobile devices*
- *in lessons where internet use is pre-planned, it is best practice that learners should be guided to sites checked as suitable for their use and that processes are in place for dealing with any unsuitable material that is found in internet searches*
- *where learners are allowed to freely search the internet, **staff should be vigilant in supervising the learners and monitoring the content of the websites the young people visit especially during unstructured times***
- the online safety education programme should be relevant and up to date to ensure the quality of learning and outcomes.

Contribution of Learners

The school acknowledges, learns from, and uses the skills and knowledge of learners in the use of digital technologies. We recognise the potential for this to shape the online safety strategy for the school community and how this contributes positively to the personal development of young people. Their contribution is recognised through:

- mechanisms to canvass learner feedback and opinion.
- appointment of digital leaders/anti-bullying ambassadors/peer mentors etc
- the Online Safety Group has learner representation where appropriate
- learners contribute to the online safety education programme e.g. peer education, digital leaders leading lessons for younger learners, online safety campaigns
- learners designing/updating acceptable use agreements
- contributing to online safety events with the wider school community e.g. parents' evenings, family learning programmes etc.

Staff/volunteers

All staff will receive online safety training and understand their responsibilities, as outlined in this policy. Training will be offered as follows:

- a planned programme of formal online safety and data protection training will be made available to all staff. This will be regularly updated and reinforced.
- the training will be an integral part of the school's annual safeguarding and data protection training for all staff
- all new staff will receive online safety training as part of their induction programme, ensuring that they fully understand the school online safety policy and acceptable use agreements. It includes explicit reference to classroom management, professional conduct, online reputation and the need to model positive online behaviours

- the Online Safety Lead and Designated Safeguarding Lead (or other nominated person) will receive regular updates through attendance at external training events, (e.g. UKSIC / LA / other relevant organisations) and by reviewing guidance documents released by relevant organisations
- this Online Safety Policy and its updates will be presented to and discussed by staff in staff/team meetings/INSET days
- the Designated Safeguarding Lead/Online Safety Lead (or other nominated person) will provide advice/guidance/training to individuals as required.

Governors

Governors should take part in online safety training/awareness sessions, with particular importance for those who are members of any sub-committee/group involved in technology/online safety/health and safety/safeguarding. This may be offered in several ways such as:

- attendance at training provided by the local authority or other relevant organisation
- participation in school training / information sessions for staff or parents (this may include attendance at assemblies/lessons).

A higher level of training will be made available to (at least) the Online Safety Governor.

Families

The school will seek to provide information and awareness to parents and carers through:

- regular communication, awareness-raising and engagement on online safety issues, curriculum activities and reporting routes
- regular opportunities for engagement with parents/carers on online safety issues through awareness communication / parent/carer evenings etc
- the learners – who are encouraged to pass on to parents the online safety messages they have learned in lessons and by learners leading sessions at parent/carer evenings.
- letters, newsletters, website, etc
- high profile events / campaigns e.g. Safer Internet Day
- reference to the relevant websites/publications, e.g. SWGfL; www.saferinternet.org.uk/; www.childnet.com/parents-and-carers (see Appendix for further links/resources).
- Sharing good practice with other schools in clusters and or the local authority

Adults and Agencies

The school will provide opportunities for local community groups and members of the wider community to gain from the school's online safety knowledge and experience. This may be offered through the following:

- online safety messages targeted towards families and relatives.
- *providing family learning courses in use of digital technologies and online safety where appropriate/when needed*
- *the school will provide online safety information via their website and social media for the wider community*
- *supporting community groups, e.g. early years settings, childminders, youth/sports/voluntary groups to enhance their online safety provision*

Technology

Working closely with our Technical Support provider Hi-Impact the school ensures that the provider carries out all the online safety and security measures. Hi-Impact are fully aware of the school Online Safety Policy/acceptable use agreements and the school has a Data Processing Agreement in place with them. DPAs are also completed with the take on of any new systems especially cloud based.

The school is responsible for ensuring that the school infrastructure/network is as safe and secure as is reasonably possible and that policies and procedures approved within this policy are implemented. The school should ensure that all staff are made aware of policies and procedures in place on a regular basis and explain that everyone is responsible for online safety and data protection.

Filtering

- the school filtering policies are agreed by senior leaders and technical staff and are regularly reviewed and updated in response to changes in technology and patterns of online safety incidents/behaviours
- the school manages access to content across its systems for all users. The filtering provided meets the standards defined in the UK Safer Internet Centre [Appropriate filtering](#).
- access to online content and services is managed for all users
- illegal content (e.g., child sexual abuse images) is filtered by the broadband or filtering provider by actively employing the Internet Watch Foundation CAIC list and the police assessed list of unlawful terrorist content, produced on behalf of the Home Office. Content lists are regularly updated
- there are established and effective routes for users to report inappropriate content
- there is a clear process in place to deal with requests for filtering changes (see Appendix for more details).
- *the school has (if possible) provided enhanced/differentiated user-level filtering (allowing different filtering levels for different abilities/ages/stages and different groups of users: staff/learners, etc.)*
- *younger learners will use child friendly/age-appropriate search engines e.g. [Swiggle](#)*
- filtering logs are regularly reviewed and alert the school to breaches of the filtering policy, which are then acted upon.
- *where personal mobile devices have internet access through the school network, content is managed in ways that are consistent with school policy and practice.*
- *access to content through non-browser services (e.g. apps and other mobile technologies) is managed in ways that are consistent with school policy and practice.*

Monitoring

The school has monitoring systems in place to protect the school, systems and users:

- The school monitors all network use across all its devices and services.
- An appropriate monitoring strategy for all users has been agreed and users are aware that the network is monitored. There is a staff lead responsible for managing the monitoring strategy and processes.
- There are effective protocols in place to report abuse/misuse. There is a clear process for prioritising response to alerts that require rapid safeguarding intervention. Management of serious safeguarding alerts is consistent with safeguarding policy and practice
- Technical monitoring systems are up to date and managed and logs/alerts are regularly reviewed and acted upon.

The school follows the UK Safer Internet Centre [Appropriate Monitoring](#) guidance and protects users and school systems through the use of the appropriate blend of strategies informed by the school's risk assessment. These include:

- physical monitoring (adult supervision in the classroom)
- internet use is logged, regularly monitored and reviewed
- filtering logs are regularly analysed and breaches are reported to senior leaders
- *pro-active alerts inform the school of breaches to the filtering policy, allowing effective intervention.*
- *where possible, SLT and school technical staff regularly monitor and record the activity of users on the school technical systems*

Technical Security

The school technical systems will be managed in ways that ensure that the school meets recommended technical requirements

- there will be regular reviews and audits of the safety and security of school technical systems
- servers, wireless systems and cabling are securely located and physical access restricted
- there are rigorous and verified back-up routines, including the keeping of network-separated (air-gapped) copies off-site or in the cloud. We have a rolling backup drive that is replaced each Friday, a physical backup to the backup server and a cloud backup that does FMS and the network shared areas. Saas protection is also in place to backup the Google Shared drives.
- **all users have clearly defined access rights to school technical systems and devices. Details of the access rights available to groups of users will be recorded by the Network Manager (or other person) and will be reviewed, at least annually**
- **all users (adults and learners) have responsibility for the security of their username and password and must not allow other users to access the systems using their log on details. Users must immediately report any suspicion or evidence that there has been a breach of security**
- **all school networks and systems will be protected by secure passwords. Passwords must not be shared with anyone. All users will be provided with a username and password by Admin or Tech support (Hi-Impact) who will keep an up-to-date record of users and their usernames the master account passwords for the school systems are kept in a secure place,**
- **passwords should be long and including capital letters, numbers and other characters other then letters etc**
- records of learner usernames and passwords for learners in Key Stage 1 or younger can be kept in an electronic or paper-based form, but they must be securely kept when not required by the user. *Password complexity for younger learners may be reduced (for example 6 character maximum) and should not include special characters. Where external systems have different password requirements the use of random words or sentences should be encouraged*
- password requirements for learners at Key Stage 2 and above should increase as learners progress through school
- The Business manager supported by Tech Support is responsible for ensuring that all software purchased by and used by the school is adequately licensed and that the latest software updates (patches) are applied.
- an appropriate system is in place for users to report any actual/potential technical incident/security breach to the relevant person, as agreed)
- appropriate security measures are in place to protect the servers, firewalls, routers, wireless systems and devices from accidental or malicious attempts which might threaten the security of the school systems and data. These are tested regularly. The school infrastructure and individual workstations are protected by up-to-date endpoint (panda antivirus) software. This is managed by Hi-Impact
- an agreed policy is in place for the provision of temporary access of 'guests', (e.g., trainee teachers, supply teachers, visitors) onto the school systems
- **an agreed policy is in place regarding the extent of personal use that users (staff / learners / community users) and their family members are allowed on school devices that may be used out of school**
- an agreed policy is in place that allows staff to/forbids staff from downloading executable files and installing programmes on school devices
- an agreed policy is in place regarding the use of removable media (e.g., memory sticks/CDs/DVDs) by users on school devices. The use of removable media is discouraged with cloud storage being the main source of storage.
- systems are in place that prevent the unauthorised sharing of personal data unless safely encrypted or otherwise secured. (See school personal data policy)

Mobile technologies

The school acceptable use agreements for staff, learners, parents, and carers outline the expectations around the use of mobile technologies.

The school allows:

	School devices			Personal devices		
	School owned for individual use	School owned for multiple users	Authorised device	Student owned	Staff owned	Visitor owned
Allowed in school	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Full network access	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Internet only	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes where Appropriate	Yes
No network access	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes

Staff and learners who have been allocated a School owned device should know:

- to whom they will be allocated
- where, when and how their use is allowed – times/places/in/out of school
- if personal use is allowed
- levels of access to networks/internet (as above)
- management of devices/installation of apps/changing of settings/monitoring
- network/broadband capacity
- technical support
- filtering of devices
- access to cloud services
- use on trips/events away from school
- data protection
- taking/storage/use of images
- exit processes, what happens to devices/software/apps/stored data if user leaves the school
- liability for damage
- staff training.

Personal devices - Staff and learners need to know:-

- which users are allowed to use personal mobile devices in school (staff/learners/visitors)
- restrictions on where, when and how they may be used in school
- if used in support of learning, how staff will plan their lessons around the potential variety of device models and different operating systems
- storage
- whether staff will be allowed to use personal devices for school business
- levels of access to networks/internet
- network/broadband capacity
- technical support
- filtering of the internet connection to these devices and monitoring the access
- management of software licences for personally owned devices.
- data protection
- taking/storage/use of images
- liability for loss/damage or malfunction following access to the network (likely to be a disclaimer about school responsibility)
- identification/labelling of personal devices
- how visitors will be informed about school requirements
- how education about the safe and responsible use of mobile devices is included in the school online safety education programmes
- how misuse will be dealt with

Social media

The school provides the following measures to ensure reasonable steps are in place to minimise risk of harm to learners through:

- ensuring that personal information is not published
- education/training being provided including acceptable use, age restrictions, social media risks, digital and video images policy, checking of settings, data protection and reporting issues
- clear reporting guidance, including responsibilities, procedures and sanctions
- risk assessment, including legal risk
- guidance for learners, parents/carers

School staff should ensure that:

- no reference should be made in social media to learners, parents/carers or school staff
- they do not engage in online discussion on personal matters relating to members of the school community
- personal opinions should not be attributed to the school
- security settings on personal social media profiles are regularly checked to minimise risk of loss of personal information
- they act as positive role models in their use of social media

When official school social media accounts are established, there should be:

- a process for approval by senior leaders
- clear processes for the administration, moderation, and monitoring of these accounts – involving at least two members of staff
- a code of behaviour for users of the accounts
- systems for reporting and dealing with abuse and misuse
- understanding of how incidents may be dealt with under school disciplinary procedures.

Personal use

- personal communications are those made via personal social media accounts. In all cases, where a personal account is used which associates itself with, or impacts on, the school it must be made clear that the member of staff is not communicating on behalf of the school with an appropriate disclaimer. Such personal communications are within the scope of this policy
- personal communications which do not refer to or impact upon the school are outside the scope of this policy
- where excessive personal use of social media in school is suspected, and considered to be interfering with relevant duties, disciplinary action may be taken
- *the school permits reasonable and appropriate access to personal social media sites during school hours*

Monitoring of public social media

- As part of active social media engagement, the school may pro-actively monitor the Internet for public postings about the school
- the school should effectively respond to social media comments made by others according to a defined policy or process
- when parents/carers express concerns about the school on social media we will urge them to make direct contact with the school, in private, to resolve the matter. Where this cannot be resolved, parents/carers should be informed of the school complaints procedure.

Digital and video images

The development of digital imaging technologies has created significant benefits to learning, allowing staff and learners instant use of images that they have recorded themselves or downloaded from the internet. However, staff, parents/carers and learners need to be aware of the risks associated with publishing digital images on the internet. Such images may provide avenues for online bullying to take place. Digital images may remain available on the internet forever and may cause harm or embarrassment to individuals in the short or longer term. It is common for employers to carry out internet searches for information about potential and existing employees.

The school will inform and educate users about these risks and will implement policies to reduce the likelihood of the potential for harm:-

- the school may use live-streaming or video-conferencing services in line with national and local safeguarding guidance / policies. **Guidance can be found on the DfE Safeguarding and remote education**
- when using digital images, staff will inform and educate learners about the risks associated with the taking, use, sharing, publication and distribution of images.
- staff/volunteers must be aware of those learners whose images must not be taken/published. Those images should only be taken on school devices. The personal devices of staff should not be used for such purposes
- In accordance with **guidance from the Information Commissioner's Office**, parents/carers are welcome to take videos and digital images of their children at school events for their own personal use (as such use is not covered by the Data Protection Act). To respect everyone's privacy and in some cases protection, these images should not be published/made publicly available on social networking sites, nor should parents/carers comment on any activities involving other *learners* in the digital/video images
- staff and volunteers are allowed to take digital/video images to support educational aims, but must follow school policies concerning the sharing, storage, distribution and publication of those images
- care should be taken when sharing digital/video images that learners are appropriately dressed
- learners must not take, use, share, publish or distribute images of others without their permission
- photographs published on the website, or elsewhere that include learners will be selected carefully and will comply with Online Safety Policy
- **learners' full names will not be used anywhere on a website or blog, particularly in association with photographs**
- **permission from parents or carers will be obtained before photographs of learners are taken for use in school or published on the school website/social media.** (see parents and carers acceptable use agreement in the Appendix). **Permission is not required for images taken solely for internal purposes**
- **parents/carers will be informed of the purposes for the use of images, how they will be stored and for how long – in line with the school data protection policy**
- **images will be securely stored in line with the school retention policy**
- learners' work can only be published without names

Online Publishing

The school communicates with parents/carers and the wider community and promotes the school through :

- Public-facing website - School Spider
- Class Dojo
- Social media - Twitter
- Online newsletters
- email etc

The school website is managed/hosted by **School Spider**. The school ensures that online safety policy has been followed in the use of online publishing e.g., use of digital and video images, copyright, identification of young people, publication of school calendars and personal information – ensuring that there is least risk to members of the school community, through such publications.

Where learners work, images or videos are published, their identities are protected, and full names are not published.

The school public online publishing provides information about online safety e.g., publishing the schools Online Safety Policy and acceptable use agreements; curating latest advice and guidance; news articles etc, creating an online safety page on the school website.

Data Protection

Personal data will be recorded, processed, transferred and made available according to the current data protection legislation.

The school:

- **has a Data Protection Policy. See data protection policy for more details**
- **implements the data protection principles and can demonstrate that it does so**
- **has paid the appropriate fee to the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO)**

- has appointed an appropriate Data Protection Officer (DPO) who has effective understanding of data protection law and is free from any conflict of interest.
- has a 'Record of Processing Activities' in place and knows exactly what personal data is held, where, why and which member of staff has responsibility for managing it
- the Record of Processing Activities lists the lawful basis for processing personal data (including, where relevant, consent). Where special category data is processed, an additional lawful basis is listed
- has an 'information asset register' in place and knows exactly **what personal data is held**, where, why and which member of staff has responsibility for managing it
- information asset register lists the lawful basis for processing personal data (including, where relevant, consent). Where special category data is processed, an additional lawful basis will have also been listed
- will hold the minimum personal data necessary to enable it to perform its function and will not hold it for longer than necessary for the purposes it was collected for. The school 'retention schedule' supports this
- data held is accurate and up to date and is held only for the purpose it was held for. Systems are in place to identify inaccuracies, such as asking parents to check emergency contact details at suitable intervals
- provides staff, parents, volunteers, teenagers, and older children with information about how the school looks after their data and what their rights are in a clear Privacy Notice ([see Privacy Notice](#))
- has procedures in place to deal with the individual rights of the data subject, e.g. **one of the dozen rights applicable is that of Subject Access which enables an individual to see/have a copy of the personal data held about them**
- carries out **Data Protection Impact Assessments (DPIA)** where necessary e.g. to ensure protection of personal data when accessed using any remote access solutions, or entering into a relationship with a new supplier
- has undertaken appropriate due diligence and has data protection compliant contracts in place with any data processors
- understands how to share data lawfully and safely with other relevant data controllers.
- has clear and understood policies and routines for the deletion and disposal of data
- **reports any relevant breaches to the Information Commissioner** within 72 hrs of becoming aware of the breach as required by law. It also reports relevant breaches to the individuals affected as required by law. In order to do this, it has a policy for reporting, logging, managing, investigating and learning from information risk incidents
- has a **Freedom of Information Policy** which sets out how it will deal with FOI requests - **See FO policy for more details.**
- provides data protection training for all staff at induction and appropriate refresher training thereafter. Staff undertaking particular data protection functions, such as handling requests under the individual's rights, will receive training appropriate for their function as well as the core training provided to all staff

When personal data is stored on any mobile device or removable media the:

- data will be encrypted, and password protected.
- device will be password protected.
- device will be protected by up-to-date endpoint (anti-virus) software
- data will be securely deleted from the device, in line with school policy (below) once it has been transferred or its use is complete.

Staff must ensure that they:

- at all times take care to ensure the safekeeping of personal data, minimising the risk of its loss or misuse
- can recognise a possible breach, understand the need for urgency and know who to report it to within the school
- can help data subjects understand their rights and know how to handle a request whether verbal or written and know who to pass it to in the school
- only use encrypted data storage for personal data
- will not transfer any school personal data to personal devices. **Procedures are in place to enable staff to work from home (i.e. VPN access to the school network, or a work laptop provided).**
- use personal data only on secure password protected computers and other devices, ensuring that they are properly "logged-off" at the end of any session in which they are using personal data
- transfer data using encryption, a secure email account (where appropriate), and secure password protected devices.

Outcomes

The impact of the Online Safety Policy and practice is regularly evaluated through the review/audit of online safety incident logs; behaviour/bullying reports; surveys of staff, learners; parents/carers and is reported to relevant groups:

- there is balanced professional debate about the evidence taken from the reviews/audits and the impact of preventative work e.g., online safety education, awareness, and training
- there are well-established routes to regularly report patterns of online safety incidents and outcomes to school leadership and Governors
- parents/carers are informed of patterns of online safety incidents as part of the school's online safety awareness raising
- online safety (and related) policies and procedures are regularly updated in response to the evidence gathered from these reviews/audits/professional debate
- the evidence of impact is shared with other schools, agencies and LAs to help ensure the development of a consistent and effective local online safety strategy.

Appendix

Copies of the more detailed policies and agreements, contained in the appendix, can be found in the links and resources section of the relevant aspects. The appendices are as follows:

Liscard Primary School

Online Safety Policy

Appendices

- A1 - Learner Acceptable Use Agreement Template – KS2**
- A2 - Learner Acceptable Use Agreement Template – for younger learners (Foundation/KS1)**
- A3 - Parent/Carer Acceptable Use Agreement Template**
- A4 - Staff (and Volunteer) Acceptable Use Policy Agreement Template** [See extended policy for more details](#)
- A5 - Community Users Acceptable Use Agreement Template**
- A6 - Online Safety Group Terms of Reference Template**
- A7 - Harmful Sexual Behaviour Policy Template (added September 2022)**
- A8 - Responding to incidents of misuse – flow chart
- A8 - Record of reviewing devices/internet sites (responding to incidents of misuse)
- A10 - Reporting Log

- B1 - Training Needs Audit Log
- C1 - Technical Security Policy Template (including filtering and passwords)
- C2 - Personal Data Advice and Guidance
- C3 - Electronic Devices - Searching Screening and Confiscation (new DfE guidance from September 2022)
- C4 - Mobile Technologies Policy Template (inc. BYOD/BYOT)
- C5 - Social Media Policy Template

Legislation

Links to other organisations and resources

Glossary of Terms

A1 Learner Acceptable Use Agreement Template – for KS2



Pupil Acceptable Use Agreement for Key Stage 2 Pupils

Introduction

Digital technologies have become integral to the lives of children and young people, both within and outside schools. These technologies are powerful tools, which open-up new opportunities for everyone. They can stimulate discussion, encourage creativity and stimulate awareness of context to promote effective learning. Learners should have an entitlement to safe access to these digital technologies.

This acceptable use agreement is intended:

- to ensure that learners will have good access to devices and online content, be responsible users and stay safe while using digital technologies for educational, personal and recreational use
- to help learners understand good online behaviours that they can use in school, but also outside school
- to protect school devices and networks from accidental or deliberate misuse that could put the security of the systems and users at risk.

Acceptable Use Agreement

When I use devices I must behave responsibly to help keep me and other users safe online and to look after the devices.

For my own personal safety:

- I understand that what I do online will be supervised and monitored and that I may not be allowed to use devices in school unless I follow these rules and use them responsibly
- I will only visit internet sites that adults have told me are safe to visit
- I will keep my username and password safe and secure and not share it with anyone else
- I will be aware of “stranger danger” when I am online
- I will not share personal information about myself or others when online
- If I arrange to meet people off-line that I have communicated with online, I will do so in a public place and take a trusted adult with me
- I will immediately tell an adult if I see anything that makes me feel uncomfortable when I see it online.

I will look after the devices I use, so that the school and everyone there can be safe:

- I will handle all the devices carefully and only use them if I have permission.
- I will not try to alter the settings on any devices or try to install any software or programmes.
- I will tell an adult if a device is damaged or if anything else goes wrong.
- I will only use the devices to do things that I am allowed to do.

I will think about how my behaviour online might affect other people:

- When online, I will act as I expect others to act toward me.
- I will not copy anyone else’s work or files without their permission.
- I will be polite and responsible when I communicate with others and I appreciate that others may have different opinions to me.
- I will not take or share images of anyone without their permission.

I know that there are other rules that I need to follow:

- Mobile phones should be handed to the classteacher on arrival at school for safe storage until I leave at home time.
- I will only use my own personal devices (mobile phones/USB devices etc.) in the school if I have permission . If I am allowed, I still have to follow all the other school rules if I use them.
- I must not access social media or other non education sites without permission ie gaming etc
- Where work is protected by copyright, I will not try to download copies (including music and videos).

- When I am using the internet to find information, I should take care to check that the information is accurate, as I understand that the work of others may not be truthful and may be a deliberate attempt to mislead me.
- I should have permission if I use the original work of others in my own work.

I understand that I am responsible for my actions, both in and out of school:

- I know that I am expected to follow these rules in school and that I should behave in the same way when out of school as well.
- I understand that if I do not follow these rules, I may be subject to disciplinary action. **See Sanction Hierarchy** This could include loss of access to the school network/internet, internal exclusions, fixed term exclusions, parents/carers contacted and in the event of illegal activities involvement of the police.

Learner Acceptable Use Agreement Form

Please complete the sections below to show that you have read, understood and agree to the rules included in the acceptable use agreement. If you do not sign and return this agreement, access will not be granted to school systems.

I have read and understand the above and agree to follow these guidelines when:

- I use the school systems and devices (both in and out of school)
- I use my own devices in the school (**when allowed**) e.g. mobile phones, gaming devices
- I am out of school and involved in any online behaviour that might affect the school or other members of the school.

Name of Learner: _____ Group/Class: _____

Signed: _____ Date: _____

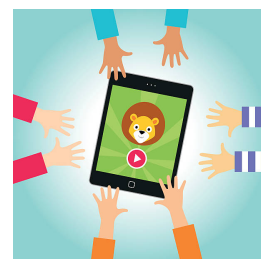
Parent/Carer Countersignature is captured online via our information management system.



Pupil Acceptable Use Policy Agreement for younger pupils (Foundation / KS1)

This is how we stay safe when we use computers:

- I will ask a teacher or suitable adult if I want to use the computers/tablets
- I will only use activities that a teacher or suitable adult has told or allowed me to use
- I will take care of computers/tablets and other equipment
- I will ask for help from a teacher or suitable adult if I am not sure what to do or if I think I have done something wrong
- I will tell a teacher or suitable adult if I see something that upsets me on the screen
- I know that if I break the rules I might not be allowed to use a computer/tablet



Signed (child): _____

Parent/Carer Countersignature is captured online via our information management system.



A3 Parent/Carer Acceptable Use Agreement Template

Parent / Carer



Acceptable Use Agreement

Digital technologies have become integral to the lives of children and young people, both within schools and outside school. These technologies provide powerful tools, which open up new opportunities for everyone. They can stimulate discussion, promote creativity and stimulate awareness of context to promote effective learning. Young people should have an entitlement to safe internet access at all times.

This acceptable use policy is intended to ensure:

- that young people will be responsible users and stay safe while using the internet and other communications technologies for educational, personal and recreational use.
- that school systems and users are protected from accidental or deliberate misuse that could put the security of the systems and users at risk.
- that parents and carers are aware of the importance of online safety and are involved in the education and guidance of young people with regard to their on-line behaviour.

The school will try to ensure that learners have good access to digital technologies to enhance their learning and will, in return, expect the learners to agree to be responsible users. A copy of the learner acceptable use agreement is attached to this permission form, so that parents/carers will be aware of the school expectations of the young people in their care.

Parents are requested to sign the permission form below to show their support of the school in this important aspect of the school's work.

Permission Form

Parent/Carers Name: _____ Learner Name: _____

As the parent/carers of the above learners, I give permission for my son/daughter to have access to the digital technologies at school.

Either: (KS2 and above)

- *I know that my son/daughter has signed an acceptable use agreement and has received, or will receive, online safety education to help them understand the importance of safe use of technology and the internet – both in and out of school.*

Or: (KS1)

- *I understand that the school has discussed the acceptable use agreement with my son/daughter and that they have received, or will receive, online safety education to help them understand the importance of safe use of technology and the internet – both in and out of school.*
- I understand that the school will take every reasonable precaution, including monitoring and filtering systems, to ensure that young people will be safe when they use the internet and systems. I also understand that the school cannot ultimately be held responsible for the nature and content of materials accessed on the internet and using mobile technologies.
- I understand that my son's/daughter's activity on the systems will be monitored and that the school will contact me if they have concerns about any possible breaches of the acceptable use agreement.
- I will encourage my child to adopt safe use of the internet and digital technologies at home and will inform the school if I have concerns over my child's online safety.

Parent/Carer Countersignature is captured online via our information management system.



Use of Digital/Video Images



The use of digital/video images plays an important part in learning activities. Learners and members of staff may use digital cameras to record evidence of activities in lessons and out of school. These images may then be used in presentations in subsequent lessons.

Images may also be used to celebrate success through their publication in newsletters, on the school website and occasionally in the public media. Where an image is publicly shared by any means, only your child's first name/initials will be used.

The school will comply with the Data Protection Act and request parent's/carers' permission before taking images of members of the school. We will also ensure that when images are published that the young people cannot be identified by the use of their names.

In accordance with guidance from the Information Commissioner's Office, parents/carers are welcome to take videos and digital images of their children at school events for their own personal use (as such use is not covered by the Data Protection Act). To respect everyone's privacy and in some cases protection, these images should not be published/made publicly available on social networking sites, nor should parents/carers comment on any activities involving other learners in the digital/video images.

Parents/carers are requested to sign the permission form below to allow the school to take and use images of their children and for the parents/carers to agree.

Digital/Video Images Permission Form

Parent/Carers Name: _____ Learner Name: _____

As the parent/carers of the above learner, I agree to the school taking digital/video images of my child/children.	Yes/No
I agree to these images being used:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">to support learning activities.	Yes/No
<ul style="list-style-type: none">in publicity that reasonably celebrates success and promotes the work of the school.	Yes/No
<ul style="list-style-type: none">I agree that if I take digital or video images at, or of school events which include images of children, other than my own, I will abide by these guidelines in my use of these images.	Yes/No

Parent/Carer Countersignature is captured online via our information management system



Use of Cloud Systems Permission Form



Use of Cloud Systems Permission Form

The school uses Google Classroom / Apps for Education and other online learning tools for *learners* and staff. This permission form describes the tools and pupil / responsibilities for using these services.

The following services are available to each *learner* and hosted by Google as part of the school's online presence in Google Apps for Education:

Mail - an individual email account for school use managed by the school

Calendar - an individual calendar providing the ability to organise schedules, daily activities, and assignments

Docs/Sheets - a word processing, spreadsheet, drawing, and presentation toolset that is very similar to Microsoft Office

Sites - an individual and collaborative website creation tool

Using these tools, *pupils* collaboratively create, edit and share files and websites for school related projects and communicate via email with other pupils and members of staff. These services are entirely online and available 24/7 from any Internet-connected computer. Examples of pupil use include showcasing class projects, building an electronic portfolio of school learning experiences, and working in small groups on presentations to share with others.

The school believes that use of the tools significantly adds to your child's educational experience.

As part of the conditions, we are required to seek your permission for your child to have a Google Apps for Education account:

Alongside Google Apps the learners have access to many other online platforms some of which they can also access at home including, TTRockstar, Numbots, AR, Star Reader, Spelling Shed, Busy Things, Sumdog etc

Parent / Carers Name

Pupil Name

As the parent / carer of the above *pupil*, I agree with my child using the school using Google Apps for Education and other educational platforms where appropriate.

Parent/Carer Countersignature is captured online via our information management system

A4 Staff (and Volunteer) Acceptable Use Policy Agreement



Staff (and Volunteer) Acceptable Use Policy Agreement

School Policy

New technologies have become integral to the lives of children and young people in today's society, both within schools and in their lives outside school. The internet and other digital information and communications technologies are powerful tools, which open up new opportunities for everyone. These technologies can stimulate discussion, promote creativity and stimulate awareness of context to promote effective learning. They also bring opportunities for staff to be more creative and productive in their work. All users should have an entitlement to safe access to the internet and digital technologies at all times.

This acceptable use policy is intended to ensure:

- that staff and volunteers will be responsible users and stay safe while using the internet and other communications technologies for educational, personal and recreational use.
- that school systems and users are protected from accidental or deliberate misuse that could put the security of the systems and users at risk.
- that staff are protected from potential risk in their use of technology in their everyday work.

The school will try to ensure that staff and volunteers will have good access to digital technology to enhance their work, to enhance learning opportunities for learning and will, in return, expect staff and volunteers to agree to be responsible users.

Acceptable Use Policy Agreement

I understand that I must use school systems in a responsible way, to ensure that there is no risk to my safety or to the safety and security of the systems and other users. I recognise the value of the use of digital technology for enhancing learning and will ensure that learners receive opportunities to gain from the use of digital technology. I will, where possible, educate the young people in my care in the safe use of digital technology and embed online safety in my work with young people.

For my professional and personal safety:

- I understand that the school will monitor my use of the school digital technology and communications systems.
- I understand that the rules set out in this agreement also apply to use of these technologies (e.g. laptops, email, google etc.) out of school, and to the transfer of personal data (digital or paper based) out of school
- I understand that the school digital technology systems are primarily intended for educational use and that I will only use the systems for personal or recreational use within the policies and rules set down by the school.
- I will not disclose my username or password to anyone else, nor will I try to use any other person's username and password. I understand that I should not write down or store a password where it is possible that someone may steal it.
- I will immediately report any illegal, inappropriate or harmful material or incident, I become aware of, to the appropriate person.

I will be professional in my communications and actions when using school systems:

- I will not access, copy, remove or otherwise alter any other user's files, without their express permission.
- I will communicate with others in a professional manner, I will not use aggressive or inappropriate language and I appreciate that others may have different opinions.
- I will ensure that when I take and/or publish images of others I will do so with their permission and in accordance with the school's policy on the use of digital/video images. I will not use my personal equipment to record these images, unless I have permission to do so. Where these images are published (e.g. on the school website/ClassDojo etc) it will not be possible to identify by name, or other personal information, those who are featured.
- I will only use social networking sites in school in accordance with the school's policies.
- I will only communicate with learners and parents/carers using official school systems. Any such communication will be professional in tone and manner.
- I will not engage in any on-line activity that may compromise my professional responsibilities.

The school has the responsibility to provide safe and secure access to technologies and ensure the smooth running of the school:

- When I use my mobile devices in school, I will follow the rules set out in this agreement, in the same way as if I was using school equipment. I will also follow any additional rules set by the school about such use. I will ensure that any such devices are protected by up to date anti-virus software and are free from viruses.
- I will not use personal email addresses on the school's ICT systems for school business.
- I will not open any hyperlinks in emails or any attachments to emails, unless the source is known and trusted, or if I have any concerns about the validity of the email (due to the risk of the attachment containing viruses or other harmful programmes)
- I will ensure that my data is regularly backed up, in accordance with relevant school policies.
- I will not try to upload, download or access any materials which are illegal (child sexual abuse images, criminally racist material, terrorist or extremist material, adult pornography covered by the Obscene Publications Act) or inappropriate or may cause harm or distress to others. I will not try to use any programmes or software that might allow me to bypass the filtering/security systems in place to prevent access to such materials.
- I will not try (unless I have permission) to make large downloads or uploads that might take up internet capacity and prevent other users from being able to carry out their work.
- I will not install or attempt to install programmes of any type on a machine, or store programmes on a computer, nor will I try to alter computer settings, unless this is allowed in school policies. **Tech Support must be involved if deemed appropriate by SLT.**
- I will not disable or cause any damage to school equipment, or the equipment belonging to others.
- I will only transport, hold, disclose or share personal information about myself or others, as outlined in the School Personal Data Policy (or other relevant policy). Where digital personal data is transferred outside the secure local network, it must be encrypted. Paper based documents containing personal data must be held in lockable storage.
- I understand that data protection policy requires that any staff or learner data to which I have access, will be kept private and confidential, except when it is deemed necessary that I am required by law or by school policy to disclose such information to an appropriate authority.
- I will immediately report any damage or faults involving equipment or software, however this may have happened.

When using the online systems in my professional capacity or for school sanctioned personal use:

- I will ensure that I have permission to use the original work of others in my own work
- Where work is protected by copyright, I will not download or distribute copies (including music and videos).

I understand that I am responsible for my actions in and out of the school:

- I understand that this acceptable use policy applies not only to my work and use of school's digital technology equipment in school, but also applies to my use of school systems and equipment off the premises and my use of personal equipment on the premises or in situations related to my employment by the school
- I understand that if I fail to comply with this acceptable use agreement, I could be subject to disciplinary action. This could include warning, a suspension, referral to Governors and/or the Local Authority and in the event of illegal activities the involvement of the police.

I have read and understand the above and agree to use the school digital technology systems (both in and out of school) and my own devices (in school and when carrying out communications related to the school) within these guidelines.

Staff/Volunteer Name: _____

Signed: _____

Date: _____

A5 Acceptable Use Agreement for Community Users Template



Acceptable Use Agreement for Community Users Template

This acceptable use agreement is intended to ensure:

- that community users of school digital technologies will be responsible users and stay safe while using these systems and devices
- that school systems, devices and users are protected from accidental or deliberate misuse that could put the security of the systems and users at risk.
- that users are protected from potential harm in their use of these systems and devices

Acceptable Use Agreement

I understand that I must use school systems and devices in a responsible way, to ensure that there is no risk to my safety or to the safety and security of the systems, devices and other users. This agreement will also apply to any personal devices that I bring into the school:

- I understand that my use of school systems and devices will be monitored
- I will not use a personal device that I have brought into school for any activity that would be inappropriate in a school setting.
- I will not try to upload, download or access any materials which are illegal (child sexual abuse images, criminally racist material, terrorist and extremist material, adult pornography covered by the Obscene Publications Act) or inappropriate or may cause harm or distress to others. I will not try to use any programmes or software that might allow me to bypass the filtering/security systems in place to prevent access to such materials.
- I will immediately report any illegal, inappropriate or harmful material or incident, I become aware of, to the appropriate person.
- I will not access, copy, remove or otherwise alter any other user's files, without permission.
- I will ensure that if I take and/or publish images of others I will only do so with their permission. I will not use my personal equipment to record these images, without permission. If images are published it will not be possible to identify by name, or other personal information, those who are featured.
- I will not publish or share any information I have obtained whilst in the school on any personal website, social networking site or through any other means, unless I have permission from the school.
- I will not, without permission, make large downloads or uploads that might take up internet capacity and prevent other users from being able to carry out their work.
- I will not install or attempt to install programmes of any type on a school device, nor will I try to alter computer settings, unless I have permission to do so.
- I will not disable or cause any damage to school equipment, or the equipment belonging to others.
- I will immediately report any damage or faults involving equipment or software, whatever the cause.
- I will ensure that I have permission to use the original work of others in my own work
- Where work is protected by copyright, I will not download or distribute copies (including music and videos).
- I understand that if I fail to comply with this acceptable use agreement, the school has the right to remove my access to school systems/devices

I have read and understand the above and agree to use the school systems (both in and out of school) and my own devices (in school and when carrying out communications related to the school) within these guidelines.

Name: _____ Signed: _____ Date: _____

A6 School Policy Template – Online Safety Group Terms of Reference



Online Safety Group Terms of Reference

1. Purpose

To provide a consultative group that has wide representation from the [schools] community, with responsibility for issues regarding online safety and the monitoring of the online safety policy including the impact of initiatives. The group will also report to the Governing Body.

2. Membership

- 2.1. The online safety group will seek to include representation from all stakeholders. (one adult may hold/represent more than one of these posts):
- SLT member/s
 - Child Protection/Safeguarding officer
 - Teaching staff member
 - Support staff member
 - Online safety coordinator
 - Governor
 - Parent/Carer
 - ICT Technical Support staff
 - Community users (where appropriate)
 - *Learner representation – for advice and feedback. Learner voice is essential in the make-up of the online safety group, but learners would only be expected to take part in committee meetings where deemed relevant.*
- 2.2. Other people may be invited to attend the meetings at the request of the Chairperson on behalf of the committee to provide advice and assistance where necessary.
- 2.3. Committee members must declare a conflict of interest if any incidents being discussed directly involve themselves or members of their families.
- 2.4. Committee members must be aware that many issues discussed by this group could be of a sensitive or confidential nature
- 2.5. When individual members feel uncomfortable about what is being discussed they should be allowed to leave the meeting with steps being made by the other members to allow for these sensitivities

3. Chairperson

The Committee should select a suitable Chairperson from within the group. Their responsibilities include:

- Scheduling meetings and notifying committee members;
- Inviting other people to attend meetings when required by the committee;
- Guiding the meeting according to the agenda and time available;
- Ensuring all discussion items end with a decision, action or definite outcome;
- Making sure that notes are taken at the meetings and that these with any action points are distributed as necessary

4. Duration of Meetings

Meetings shall be held annually for a period of 1-2 hr(s). A special or extraordinary meeting may be called when and if deemed necessary.

5. Functions

These are to assist the Headteacher and Online Safety Lead (or other relevant person) with the following To keep up to date with new developments in the area of online safety

- To (at least) annually review and develop the online safety policy in line with new technologies and incidents
- To monitor the delivery and impact of the online safety policy
- To monitor the log of reported online safety incidents (anonymous) to inform future areas of teaching/learning/training.

- To co-ordinate consultation with the whole school community to ensure stakeholders are up to date with information, training and/or developments in the area of online safety. This could be carried out through [add/delete as relevant]:
- Staff meetings
- Learner forums (for advice and feedback)
- Governors meetings
- Surveys/questionnaires for learners, parents/carers and staff
- Parents evenings
- Website/online platforms/Newsletters
- Online safety events
- Internet Safety Day (annually held on the second Tuesday in February)
- Other methods
- To ensure that monitoring is carried out of Internet sites used across the schools
- To monitor filtering/change control logs (e.g. requests for blocking/unblocking sites).
- To monitor the safe use of data across the schools
- To monitor incidents involving cyberbullying for staff and learners

6. Amendments

The terms of reference shall be reviewed annually from the date of approval. They may be altered to meet the current needs of all committee members, by agreement of the majority. The above Terms of Reference for **Liscard Primary School** have been agreed

Signed by (SLT): _____ Date: _____

Date for review: _____

A7 Harmful Sexual Behaviour - Background context and legislation.

Legislative background and context

Key Documents:

- Department for Education: Keeping Children Safe in Education
- Department for Education: Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges
- Everyone's Invited
- Department for Education: Sharing Nudes and Semi-Nudes: Advice for Education Settings working with Young People
- Ofsted: Review of sexual abuse in schools and colleges
- Department for Education: Teaching Online Safety in Schools
- Department for Education: Working together to safeguard children
- Report Harmful Content: Laws about harmful behaviours

Policy for Harmful Sexual Behaviour

Statement of intent

Our school has a zero-tolerance approach to any harmful sexual behaviour involving children and acknowledges that it could be occurring at Liscard Primary School and in our school community. The school is proactive in its approach to assessing prevalence, responding to incidents and challenging and changing behaviour. This policy applies to all governors, staff and learners.

Schools and colleges have a statutory duty to safeguard the children in their setting. We work together to foster an environment that creates healthy relationships for children and young people.

Our whole-school approach encourages healthy relationships and works to prevent harmful sexual behaviour. We provide high quality education within the curriculum to reduce the likelihood of the situations occurring.

We recognise that HSB is harmful to both the child/children affected by the behaviours and the child/children who displayed the behaviour and provide ongoing support for all involved.

Our approach is to treat everything as a safeguarding incident in the first instance - we distinguish between behaviours that are exploratory and part of healthy age and ability appropriate development and those that may be harmful.

As a school we provide regular opportunities for school staff to understand what harmful sexual behaviours might look like and what they should do in the event of a report.

Related policies

This policy should be read in conjunction with:

- **Child protection and safeguarding policy**
- **Whistleblowing**
- **Behaviour policy**
- **Anti-bullying policy**
- **Online safety**
- **Acceptable Use Agreements**
- **Curriculum Policies where appropriate**

Definitions

As stated in the Sexual Offences Act 2003, the term Harmful Sexual Behaviour (HSB) covers a wide range of behaviours, often these may be considered problematic, abusive, or violent and may also be developmentally inappropriate. HSB can occur online, offline or in a blend of both environments. The term HSB is widely acknowledged in child protection and should be treated in this context.

Whilst peer on peer harassment has become a widely recognised term, this is already moving towards child on child in recognition that age and development is a factor in making decisions about behaviour. A significant age difference between the children involved in an incident may lead to a decision about the behaviour being harmful or not. For example, this could be an older child's behaviour towards a pre-pubescent child, or a younger child's behaviour towards an older child with learning difficulties. It is important that Designated Safeguarding Leads (DSL) know what is and is not HSB. DSLs should be involved in planning the curriculum for HSB, planning preventative actions and ensuring a whole-schools culture that condones HSB, alongside all other forms of abuse and harassment. This policy provides a basis for an effective approach to managing sexual violence and harassment.

What is sexual violence?

The following are sexual offences under the **Sexual Offences Act 2003**:

Rape: A person (A) commits an offence of rape if: he intentionally penetrates the vagina, anus or mouth of another person (B) with his penis, B does not consent to the penetration and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.

Assault by Penetration: A person (A) commits an offence if: s/he intentionally penetrates the vagina or anus of another person (B) with a part of her/his body or anything else, the penetration is sexual, B does not consent to the penetration and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.

Sexual Assault: A person (A) commits an offence of sexual assault if: s/he intentionally touches another person (B), the touching is sexual, B does not consent to the touching and A does not reasonably believe that B consents. (NOTE- Schools and colleges should be aware that sexual assault covers a very wide range of behaviour so a single act of kissing someone without consent, or touching someone's bottom/breasts/genitalia without consent, can still constitute sexual assault.)

Causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent: A person (A) commits an offence if: s/he intentionally causes another person (B) to engage in an activity, the activity is sexual, B does not consent to engaging in the activity, and A does not reasonably believe that B consents. (NOTE – this could include forcing someone to strip, touch themselves sexually, or to engage in sexual activity with a third party.)

What is sexual harassment?

Keeping Children Safe in Education Guidance 2023 and the **Sexual Violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges** state:

When referring to sexual harassment we mean 'unwanted conduct of a sexual nature' that can occur online and offline and both inside and outside of school/college. When we reference sexual harassment, we do so in the context of child-on-child sexual harassment. Sexual harassment is likely to: violate a child's dignity, and/or make them feel intimidated, degraded or humiliated and/or create a hostile, offensive or sexualised environment.

Whilst not intended to be an exhaustive list, sexual harassment can include:

- sexual comments, such as: telling sexual stories, making lewd comments, making sexual remarks about clothes and appearance and calling someone sexualised names
- sexual "jokes" or taunting

- physical behaviour, such as: deliberately brushing against someone, interfering with someone's clothes (schools and colleges should be considering when any of this crosses a line into sexual violence – it is important to talk to and consider the experience of the victim) and displaying pictures, photos or drawings of a sexual nature; and
- Online sexual harassment may be standalone, or part of a wider pattern of sexual harassment and/or sexual violence. It may include:
- consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images and/or videos. Taking and sharing nude photographs of U18s is a criminal offence.
 - o sharing of unwanted explicit content
 - o upskirting (this is a criminal offence)
 - o sexualised online bullying
 - o unwanted sexual comments and messages, including, on social media
 - o sexual exploitation; coercion and threats.

It is important that schools and colleges consider sexual harassment in broad terms. Sexual harassment (as set out above) creates a culture that, if not challenged, can normalise inappropriate behaviours and provide an environment that may lead to sexual violence.

Responsibilities

Leaders and DSLs

Our leaders and DSLs have ultimate responsibility in dealing with all incidents of harmful sexual behaviour, including online. It is the expectation that all incidents of harmful sexual behaviour/sexual violence and harassment are reported in line with school safeguarding and child protection procedures.

We ensure that our designated safeguarding lead/s (DSL) and their deputies are confident in school safeguarding processes and when it is necessary to escalate. Our DSLs know what local and national specialist support is available to support all children involved in harmful sexual behaviour and are confident as to how to access this support when required.

Designated safeguarding lead/s and their deputies have an in-depth working knowledge of key documentation, particularly KCSIE 2023 and Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Between Children in Schools and Colleges (DfE 2021). We ensure that they receive appropriate specialist training, commensurate with their role and that ongoing training is provided for all school staff.

It is the role of school leaders and designated safeguarding leads to ensure that all staff and Governors receive training specific to harmful sexual behaviour, and that it is included as part of induction.

Staff

It is the responsibility of all staff to have read and understood this policy and associated policies. All staff must report any incidents or suspected incidents of harmful sexual behaviour to DSLs in line with school policy and ensure they are informed of the outcome. All staff will challenge any harmful sexual language or inappropriate behaviour. Staff have a duty to ensure that the school environment is one which is safe and which supports learners to understand safe and healthy relationships and appropriate behaviour through delivery of our curriculum.

Governors

We ensure that our governing body have a good understanding of what harmful sexual behaviour is, when it can pose a risk to children and how to keep children safe. Our governors receive regular training and updates, both in terms of what sexualised behaviour is, but also how to effectively support establishments and their stakeholders whilst holding provision to account.

As part of the headteacher's report, our governing body has the opportunity to monitor and evaluate the approach to harmful sexual behaviour to ensure it is adequate and effective. This includes evaluation of the

curriculum, pupil voice activity and evaluation of parent/carer engagement. Governors ensure that risks relating to these issues are identified, that a number of reporting routes are available, and that risks are effectively mitigated.

Learners

All learners have the right to learn in a safe, healthy and respectful school environment. Our learners benefit from a broad and balanced curriculum and are taught about healthy relationships and know how and when to report and that a range of different reporting routes is available to them. Our learners are encouraged to report any harmful sexual behaviour, even if they are not directly involved. All learners will be believed if they make a disclosure and will be treated sensitively - whilst we cannot guarantee confidentiality, their thoughts and wishes will be taken into account when supporting them.

Parents/carers

We work hard to engage parents and carers by:

- regular in school sessions
- sharing newsletters
- sharing information online e.g., website, social media
- providing curriculum information

Our parents and carers are made aware of how and when to report any concerns to the school, that all incidents will be handled with care and sensitivity, and that it may sometimes be necessary to involve other agencies.

Vulnerable groups

We recognise that, nationally, vulnerable learners are three times more likely to be at risk from Harmful Sexual Behaviour. These include:

- A child with additional needs and disabilities.
- A child living with domestic abuse.
- A child who is at risk of/suffering significant harm.
- A child who is at risk of/or has been exploited or at risk of exploited (CRE, CSE),
- A care experienced child.
- A child who goes missing or is missing education.
- Children who identify as, or are perceived as, LGBTQI+ and/or any of the other protected characteristics

Children displaying HSB have often experienced their own abuse and trauma. We ensure that any vulnerable learner is offered appropriate support, both within and outside school, sometimes via specialist agencies.

Reporting

Our systems are well promoted, easily understood and easily accessible for children and young people to confidently report abuse, knowing their concerns will be treated seriously. All reports will be dealt with swiftly and sensitively and outcomes shared where appropriate. We also respond to anonymous reports, or reports made by third parties. This can be done via:

- CPOMS - online reporting tool,
- links to national or local organisations including CEOP and NSPCC

Responding to an incident or disclosure

In this policy we recognise the importance of distinguishing between healthy, problematic and sexually harmful behaviour (HSB)

Our response is always based on sound safeguarding principles and follows school safeguarding processes. It is calm, considered and appropriate and puts the learner at the centre of all decisions made.

The school will always adopt a multi-agency approach and seek external support and guidance, in line with school policy, if deemed necessary. This may include:

IFD, MASH, Early Help, CAMHS, Police etc

Risk assessment

The school may deem it necessary to complete a harmful sexual behaviour risk assessment as part of the response to any reported incidents. The purpose of the risk assessment is to protect and support **all those involved** by identifying potential risk, both in and out of school (e.g., including public transport, after school clubs etc) and by clearly describing the strategies put in place to mitigate such risk.

The risk assessment will be completed following a meeting with all professionals working with the learner, as well as parents or carers. Where appropriate, the learners involved will also be asked to contribute.

The risk assessment will be shared with all staff who work with the learner, as well as parents and carers. It will be dynamic and will respond to any changes in behaviour and will be regularly evaluated to assess impact.

Education

Our school's educational approach seeks to develop knowledge and understanding of healthy, problematic and sexually harmful behaviours, and empowers young people to make healthy, informed decisions. Our school's approach is delivered predominantly through PSHE and RSE and additional opportunities are provided through:

- Cross curricular programmes (e.g., using the [ProjectEVOLVE](#) resources / PANTS campaign etc)
- Computing
- Assemblies, class council, discrete lessons, visits from outside agencies etc

Our approach is given the time it deserves and is authentic i.e., based on current issues nationally, locally and within our setting. It is shaped and evaluated by learners and other members of the school community to ensure that it is dynamic, evolving and based on need. We do this by:

- Surveys
- Focus groups
- Parental engagement
- Staff consultation
- Staff training

The following resources are used:

- Christopheher Winter [Project https://rsereview.org/resources/christopher-winter-project/](https://rsereview.org/resources/christopher-winter-project/)
- ProjectEVOLVE - <https://projectevolve.co.uk>
- PSHE Curriculum

In line with good practice, we have created child-friendly versions of key safeguarding policies, produced and regularly evaluated in consultation with young people.

Training

It is effective safeguarding practice for the designated safeguarding lead (and their deputies) to have a good understanding of HSB. This could form part of their safeguarding training. This will aid in planning preventative education, implementing preventative measures, drafting and implementing an effective child protection policy and incorporating the approach to sexual violence and sexual harassment into the whole school or college approach to safeguarding.

- [Brook traffic light tool](#)
- [NSPCC training](#)
- [Whole staff training](#)

A clear training strategy which supports staff to respond effectively to different types of harassment and sexual misconduct incidents. This should involve an assessment of the training needs of all staff. This strategy should be reviewed and evaluated on a regular basis to ensure it is fit for purpose.

Training should be made available on an ongoing basis for all staff and students to raise awareness of harassment and sexual misconduct with the purpose of preventing incidents and encouraging reporting where they do occur.

Links

Child Exploitation and Online Protection command: **CEOP** is a law enforcement agency which aims to keep children and young people safe from sexual exploitation and abuse. Online sexual abuse can be reported on their website and a report made to one of its Child Protection Advisors

The **NSPCC** provides a helpline for professionals at 0808 800 5000 and help@nspcc.org.uk. The helpline provides expert advice and support for school and college staff and will be especially useful for the designated safeguarding lead (and their deputies)

Support from specialist sexual violence sector organisations such as **Rape Crisis** or **The Survivors Trust**

The **Anti-Bullying Alliance** has developed guidance for schools about Sexual and sexist bullying.

The **UK Safer Internet Centre** provides an online safety helpline for professionals at 0344 381 4772 and helpline@saferinternet.org.uk. The helpline provides expert advice and support for school and college staff with regard to online safety issues

Internet Watch Foundation: If the incident/report involves sexual images or videos that have been made and circulated online, the victim can be supported to get the images removed by the Internet Watch Foundation (IWF)

Childline/IWF Report Remove is a free tool that allows children to report nude or sexual images and/or videos of themselves that they think might have been shared online

UKCIS Sharing nudes and semi-nudes advice: Advice for education settings working with children and young people on responding to reports of children sharing non-consensual nude and semi-nude images and/or videos (also known as sexting and youth produced sexual imagery).

Thinkuknow from NCA-CEOP provides support for the children's workforce, parents and carers on staying safe online

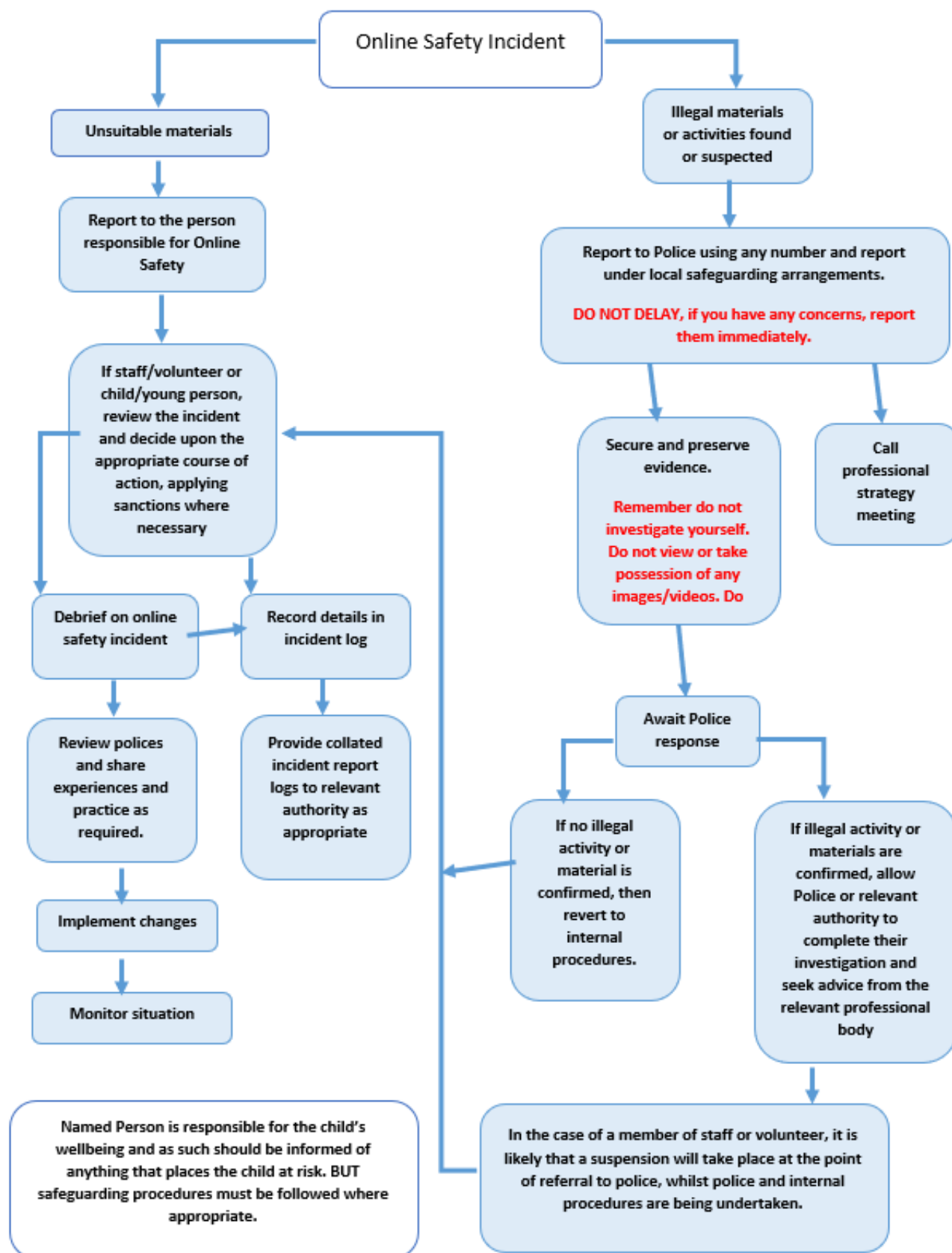
Lucy Faithful Foundation

Marie Collins Foundation

NSPCC National Clinical and Assessment Service (NCATS)

Project deSHAME from **Childnet** provides useful research, advice and resources regarding online sexual harassment.

A8 Responding to incidents of misuse – flow chart



A9 Record of reviewing devices/internet sites (responding to incidents of misuse)



Record of reviewing devices/internet sites (responding to incidents of misuse)

Review of	
Date:	
Reason for Investigation	
Detail of first reviewing person	Name: Position: Signature:
Detail of second reviewing person	Name: Position: Signature:
Name and location of device used for review	

Website(s)/ address /device	Reason for concern

Conclusion and Action proposed or taken	

A10 Reporting Log



Online Safety - Incident Reporting Log

Liscard Primary School

Date	Time	Incident	Action Taken		Incident Reported By	Signature
			What?	By Whom?		

B1 Training Needs Audit Log

Training Needs Audit Log				
Liscard Primary School				
Relevant training the last 12 months	Identified Training Need	To be met by	Cost	Review Date

C1 School Technical Security Policy Template (including filtering and passwords)



Liscard Primary School

Technical Security Policy (including filtering and passwords)



Introduction

Effective technical security depends not only on technical measures, but also on appropriate policies and procedures and on good user education and training. The school will be responsible for ensuring that the *school infrastructure/network* is as safe and secure as is reasonably possible and that:

- users can only access data to which they have right of access
- no user should be able to access another's files (other than that allowed for monitoring purposes within the school's policies).
- access to personal data is securely controlled in line with the school's personal data policy
- logs are maintained of access by users and of their actions while users of the system
- there is effective guidance and training for users
- there are weekly reviews and audits of the safety and security of school computer systems which is included in the Tech Report from the onsite Technician.
- there is oversight from senior leaders and these have an impact on policy and practice.

Responsibilities

The management of technical security will be the responsibility of Technical Support (Hi-Impact) under the supervision of SLT/ Business Manager

Technical Security

Policy statements

The school will be responsible for ensuring that their infrastructure/network is as safe and secure as is reasonably possible and that policies and procedures approved within this policy are implemented. It will also need to ensure that the relevant people receive guidance and training and will be effective in carrying out their responsibilities:

- school technical systems will be managed in ways that ensure that the school meets recommended technical requirements
- there will be regular reviews and audits of the safety and security of school technical systems
- servers, wireless systems, and cabling must be securely located and physical access restricted
- appropriate security measures are in place to protect the servers, firewalls, switches, routers, wireless systems, work stations, mobile devices etc from accidental or malicious attempts which might threaten the security of the school systems and data
- responsibilities for the management of technical security are clearly assigned to appropriate and well trained staff **from Hi-Impact - Onsite Technical Staff report weekly on key aspects of the security.**

- all users will have clearly defined access rights to school technical systems. Details of the access rights to groups of users will be recorded by the network manager/technical staff/and will be reviewed annually, by the online safety group.
- users will be made responsible for the security of their username and password, must not allow other users to access the systems using their log on details and must immediately report any suspicion or evidence that there has been a breach of security (*see password section below*)
- **The Technician from Hi-Impact and the Business Manager** is responsible for ensuring that software licence logs are accurate and up to date and that regular checks are made to reconcile the number of licences purchased against the number of software installations
- mobile device security and management procedures are in place
- SLT/technical staff regularly monitor and record the activity of users on the school technical systems and users are made aware of this in the acceptable use agreement. **Securus is used to monitor user activity**
- remote management tools are used by staff to control workstations and view users activity
- system is in place) for users to report any actual/potential technical incident to the online safety co-ordinator/network manager/technician (or other relevant person, as agreed)
- an agreed policy is in place for the provision of temporary access of “guests”, (e.g. trainee teachers, supply teachers, visitors) onto the school’s systems
- *an agreed policy is in place regarding the downloading of executable files and the installation of programmes on school devices by users*
- *an agreed policy is in place regarding the extent of personal use that users (staff/learners/community users) and their family members are allowed on school devices that may be used out of school*
- an agreed policy is in place regarding the use of removable media (e.g. memory sticks/CDs/DVDs) by users on school devices
- the school’s infrastructure and individual devices are protected by up to date software to protect against malicious threats from viruses, worms, trojans etc.
- personal data cannot be sent over the internet or taken off the school site unless safely encrypted or otherwise secured. (*see school personal data policy template in the appendix for further detail*)

Password Security

A safe and secure username/password system is essential if the above is to be established and will apply to all school technical systems, including networks, devices, email and learning platform). You may wish to share this with staff members to help explain the significance of passwords as this is helpful in explaining why they are necessary and important. **Where sensitive data is in use – particularly when accessed on mobile devices – we use more secure forms of authentication e.g. currently CPOMS falls in this category**

Further guidance can be found from the [National Cyber Security Centre](#) and [SWGfL “Why password security is important”](#)

Policy Statements:

These statements apply to all users:-

- All school networks and systems will be protected by secure passwords.
- All users have clearly defined access rights to school technical systems and devices. Details of the access rights available to groups of users will be recorded by the Network Manager and will be reviewed, at least annually, by the online safety group (or other group).
- All users (adults and learners) have responsibility for the security of their username and password, must not allow other users to access the systems using their log on details and must immediately report any suspicion or evidence that there has been a breach of security.
- Passwords must not be shared with anyone.
- All users will be provided with a username and password by **Hi-Impact or Admin** who will keep an up to date record of users and their usernames.

Password requirements:

- Passwords should be long. Good practice highlights that passwords over 12 characters in length are considerably more difficult to compromise than shorter passwords. Passwords generated by using a combination of unconnected words that are over 16 characters long are extremely difficult to crack. Password length trumps any other special requirements such as uppercase/lowercase letters, number and special characters. Passwords should be easy to remember, but difficult to guess or crack.
- Passwords should be different for different accounts, to ensure that other systems are not put at risk if one is compromised and should be different for systems used inside and outside of school

- Passwords must not include names or any other personal information about the user that others
- Passwords must be changed on first login to the system

Learner passwords:

Due to the age and stage of our learners we have a number of phases where use and ownership of usernames and passwords. We aim by the time children leave at the end of KS2 for them to have full ownership of their own login details to a number of systems including Google Classroom.

- Records of learner usernames and passwords are kept in both electronic and/or paper-based forms, they are available to the class teachers from the technician as they progress through school.
- Users will be required to change their password if it is compromised.
- Learners will be taught the importance of password security, this should include how passwords are compromised, and why these password rules are important.
- The KS2 Online Safety Code reinforces the importance of this.

Notes for technical staff/teams

- Each administrator should have an individual administrator account, as well as their own user account with access levels set at an appropriate level. Consideration should also be given to using two factor authentication for such accounts.
- An administrator account password for the school systems should also be kept in a secure place e.g. school safe. This account and password should only be used to recover or revoke access. Other administrator accounts should not have the ability to delete this account.
- Any digitally stored administrator passwords should be hashed using a suitable algorithm for storing passwords (e.g. Bcrypt or Scrypt). Message Digest algorithms such as MD5, SHA1, SHA256 etc. should not be used.
- It is good practice that where passwords are used there is a user-controlled password reset process to enable independent, but secure re-entry to the system. This ensures that only the owner has knowledge of the password.
- *Where user-controlled reset is not possible, passwords for new users, and replacement passwords for existing users will be allocated by **Hi-Impact/Admin or SLT** Good practice is that the password generated by this change process should be system generated and only known to the user. This password should be temporary and the user should be forced to change their password on first login.*
- *A good password generator should be used by **Hi-Impact** to provide the user with their initial password. There should be a process for the secure transmission of this password to limit knowledge to the password creator and the user. The password should be temporary and the user should be forced to change their password on the first login.*
- *Requests for password changes should be authenticated by **SLT/Hi-Impact or Admin***
- Provide visitors with appropriate access to systems which expires after use. (For example, your technical team may provide pre-created user/password combinations that can be allocated to visitors, recorded in a log, and deleted from the system after use.)
- In good practice, the account is “locked out” following six successive incorrect log-on attempts.
- Passwords shall not be displayed on screen, and shall be securely hashed when stored (use of one-way encryption).

Training/Awareness:

Members of staff will be made aware of the school password policy:

- at induction
- through the school online safety policy and password security policy
- through the acceptable use agreement

Learners will be made aware of the school’s/college’s password policy:

- in lessons
- through the acceptable use agreement

Audit/Monitoring/Reporting/Review:

SLT and HI-Impact will ensure that full records are kept of:

- User Ids and requests for password changes
- *User logons*
- *Security incidents related to this policy*

Filtering

Introduction

The filtering of internet content provides an important means of preventing users from accessing material that is illegal or is inappropriate in an educational context. The filtering system cannot, however, provide a 100% guarantee that it will do so, because the content on the web changes dynamically and new technologies are constantly being developed. It is important, therefore, to understand that filtering is only one element in a larger strategy for online safety and acceptable use. It is important that the school has a filtering policy to manage the associated risks and to provide preventative measures which are relevant to the situation in this school. The filtering system is called Surfprotect which is provided by Exa Networks which is also the school's Internet Server Provider.

Responsibilities

The responsibility for the management of the school's filtering policy will be held by **SLT and Hi-Impact**. They will manage the school filtering, in line with this policy and will keep records/logs of changes and of breaches of the filtering systems.

To ensure that there is a system of checks and balances and to protect those responsible, changes to the school filtering service must:

- **be logged in to change control logs**
- **be reported to a second responsible person** on SLT
- *be reported to the SLT*

All users have a responsibility to report immediately to SLT/Hi-Impact any infringements of the school's filtering policy of which they become aware or any sites that are accessed, which they believe should have been filtered.

Users must not attempt to use any programmes or software that might allow them to bypass the filtering/security systems in place to prevent access to such materials.

Policy Statements

Internet access is filtered for all users. Differentiated internet access is available for staff and customised filtering changes are managed by the school. Illegal content is filtered by the broadband or filtering provider by actively employing the Internet Watch Foundation CAIC list and other illegal content lists. Filter content lists are regularly updated and internet use is logged and frequently monitored. The monitoring process alerts the school to breaches of the filtering policy, which are then acted upon. There is a clear route for reporting and managing changes to the filtering system. Where personal mobile devices are allowed internet access through the school network, filtering will be applied that is consistent with school practice.

- *The school with support from Hi-Impact maintains and supports Surfprotect provided by the Internet Service Provider*
- *The school has provided enhanced/differentiated user-level filtering through the use of the Exa filtering programme. (allowing different filtering levels for different ages/stages and different groups of users – staff/learners etc.)*
- *In the event of the technical staff needing to switch off the filtering for any reason, or for any user, this must be logged and carried out by a process that is agreed by the Headteacher (or other nominated senior leader).*
- *Mobile devices that access the school's internet connection (whether school or personal devices) will be subject to the same filtering standards as other devices on the school systems*
- *Any filtering issues should be reported immediately to the filtering provider.*
- *Requests from staff for sites to be removed from the filtered list will be considered by the technical staff. If the request is agreed, this action will be recorded and logs of such actions shall be reviewed regularly by the Online Safety Group.*

Education/Training/Awareness

Learners will be made aware of the importance of filtering systems through the online safety education. They will also be warned of the consequences of attempting to subvert the filtering system.



Staff users will be made aware of the filtering systems through:

- the acceptable use agreement
- induction training
- staff meetings, briefings, Inset.
- Parents will be informed of the school's filtering policy through the acceptable use agreement and through online safety awareness sessions/newsletter etc.

Changes to the Filtering System

- users may request changes to the filtering (whether this is carried out in school or by an external filtering provider)
- the grounds on which they may be allowed or denied (schools may choose to allow access to some sites e.g. social networking sites for some users, at some times, or for a limited period of time. There should be strong educational reasons for changes that are agreed).
- how a second responsible person will be involved to provide checks and balances (preferably this will be at the time of request, but could be retrospectively through inspection of records/audit of logs)
- any audit/reporting system
- Users who gain access to, or have knowledge of others being able to access, sites which they feel should be filtered (or unfiltered) should report this in the first instance to SLT/Hi-Impact will decide whether to make school level changes (as above).

Monitoring

No filtering system can guarantee 100% protection against access to unsuitable sites. The school will therefore monitor the activities of users on the school network and on school equipment as indicated in the school online safety policy and the acceptable use agreement. Monitoring will take place as follows regularly through the Securus system.

Audit/Reporting

Logs of filtering change controls and of filtering incidents will be made available to:

- SLT
- Online Safety Group
- Online Safety Governor/Governors committee
- External Filtering provider/Local Authority/Police on request
- The filtering policy will be reviewed in the response to the evidence provided by the audit logs of the suitability of the current provision.

Further Guidance

Schools in England (and Wales) are required *"to ensure children are safe from terrorist and extremist material when accessing the internet in school, including by establishing appropriate levels of filtering"* ([Revised Prevent Duty Guidance: for England and Wales, 2015](#)).

The Department for Education '[Keeping Children Safe in Education](#)' requires schools to: *"ensure appropriate filters and appropriate monitoring systems are in place. Children should not be able to access harmful or inappropriate material from the school or colleges IT system"* however, schools will need to *"be careful that "over blocking" does not lead to unreasonable restrictions as to what children can be taught with regards to online teaching and safeguarding."*

In response UKSIC produced guidance on – information on "[Appropriate Filtering](#)"

[Somerset Guidance for schools – questions for technical support](#) – this checklist is particularly useful where a schools uses external providers for its technical support/security.

SWGfL provides a site for schools to test their filtering to ensure that illegal materials cannot be accessed: [SWGfL Test Filtering](#)

C2 School Personal Data Advice and Guidance



Data Protection Law – A Legislative Context

With effect from 25th May 2018, the data protection arrangements for the UK changed following the implementation of the European Union General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). This represented a significant shift in legislation and in conjunction with the Data Protection Act 2018 replaced the Data Protection Act 1998.

GDPR - As a European Regulation, the GDPR has direct effect in UK law and automatically applies in the UK until we leave the EU (or until the end of any agreed transition period, if we leave with a deal). After this date, it will form part of UK law under the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018, with some technical changes to make it work effectively in a UK context.

Data Protection Act 2018 – this Act sits alongside the GDPR, and tailors how the GDPR applies in the UK and provides the UK-specific details such as; how to handle education and safeguarding information.

No Deal Brexit -The Information Commissioner advises that in the event of a no- deal Brexit it is anticipated that the Government of the day will pass legislation to incorporate GDPR into UK law alongside the DPA 2018. Unless your school receives personal data from contacts in the EU there will be little change save to update references to the effective legislation in privacy notices etc.

In this document the term “Data Protection Law” refers to the legislation applicable to data protection and privacy as applicable in the UK from time to time.

Does the Data Protection Law apply to schools?

In short, yes. Any natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other body which processes personal data is considered a ‘data controller’.

A school is, for the purposes of the Data Protection Law, a “public body” and further processes the **personal data** of numerous **data subjects** on a daily basis.

Personal data is information that relates to an identified or identifiable living individual (a data subject).

Guidance for schools is available on the [Information Commissioner’s Office](#) (ICO) website including information about the Data Protection Law.

The ICO’s powers are wide ranging in the event of non-compliance and schools must be aware of the huge impact that a fine or investigation will have on finances and also in the wider community for example in terms of trust.

The Data Protection Law sets out that a data controller must ensure that personal data shall be:

- a) processed lawfully, fairly and in a transparent manner in relation to data subjects;
- b) collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes and not further processed in a manner that is incompatible with those purposes; further processing for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or statistical purposes shall not be considered to be incompatible with the initial purposes;
- c) adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary in relation to the purposes for which they are processed;
- d) accurate and, where necessary, kept up to date; every reasonable step must be taken to ensure that personal data that are inaccurate, having regard to the purposes for which they are processed, are erased or rectified without delay;
- e) kept in a form which permits identification of data subjects for no longer than is necessary for the purposes for which the personal data are processed; personal data may be stored for longer periods insofar as the personal data will be processed solely for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or statistical purposes subject to implementation of the appropriate technical and organisational measures required by the Data Protection Law in order to safeguard the rights and freedoms of data subjects; and
- f) processed in a manner that ensures appropriate security of the personal data, including protection against unauthorised or unlawful processing and against accidental loss, destruction or damage, using appropriate technical or organisational measures.

These principles of the Data Protection Law drive the need for the schools to put in place appropriate **privacy notices** (to give a data subject information about the personal data processing activities, **legal basis of processing** and **data subject rights**) and policies (such as for reporting a breach, managing a data subject access request, training, retention etc.) to demonstrate compliance.

Data Mapping to identify personal data, data subjects and processing activities

The school and its employees will collect and/ or process a wide range of information concerning numerous data subjects and some of this information will include personal data. Further, the schools may need to share some personal data with third parties. To be able to demonstrate and plan compliance and it is important that the school has a **data map** of these activities; it can then make sure that the correct privacy notices are provided, put in place **security measures** to keep the personal data secure and other steps to avoid **breach** and also put in place data processing agreements with the third parties.

The data map should identify what personal data is held in digital format or on paper records in a school, where it is stored, why it is processed and how long it is retained.

In a typical data map for a school the data subjects and personal data will include, but is not limited to:

- Parents, legal guardians, governors – and personal data of names, addresses, contact details
- Learners - curricular / academic data e.g. class lists, learner progress records, reports, references, contact details, health and SEN reports
- Staff and contractors - professional records e.g. employment history, taxation and national insurance records, appraisal records and references, health records

Some types of personal data are designated as ‘special category’ being personal data;

“revealing racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, or trade union membership, and the processing of genetic data, biometric data for the purpose of uniquely identifying a natural person, data concerning health or data concerning a natural person’s sex life or sexual orientation”

This should be identified separately and to lawfully process special category data, you must identify both a [lawful basis](#) and a [separate condition for processing special category data](#). You should decide and document this before you start processing the data.

The school will need to identify appropriate lawful process criteria for each type of personal data and if this is not possible such activities should be discontinued. The lawful processing criteria can be summarised as:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| (a) Consent: | the data subject has given clear consent for you to process their personal data for a specific purpose (see below for further guidance) |
| (b) Contract: | the processing is necessary for a contract you have with the data subject |
| (c) Legal obligation: | the processing is necessary for you to comply with the law (not including contractual obligations). |
| (d) Vital interests: | the processing is necessary to protect someone’s life. |
| (e) Public task: | the processing is necessary for you to perform a task in the public interest or for your official functions, and the task or function has a clear basis in law. |
| (f) Legitimate interests: | the processing is necessary for your legitimate interests or the legitimate interests of a third party unless there is a good reason to protect the individual’s personal data which overrides those legitimate interests. (This cannot apply if you are a public authority processing data to perform your official tasks) Please also be aware that these criteria must be supported by a written legitimate interest assessment. |

No single basis is ‘better’ or more important than the others – which basis is most appropriate to use will depend on your purpose and relationship with the data subject.

Several of the lawful purpose criteria may relate to a particular specified purpose – a legal obligation, a contract with the individual, protecting someone’s vital interests, or performing your public tasks. If you are processing for these purposes then the appropriate lawful basis may well be obvious, so it is helpful to consider these first.

As a public authority, and if you can demonstrate that the processing is to perform your tasks as set down in UK law, then you are able to use the public task basis. If not, you may still be able to consider consent or legitimate interests in some cases, depending on the nature of the processing and your relationship with the data subject. There is no absolute ban on public authorities using

consent or legitimate interests as their lawful basis, but the Data Protection law does restrict public authorities to certain criteria.

The majority of processing of personal data conducted by public authorities will fall within Article 6(1)(e) GDPR, that “*processing is necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority vested in the controller*” however careful consideration must be given to any processing, especially in more novel areas. As you can see, consent is just one of several possible lawful processing criteria.

Consent has changed as a result of the GDPR and is now defined as: “in relation to the processing of personal data relating to an individual, means a freely given, specific, informed and unambiguous indication of the individual’s wishes by which the individual, by a statement or by a clear affirmative action, signifies agreement to the processing of the personal data”

This means that where a school is relying on consent as the basis for processing personal data that consent has to be clear, meaning that pre-ticked boxes, opt-out or implied consent are no longer suitable. The GDPR does not specify an age of consent for general processing but schools should consider the capacity of learners to freely give their informed consent.

The Information Commissioner’s Office (ICO) gives clear advice on when it’s appropriate to [use consent](#) as a lawful base. It states:

“Consent is appropriate if you can offer people real choice and control over how you use their data and want to build their trust and engagement. But if you cannot offer a genuine choice, consent is not appropriate. If you would still process the personal data without consent, asking for consent is misleading and inherently unfair.”

You should only use consent if none of the other lawful bases is appropriate. If you do so, you must be able to cope with people saying no (and/or changing their minds), so it’s important that you only use consent for optional extras, rather than for core information the school requires in order to function. Examples;

- consent would be appropriate for considering whether a child's photo could be published in any way.
- If your school requires learner details to be stored in an MIS, it would not be appropriate to rely on consent if the learner cannot opt out of this. In this case, you could apply the public task lawful base.

Content of Privacy Notices

Privacy Notices are a key compliance requirement as they ensure that each data subject is aware of the following points when data is collected/ processed by a data controller:

- Who the controller of the personal data is
- What personal data is being processed and the lawful purpose of this processing
- where and how the personal data was sourced
- to whom the personal data may be disclosed
- how long the personal data may be retained
- data subject’s rights and how to exercise them or make a complaint

In order to comply with the fair processing requirements in data protection law, the school will inform parents/carers of all learners of the data they collect, process and hold on the learners, the purposes for which the data is held and the third parties (e.g. LA etc.) to whom it may be passed. This privacy notice will be passed to parents/carers for example in the prospectus, newsletters, reports or a specific letter / communication or you could publish it on your website and keep it updated there. Parents/carers of young people who are new to the school will be provided with the privacy notice through an appropriate mechanism.

In some circumstances you may also require privacy notices for children / learners as data subjects as children have the same rights as adults over their personal data. These include the rights to access their personal data; request rectification; object to processing and have their personal data erased. The policies that explain this should be clear and age appropriate.

Data subject's right of access

Data subjects have a number of rights in connection with their personal data. They have the right:



- to be informed – Privacy Notices
- of access – Subject Access Requests
- to rectification – correcting errors
- to erasure – deletion of data when there is no compelling reason to keep it
- to restrict processing – blocking or suppression of processing
- to portability – unlikely to be used in a school context
- to object – objection based on grounds pertaining to their situation
- related to automated decision making, including profiling

Several of these could impact schools, such as the right of access. You need to put procedures in place to deal with **Subject Access Requests**. These are written or verbal requests to see all or a part of the personal data held by the Controller in connection with the data subject. Controllers normally have 1 calendar month to provide the information, unless the case is unusually complex in which case an extension can be obtained.

A school must not disclose personal data even if requested in a Subject Access Request;

- if doing so would cause serious harm to the individual
- child abuse data
- adoption records
- statements of special educational needs

Your school must provide the information free of charge. However, if the request is clearly unfounded or excessive – and especially if this is a repeat request – you may charge a reasonable fee.

Breaches and how to manage a breach

Recent publicity about data breaches suffered by organisations and individuals continues to make the area of personal data protection a current and high profile issue for schools and other organisations. It is important that the school has a clear and well understood personal data handling policy in order to minimise the risk of personal data breaches.

A personal data breach means a breach of security leading to the accidental or unlawful destruction, loss, alteration, unauthorised disclosure of, or access to, personal data. This includes breaches that are the result of both accidental and deliberate causes. It also means that a breach is more than just about losing personal data.

A breach may arise from a theft, a deliberate attack on your systems, the unauthorised or malicious use of personal data by a member of staff, accidental loss, or equipment failure. In addition:

- no school or individual would want to be the cause of a data breach, particularly as the impact of data loss on individuals can be severe, put individuals at risk and affect personal, professional or organisational reputation
- schools are “data rich” and the introduction of electronic storage and transmission of data has created additional potential for the loss of data
- the school will want to avoid the criticism and negative publicity that could be generated by any personal data breach

Schools have always held personal data on the learners in their care, and increasingly this data is held digitally and accessible not just in schools but also from remote locations. It is important to stress that the Data Protection Laws apply to all forms of personal data, regardless of whether it is held on paper or in electronic format. However, as it is part of an overall online safety policy template, this document will place particular emphasis on data which is held or transferred digitally.

Schools will need to carefully review their policy, in the light of pertinent Local Authority regulation and changes in legislation.



All significant **data protection incidents must be reported** through the DPO to the Information Commissioner's Office based upon the local incident handling policy and communication plan. The new laws require that this notification should take place within 72 hours of the breach being detected, where feasible.

If you experience a personal data breach you need to consider whether this poses a risk to people. You need to consider the likelihood and severity of any risk to people's rights and freedoms, following the breach. When you've made this assessment, if it's likely there will be a risk then you must notify the ICO; if it's unlikely then you don't have to report it. You do not need to report every breach to the ICO.

The school should have a policy for reporting, logging, managing and recovering from information risk incidents, which establishes a:

- "responsible person" for each incident
- communications plan, including escalation procedure
- plan of action for rapid resolution
- plan of action of non-recurrence and further awareness raising

Privacy by Design and Data Protection Impact Assessments (DPIA)

Data Protection Impact Assessments (DPIA) identify and address privacy risks early on in any project so that you can mitigate them before the project goes live.

DPIAs should be carried out by Data Managers (where relevant) under the support and guidance of the DPO. Ideally you should conduct a DPIA before processing activity starts. However, some may need to be retrospective in the early stages of compliance activity.

The risk assessment will involve:

- recognising the risks that are present
- judging the level of the risks (both the likelihood and consequences)
- prioritising the risks.

According to the ICO a DPIA should contain:

- a description of the processing operations and the purpose
- an assessment of the necessity and proportionality of the processing in relation to the purpose
- an assessment of the risks to individuals
- the measures in place to address risk, including security and to demonstrate that you comply.

Or more simply and fully:

- who did you talk to about this?
- what is going to happen with the data and how – collection, storage, usage, disposal
- how much personal data will be handled (number of subjects)
- why you need use personal data in this way
- what personal data (including if it's in a 'special category') are you using
- at what points could the data become vulnerable to a breach (loss, stolen, malicious)
- what the risks are to the rights of the individuals if the data was breached
- what are you going to do in order to reduce the risks of data loss and prove you are compliant with the law.

DPIA is an ongoing process and should be re-visited at least annually to verify that nothing has changed since the processing activity started.

Secure storage of and access to data



The school should ensure that systems are set up so that the existence of protected files is hidden from users and that users will be assigned a clearance that will determine which files are accessible to them. Access to protected data will be controlled according to the role of the user. Members of staff will not, as a matter of course, be granted access to the whole management information system.

Good practice suggests that all users will use strong passwords made up from a combination of simpler words. User passwords must never be shared.

Personal data may only be accessed on machines that are securely protected. Any device that can be used to access personal data must be locked if left (even for very short periods) and set to auto lock if not used for five minutes.

All storage media must be stored in an appropriately secure and safe environment that avoids physical risk, loss or electronic degradation.

Personal data should only be stored on school equipment. Private equipment (i.e. owned by the users) must not be used for the storage of school personal data.

When personal data is stored on any portable computer system, USB stick or any other removable media:

- The data must be encrypted and password protected
- The device must be password protected
- The device must offer approved virus and malware checking software
- The data must be securely deleted from the device, in line with school policy once it has been transferred or its use is complete.

The school will need to set its own policy as to whether data storage on removal media is allowed, even if encrypted. Some organisations do not allow storage of personal data on removable devices.

The school should have a clear policy and procedures for the automatic backing up, accessing and restoring of all data held on school systems, including off-site backups.

The school should have clear policy and procedures for the use of “Cloud Based Storage Systems” (for example Dropbox, Microsoft 365, Google Drive) and is aware that data held in remote and cloud storage is still required to be protected in line with the Data Protection Act. The school will ensure that it is satisfied with controls put in place by remote / cloud based data services providers to protect the data.

As a Data Controller, the school is responsible for the security of any data passed to a “third party”. Specific data processing clauses must be included in all contracts where personal data is likely to be passed to a third party.

All paper based personal data must be held in lockable storage, whether on or off site.

Secure transfer of data and access out of school

The school recognises that personal data may be accessed by users out of school or transferred to the local authority or other agencies. In these circumstances:

- Users may not remove or copy sensitive or restricted or protected personal data from the school or authorised premises without permission and unless the media is encrypted and password protected and is transported securely for storage in a secure location
- Users must take particular care that computers or removable devices which contain personal data must not be accessed by other users (e.g. family members) when out of school
- When restricted or protected personal data is required by an authorised user from outside the organisation’s premises (for example, by a member of staff to work from their home), they should preferably have secure remote access to the management information system or learning platform
- If secure remote access is not possible, users must only remove or copy personal or sensitive data from the organisation or authorised premises if the storage media, portable or mobile device is encrypted and is transported securely for storage in a secure location

- Users must protect all portable and mobile devices, including media, used to store and transfer personal information using approved encryption software
- Particular care should be taken if data is taken or transferred to another country, particularly outside Europe, and advice should be taken from the local authority (if relevant) in this event.

Disposal of personal data

The school should implement a document retention schedule that defines the length of time personal data is held before secure destruction. The Information and Records Management Society [Toolkit for schools](#) provides support for this process. The school must ensure the safe destruction of personal data when it is no longer required.

The disposal of personal data, in either paper or electronic form, must be conducted in a way that makes reconstruction highly unlikely. Electronic files must be securely disposed of, and other media must be shredded, incinerated or otherwise disintegrated.

A Destruction Log should be kept of all data that is disposed of. The log should include the document ID, classification, date of destruction, method and authorisation.

Demonstrating Compliance - Audit Logging / Reporting / Incident Handling

Organisations are required to keep records of processing activity. The data map referred to above will assist here. Records must include:

- the name and contact details of the data controller
- where applicable, the name and contact details of the joint controller and data protection officer
- the purpose of the processing
- to whom the data has been/will be disclosed
- description of data subject and personal data
- where relevant the countries it has been transferred to
- under which condition for processing the personal data has been collected
- under what lawful basis processing is being carried out
- where necessary, how it is retained and destroyed
- a general description of the technical and organisational security measures.

Clearly, in order to maintain these records good auditing processes must be followed, both at the start of the exercise and on-going throughout the lifetime of the requirement. Therefore, audit logs will need to be kept to:

- provide evidence of the processing activity and the DPIA
- record where, why, how and to whom personal data has been shared
- log the disposal and destruction of the personal data
- enable the school to target training at the most at-risk data
- record any breaches that impact on the personal data

Fee

The school should pay the relevant annual fee to the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO). Failure to renew may render the school liable to a penalty in addition to other fines possible under the Data Protection Law.

Responsibilities

Every maintained school is required to appoint a Data Protection Officer as a core function of 'the business'

The Data Protection Officer (DPO) can be internally or externally appointed.

They must have:

- expert knowledge
- timely and proper involvement in all issues relating to data protection
- the necessary resources to fulfil the role
- access to the necessary personal data processing operations
- a direct reporting route to the highest management level

The data controller must:

- not give the DPO instructions regarding the performance of tasks
- ensure that the DPO does not perform a duty or role that would lead to a conflict of interests
- not dismiss or penalise the DPO for performing the tasks required of them



As a minimum a Data Protection Officer must:

- inform, as necessary, the controller, a processor or an employee of their obligations under the data protection laws
- provide advice on a data protection impact assessment
- co-operate with the Information Commissioner
- act as the contact point for the Information Commissioner
- monitor compliance with policies of the controller in relation to the protection of personal data
- monitor compliance by the controller with Data Protection Law

The school may also wish to appoint a Data Manager. Schools are encouraged to separate this role from that of Data Protection Officer, where possible. This person will keep up to date with current legislation and guidance and will:

- determine and take responsibility for the school's information risk policy and risk assessment
- oversee the System Controllers

The school may also wish to appoint System Controllers for the various types of data being held (e.g. learner information / staff information / assessment data etc.). System Controllers will manage and address risks to the information and will understand:

- what information is held, for how long and for what purpose
- how information has been amended or added to over time, and
- who has access to the data and why.

Everyone in the school has the responsibility of handling protected or sensitive data in a safe and secure manner.

Governors are required to comply fully with this policy in the event that they have access to personal data, when engaged in their role as a Governor (either in the schools or elsewhere if on school business).

Training & awareness

All staff must receive data handling awareness / data protection training and will be made aware of their responsibilities. This should be undertaken regularly. You can do this through:

- Induction training for new staff
- Staff meetings / briefings / INSET
- Day to day support and guidance from System Controllers

Freedom of Information Act

All schools must have a Freedom of Information Policy which sets out how it will deal with FOI requests. FOI aims to increase transparency and accountability in public sector organisations as part of a healthy democratic process. Whilst FOI requests are submitted by an individual, the issue is for the school to consider whether the requested information should be released into the public domain. FOI links to Data Protection Law whenever a request includes personal data. Good advice would encourage the school to:

- delegate to the Headteacher day-to-day responsibility for FOI policy and the provision of advice, guidance, publicity and interpretation of the school's policy
- consider designating an individual with responsibility for FOI, to provide a single point of reference, coordinate FOI and related policies and procedures, take a view on possibly sensitive areas and consider what information and training staff may need
- consider arrangements for overseeing access to information and delegation to the appropriate governing body

- proactively publish information with details of how it can be accessed through a Public Model Publication Scheme below) and review this annually
- ensure that a well-managed records management and information system exists in order to comply with requests
- ensure a record of refusals and reasons for refusals is kept, allowing the schools to review its access policy on an annual basis

Model Publication Scheme

The Information Commissioner's Office provides schools and organisations with a [model publication scheme](#) which they should complete. The school's publication scheme should be reviewed annually.

The ICO produce [guidance on the model publication scheme](#) for schools. This is designed to support schools to complete the [Guide to Information for Schools](#).

Parental permission for use of cloud hosted services

Schools that use cloud hosting services are advised to seek appropriate consent to set up an account for learners.

Use of Biometric Information

Biometric information is special category data. The Protection of Freedoms Act 2012, included measures that affect schools that use biometric recognition systems, such as fingerprint identification and facial scanning:

- For all learners in schools under 18, they must obtain the written consent of a parent before they take and process their child's biometric data
- They must treat the data with appropriate care and must comply with data protection principles as set out in the Data Protection Law
- They must provide alternative means for accessing services where a parent or learner has refused consent

New advice to schools makes it clear that they are not able to use learners' biometric data without parental consent. Schools may wish to incorporate the parental permission procedures into revised consent processes. **(see Appendix Parent / Carer Acceptable Use Agreement)**

Privacy and Electronic Communications

Schools should be aware that they are subject to the Privacy and Electronic Communications Regulations in the operation of their websites.

C3 Electronic Devices - Searching Screening and Confiscation

(updated with new DfE guidance – September 2022)

Introduction

The changing face of information technologies and ever-increasing learner use of these technologies has meant that the Education Acts were updated to keep pace. Part 2 of the Education Act 2011 (Discipline) introduced changes to the powers afforded to schools by statute to search learners in order to maintain discipline and ensure safety. Schools are required to ensure they have updated policies which take these changes into account. No such policy can on its own guarantee that the school will not face legal challenge but having a robust policy which takes account of the Act and applying it in practice will however help to provide the school with justification for what it does.

The particular changes we deal with here are the added power to screen, confiscate and search for items 'banned under the school rules' and the power to 'delete data' stored on confiscated electronic devices.

Items banned under the school rules are determined and publicised by the Headteacher (section 89 Education and Inspections Act 1996).

An item banned by the school rules may only be searched for under these new powers if it has been identified in the school rules as an item that can be searched for. It is therefore important that there is a school policy which sets out clearly and unambiguously the items which:

- are banned under the school rules; and
- are banned AND can be searched for by authorised school staff

The act allows authorised persons to examine data on electronic devices if they think there is a good reason to do so. In determining a 'good reason' to examine or erase the data or files the authorised staff member must reasonably suspect that the data or file on the device in question relates to an offence and/or may be used to cause harm, to disrupt teaching or could break the school rules.

Following an examination, if the person has decided to return the device to the owner, or to retain or dispose of it, they may erase any data or files, **if they think there is a good reason to do so** (see later section)

The Headteacher must publicise the school behaviour policy, in writing, to staff, parents/carers and learners at least once a year. **(There should therefore be clear links between the search etc. policy and the behaviour policy).**

Relevant legislation:

- Education Act 1996
- Education and Inspections Act 2006
- Education Act 2011 Part 2 (Discipline)
- The School Behaviour (Determination and Publicising of Measures in Academies) Regulations 2012
- Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974
- Obscene Publications Act 1959
- Children Act 1989
- Human Rights Act 1998
- Computer Misuse Act 1990

This is not a full list of Acts involved in the formation of this advice. Further information about relevant legislation can be found via the above link to the DfE advice document.

Responsibilities

The Headteacher is responsible for ensuring that the school policies reflect the requirements of the relevant legislation. The formulation of these policies may be delegated to other individuals or groups. The policies will normally be taken to Governors for approval. The Headteacher will need to authorise those staff who are allowed to carry out searches.

This policy has been written by and will be reviewed by: **SLT/Safeguarding Gov**

The Headteacher has authorised the following members of staff to carry out searches for and of electronic devices and the deletion of data/files on those devices: **All members of SLT supported by Technical Support if required.**

The Headteacher may authorise other staff members in writing in advance of any search they may undertake, subject to appropriate training.

Training/Awareness

Members of staff should be made aware of the school's policy on "Electronic devices – searching, confiscation and deletion":

- at induction
- at regular updating sessions on the school's online safety policy

Members of staff authorised by the Headteacher to carry out searches for and of electronic devices and to access and delete data/files from those devices should receive training that is specific and relevant to this role.

Specific training is required for those staff who may need to judge whether material that is accessed is inappropriate or illegal.

Policy Statement

Electronic Devices - Searching Screening and Confiscation

Screening

Search:

The school **Behaviour Policy** refers to the policy regarding searches with and without consent for the wide range of items covered within the Education Act 2011 and lists those items. This policy refers only to the searching for and of

Learners are allowed to bring mobile phones or other personal electronic devices to school and use them only within the rules laid down by the school.

*The sanctions for breaking these rules can be found in the **Behaviour Policy**.* Authorised staff (defined in the responsibilities section above) have the right to search for such electronic devices where they reasonably suspect that the data or file on the device in question has been, or could be, used to cause harm, to disrupt teaching or break the school rules.

- Searching with consent - Authorised staff may search with the learner's consent for any item
- Searching without consent - Authorised staff may only search without the learner's consent for anything which is either 'prohibited' (as defined in Section 550AA of the Education Act 1996) or appears in the school rules as an item which is banned and may be searched for.

In carrying out the search:

The authorised member of staff must have reasonable grounds for suspecting that a *learner* is in possession of a prohibited item i.e. an item banned by the school rules and which can be searched for.

The authorised member of staff should take reasonable steps to check the ownership of the mobile electronic device before carrying out a search.



The authorised member of staff should take care that, where possible, searches should not take place in public places e.g. an occupied classroom, which might be considered as exploiting the learner being searched.

The authorised member of staff carrying out the search must be the same gender as the *learner* being searched; and there must be a witness (also a staff member) and, if at all possible, they too should be the same gender as the *learner* being searched.

There is a limited exception to this rule: Authorised staff can carry out a search of a learner of the opposite gender including without a witness present, but **only where you reasonably believe that there is a risk that serious harm will be caused to a person if you do not conduct the search immediately and where it is not reasonably practicable to summon another member of staff.**

Extent of the search:

The person conducting the search may not require the learner to remove any clothing other than outer clothing.

Outer clothing means clothing that is not worn next to the skin or immediately over a garment that is being worn as underwear (outer clothing includes hats; shoes; boots; coat; blazer; jacket; gloves and scarves).

'Possessions' means any goods over which the learner has or appears to have control – this includes desks, lockers and bags.

A learner's possessions can only be searched in the presence of the learner and another member of staff, except where there is a risk that serious harm will be caused to a person if the search is not conducted immediately and where it is not reasonably practicable to summon another member of staff.

The power to search without consent enables a personal search, involving removal of outer clothing and searching of pockets; but not an intimate search going further than that, which only a person with more extensive powers (e.g. a police officer) can do.

Use of Force – force cannot be used to search without consent for items banned under the school rules regardless of whether the rules say an item can be searched for.

Electronic devices

The DfE guidance – Searching, Screening and Confiscation received significant updates in July 2022 and now states:

- Electronic devices, including mobile phones, can contain files or data which relate to an offence, or which may cause harm to another person. This includes, but is not limited to, indecent images of children, pornography, abusive messages, images or videos, or evidence relating to suspected criminal behaviour.
- As with all prohibited items, staff should first consider the appropriate safeguarding response if they find images, data or files on an electronic device that they reasonably suspect are likely to put a person at risk
- Staff may examine any data or files on an electronic device they have confiscated as a result of a search .. if there is good reason to do so (defined earlier in the guidance as)
 - o poses a risk to staff or pupils;
 - o is prohibited, or identified in the school rules for which a search can be made or
 - o is evidence in relation to an offence.
- If the member of staff conducting the search suspects they may find an indecent image of a child (sometimes known as nude or semi-nude images), the member of staff should never intentionally view the image, and must never copy, print, share, store or save such images. When an incident might involve an indecent image of a child and/or video, the member of staff should confiscate the device, avoid looking at the device and refer the incident to the designated safeguarding lead (or deputy) as the most appropriate person to advise on the school's response. Handling such reports or concerns can be especially complicated and schools should follow the principles as set out in **Keeping children safe in education**. The UK Council for Internet Safety also provides

the following guidance to support school staff and designated safeguarding leads: **Semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people.**



- If a member of staff finds any image, data or file that they suspect might constitute a specified offence, then they must be delivered to the police as soon as is reasonably practicable.
- In exceptional circumstances members of staff may dispose of the image or data if there is a good reason to do so. In determining a 'good reason' to examine or erase the data or files, the member of staff must have regard to the following guidance issued by the Secretary of State
 - In determining whether there is a 'good reason' to examine the data or files, the member of staff should reasonably suspect that the data or file on the device has been, or could be used, to cause harm, undermine the safe environment of the school and disrupt teaching, or be used to commit an offence.
 - In determining whether there is a 'good reason' to erase any data or files from the device, the member of staff should consider whether the material found may constitute evidence relating to a suspected offence. In those instances, the data or files should not be deleted, and the device must be handed to the police as soon as it is reasonably practicable. If the data or files are not suspected to be evidence in relation to an offence, a member of staff may delete the data or files if the continued existence of the data or file is likely to continue to cause harm to any person and the pupil and/or the parent refuses to delete the data or files themselves

Care of Confiscated Devices

School staff are reminded of the need to ensure the safe keeping of confiscated devices, to avoid the risk of compensation claims for damage/loss of such devices (**particularly given the possible high value of some of these devices**).

Audit/Monitoring/Reporting/Review

The SLT will ensure that full records are kept of incidents involving the searching for and of electronic devices and the deletion of data/files. (**a template log sheet can be found in the appendices to the School Online Safety Template Policies**)

These records will be reviewed by ... (*Online Safety Officer/Online Safety Committee/Online Safety Governor*) at regular intervals.

This policy will be reviewed by the head teacher and governors annually and in response to changes in guidance and evidence gained from the records.

The school is required to publish its Behaviour Policy to parents annually (including on its website) – the Behaviour Policy should be cross referenced with this policy on search and deletion. DfE guidance can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/searching-screening-and-confiscation>

C4 Mobile Technologies Policy (inc. BYOD/BYOT)

Mobile technology devices may be a school owned/provided or privately owned smartphone, tablet, notebook/laptop or other technology that usually has the capability of utilising the school's wireless network. The device then has access to the wider internet which may include the school's learning platform and other cloud based services such as email and data storage.

The absolute key to considering the use of mobile technologies is that the learners, staff and wider school community understand that the primary purpose of having their personal device at school is educational and that this is irrespective of whether the device is school owned/provided or personally owned. The mobile technologies policy should sit alongside a range of policies including but not limited to the safeguarding policy, anti-bullying policy, acceptable use policy, policies around theft or malicious damage and the behaviour policy. Teaching about the safe and appropriate use of mobile technologies should be included in the online safety education programme.

Potential Benefits of Mobile Technologies

Research has highlighted the widespread uptake of mobile technologies amongst adults and children of all ages. Web-based tools and resources have changed the landscape of learning. Learners now have at their fingertips unlimited access to digital content, resources, experts, databases and communities of interest. By effectively maximising the use of such resources, schools not only have the opportunity to deepen learning, but they can also develop digital literacy, fluency and citizenship in learners that will prepare them for the high tech world in which they will live, learn and work.

Considerations

There are a number of issues and risks to consider when implementing mobile technologies, these include; security risks in allowing connections to your school network, filtering of personal devices, breakages and insurance, access to devices for all learners, avoiding potential classroom distraction, network connection speeds, types of devices, charging facilities, total cost of ownership

Schools may consider implementing the use of mobile technologies as a means of reducing expenditure on school provided devices. However, it is important to remember that the increased network management costs and overheads involved in implementing this properly are likely to counterbalance or outweigh any savings.

The use of mobile technologies brings both real benefits and challenges for the whole school community – including teachers - and the only effective way for a school to implement these successfully is to involve the whole school community from the outset. Before the school embarks on this path, the risks and benefits must be clearly identified and shared with all stakeholders.

The school acceptable use agreements for staff, learners, parents, and carers outline the expectations around the use of mobile technologies.

The school allows:

	School devices			Personal devices		
	School owned for individual use	School owned for multiple users	Authorised device	Student owned	Staff owned	Visitor owned
Allowed in school	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Full network access	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Internet only	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes where appropriate	Yes
No network access	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes

- The school has provided technical solutions for the safe use of mobile technology devices/personal devices (delete/amend as appropriate):
 - All school devices are controlled through the use of Mobile Device Management software
 - Appropriate access control is applied to all mobile devices according to the requirements of the user (e.g Internet only access, network access allowed, shared folder network access)
 - The school has addressed broadband performance and capacity to ensure that core educational and administrative activities are not negatively affected by the increase in the number of connected devices
 - For all mobile technologies, filtering will be applied to the internet connection and attempts to bypass this are not permitted
 - Appropriate exit processes are implemented for devices no longer used at a school location or by an authorised user.
 - All school devices are subject to routine monitoring
 - Pro-active monitoring has been implemented to monitor activity
- *When personal devices are permitted:*
 - All personal devices are restricted through the implementation of technical solutions that provide appropriate levels of network access
 - Personal devices are brought into the school entirely at the risk of the owner and the decision to bring the device in to the school lies with the user (and their parents/carers) as does the liability for any loss or damage resulting from the use of the device in school
 - The school accepts no responsibility or liability in respect of lost, stolen or damaged devices while at school or on activities organised or undertaken by the school (the school recommends insurance is purchased to cover that device whilst out of the home)
 - The school accepts no responsibility for any malfunction of a device due to changes made to the device while on the school network or whilst resolving any connectivity issues
 - The school recommends that the devices are made easily identifiable and have a protective case to help secure them as the devices are moved around the school. Pass-codes or PINs should be set on personal devices to aid security
 - The school is not responsible for the day to day maintenance or upkeep of the users personal device such as the charging of any device, the installation of software updates or the resolution of hardware issues
- **Users are expected to act responsibly, safely and respectfully in line with current acceptable use agreements, in addition;**
 - Devices may not be used in tests or exams unless allowed
 - Visitors should be provided with information about how and when they are permitted to use mobile technology in line with local safeguarding arrangements
 - Users are responsible for keeping their device up to date through software, security and app updates. The device is virus protected and should not be capable of passing on infections to the network
 - Users are responsible for charging their own devices and for protecting and looking after their devices while in the school
 - Personal devices should be charged before being brought to the school as the charging of personal devices is not permitted during the school day
 - Devices must be in silent mode on the school site and on the school mini bus
 - School devices are provided to support learning. It is expected that learners will bring devices to the school as required.
 - Confiscation and searching (England) - the school has the right to take, examine and search any device that is suspected of unauthorised use, either technical or inappropriate.
 - The changing of settings (exceptions include personal settings such as font size, brightness, etc...) that would stop the device working as it was originally set up and intended to work is not permitted
 - The software/apps originally installed by the school must remain on the school owned device in usable condition and be easily accessible at all times. From time to time the school may add software applications for use in a particular lesson. Periodic checks of devices will be made to ensure that users have not removed required apps

- o The school will ensure that devices contain the necessary apps for school work. The school will remain the property of the school and will not be accessible to learners once they leave the school roll. Any apps bought by the user on their own account will remain theirs.
- o Users should be mindful of the age limits for app purchases and use and should ensure they read the terms and conditions before use.
- o Users must only photograph people with their permission. Users must only take pictures or videos that are required for a task or activity. All unnecessary images or videos will be deleted immediately
- o Devices may be used in lessons in accordance with teacher direction
- o Staff owned devices should not be used for personal purposes during teaching sessions, unless in exceptional circumstances
- o Printing from personal devices will not be possible



DRAFT

C5 Social Media Policy

Social media (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn) is a broad term for any kind of online platform which enables people to directly interact with each other. However, some games, for example Minecraft, Roblox or World of Warcraft and video sharing platforms such as YouTube have social media elements to them.

The school recognises the numerous benefits and opportunities which a social media presence offers. Staff, parents/carers and learners are actively encouraged to find creative ways to use social media. However, there are some risks associated with social media use, especially around the issues of safeguarding, bullying and personal reputation. This policy aims to encourage the safe use of social media by the school, its staff, parents, carers and children.

Scope

This policy is subject to the school's codes of conduct and acceptable use agreements.

This policy:

- **Applies to all staff and to all online communications which directly or indirectly, represent the school.**
- **Applies to such online communications posted at any time and from anywhere.**
- Encourages the safe and responsible use of social media through training and education
- *Defines the monitoring of public social media activity pertaining to the school*

The school respects privacy and understands that staff and learners may use social media forums in their private lives. However, personal communications likely to have a negative impact on professional standards and/or the school's reputation are within the scope of this policy.

Professional communications are those made through official channels, posted on a school account or using the school name. All professional communications are within the scope of this policy.

Personal communications are those made via a personal social media accounts. In all cases, where a personal account is used which associates itself with, or impacts on, the school, it must be made clear that the member of staff is not communicating on behalf of the school with an appropriate disclaimer. Such personal communications are within the scope of this policy.

Personal communications which do not refer to or impact upon the school are outside the scope of this policy.

Organisational control

Roles & Responsibilities

- **SLT**
 - Facilitating training and guidance on Social Media use.
 - Developing and implementing the Social Media policy
 - Taking a lead role in investigating any reported incidents.
 - Making an initial assessment when an incident is reported and involving appropriate staff and external agencies as required.
 - Receive completed applications for Social Media accounts
 - Approve account creation
- **Administrator/Moderator**
 - Create the account following SLT approval
 - Store account details, including passwords securely
 - Be involved in monitoring and contributing to the account
 - Control the process for managing an account after the lead staff member has left the organisation (closing or transferring)
- **Staff**
 - Know the contents of and ensure that any use of social media is carried out in line with this and other relevant policies
 - Attending appropriate training
 - Regularly monitoring, updating and managing content he/she has posted via school accounts

- o Adding an appropriate disclaimer to personal accounts when naming the school



Process for creating new accounts

The school community is encouraged to consider if a social media account will help them in their work, e.g. a history department Twitter account, or a “Friends of the school” Facebook page. Anyone wishing to create such an account must present a business case to the Leadership Team which covers the following points:-

- The aim of the account
- The intended audience
- How the account will be promoted
- Who will run the account (at least two staff members should be named)
- Will the account be open or private/closed

Following consideration by the SLT an application will be approved or rejected. In all cases, the SLT must be satisfied that anyone running a social media account on behalf of the school has read and understood this policy and received appropriate training. This also applies to anyone who is not directly employed by the school, including volunteers or parents.

Monitoring

School accounts must be monitored regularly and frequently (preferably 7 days a week, including during holidays). Any comments, queries or complaints made through those accounts must be responded to within 24 hours (or on the next working day if received at a weekend) even if the response is only to acknowledge receipt. Regular monitoring and intervention is essential in case a situation arises where bullying or any other inappropriate behaviour arises on a school social media account.

Behaviour

- **The school requires that all users using social media adhere to the standard of behaviour as set out in this policy and other relevant policies.**
- **Digital communications by staff must be professional and respectful at all times and in accordance with this policy.** Staff will not use social media to infringe on the rights and privacy of others or make ill-considered comments or judgments about staff. School social media accounts must not be used for personal gain. Staff must ensure that confidentiality is maintained on social media even after they leave the employment of the school.
- Users must declare who they are in social media posts or accounts. Anonymous posts are discouraged in relation to school activity.
- If a journalist makes contact about posts made using social media, staff must follow the school media policy before responding.
- Unacceptable conduct, (e.g. defamatory, discriminatory, offensive, harassing content or a breach of data protection, confidentiality, copyright) will be considered extremely seriously by the school and will be reported as soon as possible to a relevant senior member of staff, and escalated where appropriate.
- The use of social media by staff while at work may be monitored, in line with school policies. *The school permits reasonable and appropriate access to private social media sites. However, where excessive use is suspected, and considered to be interfering with relevant duties, disciplinary action may be taken*
- The school will take appropriate action in the event of breaches of the social media policy. Where conduct is found to be unacceptable, the school will deal with the matter internally. Where conduct is considered illegal, the school will report the matter to the police and other relevant external agencies, and may take action according to the disciplinary policy.

Legal considerations

- **Users of social media should consider the copyright of the content they are sharing and, where necessary, should seek permission from the copyright holder before sharing.**
- **Users must ensure that their use of social media does not infringe upon relevant data protection laws, or breach confidentiality.**

Handling abuse

- When acting on behalf of the school, respond to harmful and / or offensive comments swiftly and with sensitivity.

- If a conversation turns and becomes offensive or unacceptable, school users should block other users or their comments/posts and should inform the audience exactly why the action was taken.
- If you feel that you or someone else is subject to abuse by colleagues through use of online communications, then this action must be reported using the agreed school protocols.

Tone

The tone of content published on social media should be appropriate to the audience, whilst retaining appropriate levels of professional standards. Key words to consider when composing online content are:

- Engaging
- Conversational
- Informative
- Professional

Use of images

School use of images can be assumed to be acceptable, providing the following guidelines are strictly adhered to.

- **Permission to use any photos or video recordings should be sought in line with the school's digital and video images policy.** If anyone, for any reason, asks not to be filmed or photographed then their wishes should be respected.
- **Under no circumstances should staff share or upload learner pictures online other than via official school channels.**
- Staff should exercise their professional judgement about whether an image is appropriate to share on school social media accounts. Learners should be appropriately dressed, not be subject to ridicule and must not be on any school list of children whose images must not be published.
- If a member of staff inadvertently takes a compromising picture which could be misconstrued or misused, they must delete it immediately.

Personal use

- **Staff**
 - Personal communications are those made via a personal online accounts. In all cases, where a personal account is used which associates itself with the school or impacts on the school, it must be made clear that the member of staff is not communicating on behalf of the school with an appropriate disclaimer. Such personal communications are within the scope of this policy.
 - Personal communications which do not refer to or impact upon the school are outside the scope of this policy.
 - Where excessive or inappropriate personal use of social media in school is suspected, and considered to be interfering with relevant duties, disciplinary action may be taken
 - *The school permits reasonable and appropriate access to private social media sites.*
- **Learners**
 - **Staff are not permitted to follow or engage with current or prior learners of the school on any personal social media account.**
 - The school's education programme should enable the learners to be safe and responsible users of social media.
 - Learners are encouraged to comment or post appropriately about the school. Any offensive or inappropriate comments will be resolved by the use of the school's behaviour policy
- **Parents/Carers**
 - **If parents/carers have access to a school learning platform where posting or commenting is enabled, parents/carers will be informed about acceptable use.**
 - The school has an active parent/carer education programme which supports the safe and positive use of social media. This includes information on the website.
 - Parents/Carers are encouraged to comment or post appropriately about the school. In the event of any offensive or inappropriate comments being made, the school will ask the parent/carer to remove the post and invite them to discuss the issues in person. If necessary, refer parents to the school's complaints procedures.

Monitoring posts about the school



- As part of active social media engagement, it is considered good practice to proactively monitor for public postings about the school.
- The school should effectively respond to social media comments made by others according to a defined policy or process.

Appendix

Managing your personal use of Social Media:

- “Nothing” on social media is truly private
- Social media can blur the lines between your professional and private life. Don’t use the school logo and/or branding on personal accounts
- Check your settings regularly and test your privacy
- Keep an eye on your digital footprint
- Keep your personal information private
- Regularly review your connections – keep them to those you want to be connected to
- When posting online consider; Scale, Audience and Permanency of what you post
- If you want to criticise, do it politely.
- Take control of your images – do you want to be tagged in an image? What would children or parents say about you if they could see your images?
- Know how to report a problem

Managing school social media accounts

The Do’s

- Check with a senior leader before publishing content that may have controversial implications for the school
- Use a disclaimer when expressing personal views
- Make it clear who is posting content
- Use an appropriate and professional tone
- Be respectful to all parties
- Ensure you have permission to ‘share’ other peoples’ materials and acknowledge the author
- Express opinions but do so in a balanced and measured manner
- Think before responding to comments and, when in doubt, get a second opinion
- Seek advice and report any mistakes using the school’s reporting process
- Consider turning off tagging people in images where possible
- Ensure the account is set up securely and the account can be transferred to another approved staff member in the event of the account holder leaving the school.

The Don’ts

- Don’t make comments, post content or link to materials that will bring the school into disrepute
- Don’t publish confidential or commercially sensitive material
- Don’t breach copyright, data protection or other relevant legislation
- Don’t link to, embed or add potentially inappropriate content. Consider the appropriateness of content for any audience of school accounts.
- Don’t post derogatory, defamatory, offensive, harassing or discriminatory content
- Don’t use social media to air internal grievances

Legislation

Schools should be aware of the legislative framework under which this online safety policy template has been produced. It is important to note that in general terms an action that is illegal if committed offline is also illegal if committed online.



It is recommended that legal advice is sought in the advent of an online safety issue or situation.

A useful summary of relevant legislation can be found at: [Report Harmful Content: Laws about harmful behaviours](#)

Computer Misuse Act 1990

This Act makes it an offence to:

- Erase or amend data or programs without authority;
- Obtain unauthorised access to a computer;
- “Eavesdrop” on a computer;
- Make unauthorised use of computer time or facilities;
- Maliciously corrupt or erase data or programs;
- Deny access to authorised users.

Schools may wish to view the National Crime Agency website which includes information about [“Cyber crime – preventing young people from getting involved”](#). Each region in England (& Wales) has a Regional Organised Crime Unit (ROCU) Cyber-Prevent team that works with schools to encourage young people to make positive use of their cyber skills. There is a useful [summary of the Act on the NCA site](#).

Data Protection Act 1998

This protects the rights and privacy of individual’s data. To comply with the law, information about individuals must be collected and used fairly, stored safely and securely and not disclosed to any third party unlawfully. The Act states that person data must be:

- Fairly and lawfully processed.
- Processed for limited purposes.
- Adequate, relevant and not excessive.
- Accurate.
- Not kept longer than necessary.
- Processed in accordance with the data subject’s rights.
- Secure.
- Not transferred to other countries without adequate protection.

The Data Protection Act 2018:

Updates the 1998 Act, incorporates the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR) and aims to:

- Facilitate the secure transfer of information within the European Union.
- Prevent people or organisations from holding and using inaccurate information on individuals. This applies to information regarding both private lives or business.
- Give the public confidence about how businesses can use their personal information.
- Provide data subjects with the legal right to check the information businesses hold about them. They can also request for the data controller to destroy it.
- Give data subjects greater control over how data controllers handle their data.
- Place emphasis on accountability. This requires businesses to have processes in place that demonstrate how they’re securely handling data.
- Require firms to keep people’s personal data safe and secure. Data controllers must ensure that it is not misused.
- Require the data user or holder to register with the Information Commissioner.

All data subjects have the right to:

- Receive clear information about what you will use their data for.

- Access their own personal information.
- Request for their data to be revised if out of date or erased. These are known as the right to rectify, the right to erasure
- Request information about the reasoning behind any automated decisions, such as if computer software denies them access to a loan.
- Prevent or query about the automated processing of their personal data.

Freedom of Information Act 2000

The Freedom of Information Act gives individuals the right to request information held by public authorities. All public authorities and companies wholly owned by public authorities have obligations under the Freedom of Information Act. When responding to requests, they have to follow a number of set procedures.

Communications Act 2003

Sending by means of the Internet a message or other matter that is grossly offensive or of an indecent, obscene or menacing character; or sending a false message by means of or persistently making use of the Internet for the purpose of causing annoyance, inconvenience or needless anxiety is guilty of an offence liable, on conviction, to imprisonment. This wording is important because an offence is complete as soon as the message has been sent: there is no need to prove any intent or purpose.

Malicious Communications Act 1988

It is an offence to send an indecent, offensive, or threatening letter, electronic communication or other article to another person.

Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000

It is an offence for any person to intentionally and without lawful authority intercept any communication. Monitoring or keeping a record of any form of electronic communications is permitted, in order to:

- Establish the facts;
- Ascertain compliance with regulatory or self-regulatory practices or procedures;
- Demonstrate standards, which are or ought to be achieved by persons using the system;
- Investigate or detect unauthorised use of the communications system;
- Prevent or detect crime or in the interests of national security;
- Ensure the effective operation of the system.
- Monitoring but not recording is also permissible in order to:
 - Ascertain whether the communication is business or personal;
 - Protect or support help line staff.
- The school reserves the right to monitor its systems and communications in line with its rights under this act.

Trade Marks Act 1994

This provides protection for Registered Trade Marks, which can be any symbol (words, shapes or images) that are associated with a particular set of goods or services. Registered Trade Marks must not be used without permission. This can also arise from using a Mark that is confusingly similar to an existing Mark.

Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988

It is an offence to copy all, or a substantial part of a copyright work. There are, however, certain limited user permissions, such as fair dealing, which means under certain circumstances permission is not needed to copy small amounts for non-commercial research or private study. The Act also provides for Moral Rights, whereby authors can sue if their name is not included in a work they wrote, or if the work has been amended in such a way as to impugn their reputation. Copyright covers materials in print and electronic form, and includes words, images, and sounds, moving images, TV broadcasts and other media (e.g. YouTube).

Telecommunications Act 1984

It is an offence to send a message or other matter that is grossly offensive or of an indecent, obscene or menacing character. It is also an offence to send a message that is intended to cause annoyance, inconvenience or needless anxiety to another that the sender knows to be false.

Criminal Justice & Public Order Act 1994

This defines a criminal offence of intentional harassment, which covers all forms of harassment, person is guilty of an offence if, with intent to cause a person harassment, alarm or distress, they:



A

- Use threatening, abusive or insulting words or behaviour, or disorderly behaviour; or
- Display any writing, sign or other visible representation, which is threatening, abusive or insulting, thereby causing that or another person harassment, alarm or distress.

Racial and Religious Hatred Act 2006

This Act makes it a criminal offence to threaten people because of their faith, or to stir up religious hatred by displaying, publishing or distributing written material which is threatening. Other laws already protect people from threats based on their race, nationality or ethnic background.

Protection from Harassment Act 1997

A person must not pursue a course of conduct, which amounts to harassment of another, and which he knows or ought to know amounts to harassment of the other. A person whose course of conduct causes another to fear, on at least two occasions, that violence will be used against him is guilty of an offence if he knows or ought to know that his course of conduct will cause the other so to fear on each of those occasions.

Protection of Children Act 1978

It is an offence to take, permit to be taken, make, possess, show, distribute or advertise indecent images of children in the United Kingdom. A child for these purposes is anyone under the age of 18. Viewing an indecent image of a child on your computer means that you have made a digital image. An image of a child also covers pseudo-photographs (digitally collated or otherwise). A person convicted of such an offence may face up to 10 years in prison

Sexual Offences Act 2003

A grooming offence is committed if you are over 18 and have communicated with a child under 16 at least twice (including by phone or using the Internet) it is an offence to meet them or travel to meet them anywhere in the world with the intention of committing a sexual offence. Causing a child under 16 to watch a sexual act is illegal, including looking at images such as videos, photos or webcams, for your own gratification. It is also an offence for a person in a position of trust to engage in sexual activity with any person under 18, with whom they are in a position of trust. (Typically, teachers, social workers, health professionals, connexions staff fall in this category of trust). Any sexual intercourse with a child under the age of 13 commits the offence of rape.

Public Order Act 1986

This Act makes it a criminal offence to stir up racial hatred by displaying, publishing or distributing written material which is threatening. Like the Racial and Religious Hatred Act 2006 it also makes the possession of inflammatory material with a view of releasing it a criminal offence. Children, Families and Education Directorate page 38 April 2007.

Obscene Publications Act 1959 and 1964

Publishing an "obscene" article is a criminal offence. Publishing includes electronic transmission.

Human Rights Act 1998

This does not deal with any particular issue specifically or any discrete subject area within the law. It is a type of "higher law", affecting all other laws. In the school context, human rights to be aware of include:

- The right to a fair trial
- The right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence
- Freedom of thought, conscience and religion
- Freedom of expression
- Freedom of assembly
- Prohibition of discrimination
- The right to education

These rights are not absolute. The school is obliged to respect these rights and freedoms, balancing them against those rights, duties and obligations, which arise from other relevant legislation.

The Education and Inspections Act 2006

Empowers Headteachers, to such extent as is reasonable, to regulate the behaviour of learners within the school site and empowers members of staff to impose disciplinary penalties for inappropriate behaviour.



The Education and Inspections Act 2011

Extended the powers included in the 2006 Act and gave permission for Headteachers (and nominated staff) to search for electronic devices. It also provides powers to search for data on those devices and to delete data.

(see template policy in these appendices and for DfE guidance -

<http://www.education.gov.uk/schools/learnersupport/behaviour/behaviourpolicies/f0076897/screening-searching-and-confiscation>)

The Protection of Freedoms Act 2012

Requires schools to seek permission from a parent/carer to use Biometric systems

The School Information Regulations 2012

Requires schools to publish certain information on its website:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/what-maintained-schools-must-publish-online>

Serious Crime Act 2015

Introduced new offence of sexual communication with a child. Also created new offences and orders around gang crime (including CSE)

Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015

Revenge porn – as it is now commonly known – involves the distribution of private and personal explicit images or video footage of an individual without their consent, with the intention of causing them embarrassment and distress. Often revenge porn is used maliciously to shame ex-partners. Revenge porn was made a specific offence in the Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015. The Act specifies that if you are accused of revenge porn and found guilty of the criminal offence, you could be prosecuted and face a sentence of up to two years in prison.

For further guidance or support please contact the [Revenge Porn Helpline](#)

Links to other organisations or documents

The following links may help those who are developing or reviewing a school online safety policy or online safety provision:



UK Safer Internet Centre

Safer Internet Centre – <https://www.saferinternet.org.uk/>
South West Grid for Learning - <https://swgfl.org.uk/products-services/online-safety/>
Childnet – <http://www.childnet-int.org/>
Professionals Online Safety Helpline - <http://www.saferinternet.org.uk/about/helpline>
Revenge Porn Helpline - <https://revengepornhelpline.org.uk/>
Internet Watch Foundation - <https://www.iwf.org.uk/>
Report Harmful Content - <https://reportharmfulcontent.com/>
[Harmful Sexual Support Service](#)

CEOP

CEOP - <http://ceop.police.uk/>
ThinkUKnow - <https://www.thinkuknow.co.uk/>

Others

LGfL – [Online Safety Resources](#)
Kent – [Online Safety Resources page](#)
INSAFE/Better Internet for Kids - <https://www.betterinternetforkids.eu/>
UK Council for Internet Safety (UKCIS) - <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/uk-council-for-internet-safety>

Tools for Schools / other organisations

Online Safety BOOST – <https://boost.swgfl.org.uk/>
360 Degree Safe – Online Safety self-review tool – <https://360safe.org.uk/>
360Data – online data protection self-review tool: www.360data.org.uk
SWGfL Test filtering - <http://testfiltering.com/>
UKCIS Digital Resilience Framework - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/digital-resilience-framework>
[SWGfL 360 Groups](#) – online safety self review tool for organisations working with children
[SWGfL 360 Early Years](#) – online safety self review tool for early years organisations

Bullying/Online-bullying/Sexting/Sexual Harassment

Enable – European Anti Bullying programme and resources (UK coordination/participation through SWGfL & Diana Awards) - <http://enable.eun.org/>
SELMA – Hacking Hate - <https://selma.swgfl.co.uk>
Scottish Anti-Bullying Service, Respectme - <http://www.respectme.org.uk/>
Scottish Government - Better relationships, better learning, better behaviour - <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/03/7388>
DfE - Cyberbullying guidance - [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/374850/Cyberbullying Advice for Headteachers and School Staff 121114.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/374850/Cyberbullying_Advice_for_Headteachers_and_School_Staff_121114.pdf)
Childnet – Cyberbullying guidance and practical PSHE toolkit: <http://www.childnet.com/our-projects/cyberbullying-guidance-and-practical-toolkit>
[Childnet – Project deSHAME – Online Sexual Harassment](#)
[UKSIC – Sexting Resources](#)
Anti-Bullying Network – <http://www.antibullying.net/cyberbullying1.htm>
[Ditch the Label – Online Bullying Charity](#)
[Diana Award – Anti-Bullying Campaign](#)

Social Networking

Digizen – [Social Networking](#)
UKSIC - [Safety Features on Social Networks](#)
[Children's Commissioner, TES and Schillings – Young peoples' rights on social media](#)

Curriculum

SWGfL Evolve - <https://projectevolve.co.uk>

Teach Today – www.teachtoday.eu/

Insafe - [Education Resources](#)

Data Protection

[360data - free questionnaire and data protection self review tool](#)

ICO Guides for Organisations

IRMS - Records Management Toolkit for Schools

[ICO Guidance on taking photos in schools](#)

Professional Standards/Staff Training

[DfE – Keeping Children Safe in Education](#)

DfE - Safer Working Practice for Adults who Work with Children and Young People

[Childnet – School Pack for Online Safety Awareness](#)

[UK Safer Internet Centre Professionals Online Safety Helpline](#)

Infrastructure/Technical Support/Cyber-security

[UKSIC – Appropriate Filtering and Monitoring](#)

[SWGfL Safety & Security Resources](#)

Somerset - [Questions for Technical Support](#)

SWGfL - [Cyber Security in Schools](#).

NCA – [Guide to the Computer Misuse Act](#)

NEN – [Advice and Guidance Notes](#)

Working with parents and carers

[SWGfL – Online Safety Guidance for Parents & Carers](#)

[Vodafone Digital Parents Magazine](#)

[Childnet Webpages for Parents & Carers](#)

Get Safe Online - resources for parents

[Teach Today - resources for parents workshops/education](#)

[Internet Matters](#)

Prevent

[Prevent Duty Guidance](#)

[Prevent for schools – teaching resources](#)

Childnet – [Trust Me](#)

Research

[Ofcom –Media Literacy Research](#)

Ofsted: Review of sexual abuse in schools and colleges

Further links can be found at the end of the UKCIS [Education for a Connected World Framework](#)

Glossary of Terms

AUP/AUA	Acceptable Use Policy/Agreement – see templates earlier in this document
CEOP	Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre (part of National Crime Agency, UK Police, dedicated to protecting children from sexual abuse, providers of the Think U Know programmes.
CPD	Continuous Professional Development
FOSI	Family Online Safety Institute
ICO	Information Commissioner's Office
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
INSET	In Service Education and Training
IP address	The label that identifies each computer to other computers using the IP (internet protocol)
ISP	Internet Service Provider
ISPA	Internet Service Providers' Association
IWF	Internet Watch Foundation
LA	Local Authority
LAN	Local Area Network
MAT	Multi Academy Trust
MIS	Management Information System
NEN	National Education Network – works with the Regional Broadband Consortia (e.g. SWGfL) to provide safe broadband provision to schools across Britain.
Ofcom	Office of Communications (Independent communications sector regulator)
SWGfL	South West Grid for Learning Trust – the Regional Broadband Consortium of SW Local Authorities – is the provider of broadband and other services for schools and other organisations in the SW
TUK	Think U Know – educational online safety programmes for schools, young people and parents.
UKSIC	UK Safer Internet Centre – EU funded centre. Main partners are SWGfL, Childnet and Internet Watch Foundation.
UKCIS	UK Council for Internet Safety
VLE	Virtual Learning Environment (a software system designed to support teaching and learning in an educational setting,
WAP	Wireless Application Protocol



A more comprehensive glossary can be found at the end of the UKCIS [Education for a Connected World Framework](#)

Policy Evaluation



Points to be considered	Yes	No	N/A	Please supply evidence
• Policy annually reviewed	✓			Shared with all stakeholders, approved by governors and published on the school website
• Policy in line with current legislation	✓			Annual review to ensure any statutory changes or updates in policies are included.
• Coordinator in place	✓			Yes – SLT
• Nominated governor in place	✓			
• Coordinator carries out role effectively	✓			As identified through performance management and feedback from the headteacher
• Headteacher, coordinator and nominated governor work closely	✓			Regular meetings and updates to governors via sub committee
• Policy endorsed by governing body	✓			
• Policy regularly discussed at meetings of the governing body	✓			See governor meeting minutes
• School personnel aware of this policy	✓			
• School personnel comply with this policy	✓			
• Pupils aware of this policy	✓			Online Safety Agreements and Rules in Place and shared with Pupils
• Parents aware of this policy	✓			Published on the website
• Visitors aware of this policy	✓			SLT share relevant aspects with visitors
• Local community aware of this policy	✓			Published on the website
• Funding in place	✓			
• Policy complies with the Equality Act	✓			
• Equality Impact Assessment undertaken	✓			
• Policy referred to in the School Handbook		✓		
• Policy available from the school office		✓		On website but a paper copy can be printed on request
• Policy available from the school website	✓			
• School Council involved with policy development		✓		
• All stakeholders take part in questionnaires and surveys		✓		
• All associated training in place	✓			
• All outlined procedures complied with	✓			
• Linked policies in place and up to date	✓			
• Associated policies in place and up to date	✓			

A statement outlining the overall effectiveness of this policy

The policy ensures that all the school community are aware of the statutory duties around Online Safety and what is expected of all staff, pupils and parents to ensure that these duties are met. The policy clearly sets out how the school will support children through clear Online Safety procedures and curriculum planning.

Policy Approval Form

Policy Title:	Online Safety Policy					Date when written:	August 23	
Policy written by:	Lindsey Moran				New Policy (✓ or x)		Revised Policy (✓ or x)	✓
Stakeholders consulted in policy production: (✓ or x)	Governors	Senior Leadership Team	Teaching Personnel	Support Personnel	Administrative Personnel	Parents	Pupils	Local Community
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Date when approved by Governors:	September 23		Date when presented to stakeholders:	Sept 23		Date when implemented:	Sept 23	
Published on: (✓ or x)	School Website		School Prospectus			Staff Handbook		
	✓							