Aiskew, Leeming Bar
Church of England Primary School

'Rooted in love and growing together
to become lifelong learners'

E-SAFETY
POLICY

Date written: September 2022

Date agreed and ratified by the Board of Governors: 26th September 2022

Signed: ______________________________ Date: ___________________________
(Headteacher)

Signed: ______________________________ Date: ___________________________
(on behalf of the Board of Governors)

Date of review: Autumn 2023

Contents

Schedule for Development/Monitoring/Review

This e-safety policy was approved by the Governing Body on:	*26.09.22*
The implementation of this e-safety policy will be monitored by the:	*e-Safety Group comprising of : e-Safety lead, ICT lead and the Safeguarding Governor*
Monitoring will take place at regular intervals:	*Annually – each November*
The Governing Body will receive a report on the implementation of the e-safety policy generated by the monitoring group (which will include anonymous details of online safety incidents) at regular intervals:	*Once a year in the Headteacher's report to governors in the Spring term or more frequently if incidents have occurred under the 'Safeguarding' section of the Headteacher's report*
The e-safety policy will be reviewed annually, or more regularly in the light of any significant new developments in the use of the technologies, new threats to online safety or incidents that have taken place. The next anticipated review date will be:	*Autumn term 2023 in order to take into account updates from KCSIE*
Should serious online safety incidents take place, the following external persons/agencies should be informed:	*LA Safeguarding Officer, LADO, Police as necessary*

The school will monitor the impact of the policy using:

- Logs of reported incidents recorded on CPOMS
- Monitoring logs of internet activity (including sites visited)/filtering by RM
- Internal monitoring data for network activity
- Surveys/questionnaires of
    - students/pupils
    - parents/carers
    - staff

Scope of the Policy

This policy applies to all members of the Aiskew, Leeming Bar CE Primary School community (including staff, students/pupils, volunteers, parents/carers, visitors and community users) who have access to and are users of school digital technology systems, both in and out of the school.

The Education and Inspections Act 2006 empowers Headteachers to such extent as is reasonable, to regulate the behaviour of pupils when they are off the school site and empowers members of staff to impose disciplinary penalties for inappropriate behaviour. This is pertinent to incidents of online-bullying or other online safety incidents covered by this policy, which may take place outside of the school, but is linked to membership of the school. The 2011 Education Act increased these powers with regard to the searching for and of electronic devices and the deletion of data (see appendix for template policy). In the case of both acts, action can only be taken over issues covered by the published Behaviour Policy.

The school will deal with such incidents within this policy and the associated Child Protection Policy (written in conjunction with Keeping Children Safe in Education 2021), Behaviour Policy and Anti-bullying Policy and will, where known, inform parents/carers of incidents of inappropriate online safety behaviour that take place out of school.

Roles and Responsibilities

The following section outlines the online safety roles and responsibilities of individuals and groups within the school:

Governors

Governors are responsible for the approval of the e-safety policy and for reviewing the effectiveness of the policy. This will be carried out by the Governors receiving regular information about online safety incidents and monitoring reports. A member of the Governing Body has taken on the role of e-Safety Governor. The role of the e-Safety Governor will include:

- meetings with the e-Safety Lead
- regular monitoring of online safety incident logs (through the termly monitoring of CPOMS)
- reporting to relevant Governors meeting

Headteacher

- The Headteacher (Mrs Bethany Stanley) has a duty of care for ensuring the safety (including online safety) of members of the school community, though the day to day responsibility for online safety. At this school, the Headteacher is also the e-Safety Lead as well as the DSL.
- The Headteacher and (at least) another member of staff (the deputy DSL, Mrs Alison Watson) 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. (See flow chart on dealing with online safety incidents – included in a later section – "Responding to incidents of misuse" and relevant Local Authority disciplinary procedures).
- The Headteacher is responsible for ensuring that the e-Safety Lead and other relevant staff receive suitable training to enable them to carry out their online safety roles and to train other colleagues, as relevant.

e-Safety Lead

Mrs Bethany Stanley (Headteacher, DLS and e-Safety Lead) has the day to day responsibility for online safety. This role means that she:

- Leads the e-Safety Group.

- Takes day to day responsibility for online safety issues and has a leading role in establishing and reviewing the school online safety policies/documents.
- Ensures that all staff are aware of the procedures that need to be followed in the event of an online safety incident taking place.
- Provides training and advice for staff.
- Liaises with the Local Authority.
- Liaises with school's ICT support (Schools ICT and RM).
- Receives reports of online safety incidents (from RM) and creates a log of incidents to inform future online safety developments.
- Meets termly with e-Safety Governor to discuss current issues, review incident logs and filtering/change control logs.
- Attends relevant meetings of Governors.
- Liaises with the ICT/PSHE subject leads to ensure the e-safety curriculum is relevant and in line with current guidance.
- Provides updates for parents through school's weekly newsletter.

Network Manager/Technical staff

School employs the services of SchoolsICT which is a service bought in from NYCC. School's broadband and filtering is provided by RM. Those with technical responsibilities are responsible for ensuring:

- The school's technical infrastructure is secure and is not open to misuse or malicious attack.
- The school meets required online safety technical requirements and any Local Authority online safety policy/guidance that may apply.
- Users may only access the networks and devices through a properly enforced password protection policy.
- The filtering policy is applied and updated on a regular basis and that its implementation is not the sole responsibility of any single person.
- 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 the networks, internet and digital technologies are regularly monitored in order that any misuse/attempted misuse can be reported to the Headteacher for investigation/action/sanction.
- Monitoring software/systems are implemented and updated as agreed in school policies.

Teaching and Support Staff

Are responsible for ensuring that:

- They have an up to date awareness of online safety matters and of the current school e-safety policy and practices.
- They have read, understood and signed the staff acceptable use policy.
- They report any suspected misuse or problem to the Headteacher for investigation/action/sanction.

- All digital communications with students/pupils/parents/carers should be on a professional level and only carried out using official school systems – Scholar Pack emailing service or Office 365 email (parents/carers); Teams and Purple Mash (KS2 pupils); Seesaw (parents/carers of EYFS/KS1 pupils); and Seesaw and Purple Mash (EYFS/KS1 pupils).
- Online safety issues are embedded in all aspects of the curriculum and other activities.
- Pupils understand and follow the e-Safety Policy and acceptable use policies.
- Pupils have a good understanding of research skills and the need to avoid plagiarism and uphold copyright regulations.
- They monitor the use of digital technologies, mobile devices, cameras etc in lessons and other school activities (where allowed) and implement current policies with regard to these devices.
- In lessons where internet use is pre-planned pupils 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.
- Ensure all planned lessons from the ICT and PSHE long term planning which cover e-safety are completed in full.

Designated Safeguarding Lead

Should be trained in online safety issues and be aware of the potential for serious child protection/safeguarding issues to arise from:

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

e-Safety Group

The e-Safety Group provides a consultative group with responsibility for issues regarding online safety and the monitoring the e-Safety Policy including the impact of initiatives. This group will also be responsible for carrying out the 360 degree safe Online Safety Self Review Tool annually. The findings and subsequent actions from this will be shared with the governing body. https://360safe.org.uk/

Members of the e-Safety Group will assist the e-Safety Lead with:

- The production/review/monitoring of the school e-safety policy/documents.
- Mapping and reviewing the online safety/digital literacy curricular provision – ensuring relevance, breadth and progression.
- Monitoring network/internet/filtering/incident logs.
- Consulting stakeholders – including parents/carers and the students/pupils about the online safety provision.

Pupils:

- Are responsible for using the school digital technology systems in accordance with the pupil acceptable use agreement.
- Have a good understanding of research skills and the need to avoid plagiarism and uphold copyright regulations.
- Need to understand the importance of reporting abuse, misuse or access to inappropriate materials and know how to do so.
- Will be expected to know and understand policies on the use of mobile devices and digital cameras. They should also know and understand policies on the taking/use of images and on online-bullying.
- Should understand the importance of adopting good online safety practice when using digital technologies out of school and realise that the school's e-safety policy covers their actions out of school, if related to their membership of the school.

Parents/carers

Parents/carers play a crucial role in ensuring that their children understand the need to use the internet/mobile devices in an appropriate way. The school will take every opportunity to help parents understand these issues through parents' evenings, newsletters, letters, website, social media and information about national/local online safety campaigns/literature. Parents and carers will be encouraged to support the school in promoting good online safety practice and to follow guidelines on the appropriate use of:

- digital and video images taken at school events
- access to parents' sections of the website
- their children's personal devices in the school (just for use to and from school, not used within school)

Community Users

Community Users who access school/academy systems or programmes as part of the wider school provision will be expected to sign a Community User AUA before being provided with access to school systems.

Policy Statements

Education – Pupils

Whilst regulation and technical solutions are very important, their use must be balanced by educating pupils to take a responsible approach. The education of pupils in online safety/digital literacy is therefore an essential part of the school's online safety provision. Children and young people need the help and support of the school to recognise and avoid online safety risks and build their resilience.

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 should be broad, relevant and provide progression, with opportunities for creative activities and will be provided in the following ways:

- A planned online safety curriculum should be provided as part of Computing/PSHE/other lessons and should be regularly revisited. In Computing, we teach the e-safety blocks within Purple Mash. In PSHE, 1Decision is used to teach e-safety. In addition to this, we use Thinkuknow, resources from the NSPCC and other relevant resources as outlined in Annex A of KCSIE 2022. We ensure that through the teaching of our online safety, children are taught about the 4Cs.
  - ✓ Content: being exposed to illegal, inappropriate or harmful content, for example: pornography, fake news, racism, misogyny, self-harm, suicide, anti-Semitism, radicalisation and extremism.
  - ✓ Contact: being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users; for example: peer to peer pressure, commercial advertising and adults posing as children or young adults with the intention to groom or exploit them for sexual, criminal, financial or other purposes'.
  - ✓ Conduct: personal online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm; for example, making, sending and receiving explicit images (e.g consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes and semi-nudes and/or pornography, sharing other explicit images and online bullying.
  - ✓ Commerce - risks such as online gambling, inappropriate advertising, phishing and or financial scams.
- Key online safety messages should be reinforced as part of a planned programme of assemblies and pastoral activities.
- Pupils should be taught in all lessons to be critically aware of the materials/content they access on-line and be guided to validate the accuracy of information.
- Pupils should be taught to acknowledge the source of information used and to respect copyright when using material accessed on the internet.
- Pupils should be supported in building resilience to radicalisation by providing a safe environment for debating controversial issues and helping them to understand how they can influence and participate in decision-making.
- Pupils should be helped to understand the need for the pupil acceptable use agreement and encouraged to adopt safe and responsible use both within and outside school.
- Pupils are taught about the need to be accountable for their actions on line and not to participate in cyberbullying. This can include child on child abuse; physical abuse which p d| lqfoxgh dq rqolqh hohphqw zklfk idflolwdwhv/wkuhdwhqv dqg2ru hqfrxudjhv sk|vlfdo dexvh,>sexual violence and sexual assault (which may include an online element which facilitates, threatens and/or encourages sexual violence); and sexual harassment (which includes online sexual harassment). In addition to this, they are taught what to do if they are the recipient of cyberbullying.

- Staff should act as good role models to pupils in their use of digital technologies, the internet and mobile devices.
- In lessons where internet use is pre-planned, it is best practice that pupils 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 pupils are allowed to freely search the internet, staff should be vigilant in monitoring the content of the websites the young people visit.
- Some older pupils may bring a mobile phone to school if they walk unaccompanied. If they do, the phone is handed to the office who will store it securely until home time when it will be handed back to the pupil.
- Pupils may wear fitness trackers. If they have smart technology, they must not be used for communication etc during the day but just used to track health unless used for supporting medical conditions e.g. diabetes.
- Pupils are taught about where they should access the internet in their homes e.g. communal areas where content can be monitored.

Education – Parents/carers

Many parents and carers have only a limited understanding of online safety risks and issues, yet they play an essential role in the education of their children and in the monitoring/regulation of the children's online behaviours. Parents/carers may underestimate how often children and young people come across potentially harmful and inappropriate material on the internet and may be unsure about how to respond.

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

- Curriculum activities
- Letters, newsletters and the school's website
- Parents/carers' evenings
- High profile events/campaigns e.g. Safer Internet Day
- Reference to the relevant web sites/publications as outlined in Annex A of KCSIE 2022 e.g. Home (lgfl.net) , Information, Advice and Support to Keep Children Safe Online (internetmatters.org) , Common Sense Media: Age-Based Media Reviews for Families | Common Sense Media, Parents and Carers Toolkit | Childnet
  (see appendix for further links/resources)

Education – The Wider Community

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

- The school website will provide online safety information for the wider community
- Sharing their online safety expertise/good practice with other local schools

Education & Training – Staff/Volunteers

It is essential that all staff 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 training will be made available to staff. This will be regularly updated and reinforced. An audit of the online safety training needs of all staff will be carried out regularly. The Key's Safeguarding package or SSS training is used bi-annually which includes online safety training and training for staff is accessed from the UK Safer Internet Centre in addition to other resources found in Annex B KCSIE 2022.
- All new staff should 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 is expected that some staff will identify online safety as a training need within the performance management process.
- As highlighted in KCSIE 2022, all staff need regular online safety training. The e-Safety Lead will receive regular updates through attendance at external training events (e.g. from the LA) and by reviewing guidance documents released by relevant organisations. These updates will be cascaded to staff through e-mails/Friday's staff briefing meeting.
- This e-safety policy and its updates will be presented to and discussed by staff in training sessions.
- The e-Safety Lead will provide advice/guidance/training to individuals as required.
- The ICT lead and PSHE lead will update staff as to changes to the taught curriculum in light of changes in response to new online challenges/threats etc.

Staff will be made aware of the additional vulnerabilities SEND pupils face. Staff will be encouraged to really unpick SEND children's understanding of the issues taught.

Training – Governors

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

- Attendance at training provided by the Local Authority /National Governors Association/or other relevant organisation (e.g. Swaledale Alliance or online through The Key/ the UK Safer Internet Centre).
- Participation in school training/information sessions for staff or parents.

Technical – infrastructure/equipment, filtering and monitoring

The school has a managed ICT service provided by SchoolsICT and broadband/filtering by RM; it is the responsibility of the school to ensure that these managed service providers carry out all the online safety measures that would otherwise be the responsibility of the school, as suggested below.

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The school will be 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. It will also need to ensure that the relevant people named in the above sections will be effective in carrying out their online safety 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.
- All users will have clearly defined access rights to school technical systems and devices.
- The "master/administrator" passwords for the school systems, used by the Network Manager (or other person) must also be available to the Headteacher or other nominated senior leader and kept in a secure place (with SchoolsICT).
- SchoolsICT 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.
- Internet access is filtered for all users by RM. Illegal content (child sexual abuse images) is filtered by the broadband or filtering provider by actively employing the Internet Watch Foundation CAIC list. Content lists are regularly updated and internet use is logged and regularly monitored. There is a clear process in place to deal with requests for filtering changes (see appendix for more details)
- Internet filtering/monitoring should ensure that children are safe from terrorist and extremist material when accessing the internet (see appendix for information on "appropriate filtering").
- The Headteacher regularly monitors and records the activity of users on the school technical systems and users are made aware of this in the acceptable use agreement.
- An appropriate system is in place (through the use of CPOMS) 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, work stations, mobile devices etc 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 devices are protected by up to date virus software.
- An agreed policy is in place (see Acceptable Use Agreement for Community Users in the Appendices) for the provision of temporary access of "guests" (e.g. trainee teachers, supply teachers, visitors) onto the school systems.
- OneDrive is to be used wherever possible. A memory stick is permissible where OneDrive is not an option and must not contain personal data or photos of the

pupils and must be encrypted. Personal data cannot be sent over the internet or taken off the school site unless safely encrypted or otherwise secured.

Mobile Technologies (including BYOD/BYOT)

Mobile technology devices may be school owned/provided or personally owned and might include: 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.

All users should understand that the primary purpose of the use mobile/personal devices in a school context is educational. The mobile technologies policy should be consistent with and inter-related to other relevant school polices including but not limited to the Safeguarding Policy, Behaviour Policy, Anti-bullying Policy, Acceptable Use Policy, the Code of Conduct and policies around theft or malicious damage. Teaching about the safe and appropriate use of mobile technologies should be an integral part of the school's online safety education programme.

- The school acceptable use agreements for staff, pupils/students and parents/carers will give consideration to the use of mobile technologies
- The school allows:

	School Devices			Personal Devices		
	School owned for single user	**School owned for multiple users**	**Authorised device[1]**	**Student owned**	**Staff owned**	**Visitor owned**
Allowed in school	*Yes*	*Yes*	*Yes*	*No[2] (Just for walking to and from school)*	*Yes*	*Yes*
Full network access	*Yes*	*Yes*	*Yes*			
Internet only					*Yes*	*Yes*
No network access						

Use of digital and video images

The development of digital imaging technologies has created significant benefits to learning, allowing staff and pupils instant use of images that they have recorded themselves or downloaded from the internet. However, staff, parents/carers and pupils 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

[1] Authorised device – purchased by the pupil/family through a school-organised scheme. This device may be given full access to the network as if it were owned by the school.

[2] **The school should add below any specific requirements about the use of mobile/personal devices in school**

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:

- When using digital images, staff should inform and educate pupils about the risks associated with the taking, use, sharing, publication and distribution of images. In particular they should recognise the risks attached to publishing their own images on the internet e.g. on social networking sites.
- Written permission from parents or carers will be obtained before photographs of students/pupils are published on the school website/social media/local press.
- 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 in 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 pupils 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, distribution and publication of those images. Those images should only be taken on school equipment; the personal equipment of staff should not be used for such purposes.
- Care should be taken when taking digital/video images that pupils are appropriately dressed and are not participating in activities that might bring the individuals or the school into disrepute.
- Pupils must not take, use, share, publish or distribute images of others without their permission.
- Photographs published on the website, or elsewhere that include pupils will be selected carefully and will comply with good practice guidance on the use of such images.
- Pupils' names will not be used anywhere on a website or blog, in association with photographs.
- Pupils' work will only be published with the permission of the student/pupil.

Data Protection

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

The school/academy must ensure that:

- It has a Data Protection Policy.
- It implements the data protection principles and is able to demonstrate that it does so through use of policies, notices and records.

- It has paid the appropriate fee Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) and included details of the Data Protection Officer (DPO).
- It has appointed an appropriate Data Protection Officer (DPO) who has a high level of understanding of data protection law and is free from any conflict of interest. The school has also appointed a Data Manager and Systems Controllers to support the DPO.
- It has an 'information asset register' in place and knows exactly what personal data it holds, where this data is held, why and which member of staff has responsibility for managing it.
- The information asset register records the lawful basis for processing personal data (including, where relevant, how consent was obtained and refreshed). Where special category data is processed, an additional lawful basis will have also been recorded.
- It will hold only the minimum personal data necessary to enable it to perform its function and it will not hold it for longer than necessary for the purposes it was collected for. The school should develop and implement a 'retention policy" to ensure there are clear and understood policies and routines for the deletion and disposal of data to support this. Personal data held must be accurate and up to date where this is necessary for the purpose it is processed for. Have systems in place to identify inaccuracies, such as asking parents to check emergency contact details at suitable intervals.
- It 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.
- Procedures must be in place to deal with the individual rights of the data subject, e.g. one of the 8 data subject rights applicable is that of Subject Access which enables an individual to see to have a copy of the personal data held about them (subject to certain exceptions which may apply).
- Data Protection Impact Assessments (DPIA) are carried out where necessary. For example, to ensure protection of personal data when accessed using any remote access solutions, or entering into a relationship with a new supplier (this may also require ensuring that data processing clauses are included in the supply contract or as an addendum).
- IT system security is ensured and regularly checked. Patches and other security essential updates are applied promptly to protect the personal data on the systems. Administrative systems are securely ring fenced from systems accessible in the classroom/to learners.

- It has undertaken appropriate due diligence and has required data processing clauses in contracts in place with any data processors where personal data is processed.
- It understands how to share data lawfully and safely with other relevant data controllers.
- It reports any relevant breaches to the Information Commissioner within 72hrs of becoming aware of the breach in accordance with UK data protection 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.
- It has a Freedom of Information Policy which sets out how it will deal with FOI requests.
- All staff receive data protection training 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 must be encrypted and password protected.
- Device must be password protected.
- Device must be protected by up to date virus and malware checking software.
- Data must 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 safe keeping 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. Know who to pass it to in the school.
- Where personal data is stored or transferred on mobile or other devices (including USBs) these must be encrypted and password protected.
- Will not transfer any school personal data to personal devices except as in line with school policy.
- Access personal data sources and records 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.

Communications

A wide range of rapidly developing communications technologies has the potential to enhance learning. The following table shows how the school currently considers the benefit of using these technologies for education outweighs their risks/disadvantages:

	Staff & other adults				Pupils			
Communication Technologies	Allowed	Allowed at certain times	Allowed for selected staff	Not allowed	Allowed	Allowed at certain times	Allowed with staff permission	Not allowed
Mobile phones may be brought to the school	/						/	
Use of mobile phones in lessons				/				/
Use of mobile phones in social time		/						/
Taking photos on mobile phones/cameras			/					/
Use of other mobile devices e.g. tablets, gaming devices	/						/	
Use of personal email addresses in school, or on school network				/				/
Use of school email for personal emails				/				/
Use of messaging apps	/						/	
Use of social media	/							/
Use of blogs	/						/	

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

- The official school email service may be regarded as safe and secure and is monitored. Users should be aware that email communications are monitored.
- Users must immediately report, to the 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.
- Any digital communication between staff and pupils or parents/carers (email, social media, chat, blogs, VLE etc) must be professional in tone and content. These communications may only take place on official (monitored) school

systems. Personal email addresses, text messaging or social media must not be used for these communications.

- Individual school email addresses for educational use for KS1 and KS2 pupils are created and distributed however this is for pupils to access Teams or to share documents e.g. a Word document with adults in school for educational purposes only.
- Pupils should be taught about online safety issues, such as the risks attached to the sharing of personal details. They should also be taught strategies to deal with inappropriate communications and be reminded of the need to communicate appropriately when using digital technologies.
- Personal information should not be posted on the school/ website and only official email addresses should be used to identify members of staff.

Social Media - Protecting Professional Identity

All schools and local authorities have a duty of care to provide a safe learning environment for pupils and staff. Schools and local authorities could be held responsible, indirectly for acts of their employees in the course of their employment. Staff members who harass, engage in online bullying, discriminate on the grounds of sex, race or disability or who defame a third party may render the school or local authority liable to the injured party. Reasonable steps to prevent predictable harm must be in place.

The school provides the following measures to ensure reasonable steps are in place to minimise risk of harm to pupils, staff and the school through:

- Ensuring that personal information is not published.
- Training is provided including: acceptable use; social media risks; checking of settings; data protection; reporting issues.
- Clear reporting guidance, including responsibilities, procedures and sanctions.
- Risk assessment, including legal risk.

School staff should ensure that:

- No reference should be made in social media to pupils, 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 or local authority.
- Security settings on personal social media profiles are regularly checked to minimise risk of loss of personal information.

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

- A process for approval by senior leaders.
- Clear processes for the administration and monitoring of these accounts – involving at least two members of staff.
- A code of behaviour for users of the accounts, including:
  - ✓ 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 a personal social media 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 for example Mr Hodgson may link his personal EasyRiders Twitter account if he is promoting something school related when employed in his sporting capacity.
- 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.

Monitoring of Public Social Media:

- As part of active social media engagement, it is considered good practice to 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.
- The school's use of social media for professional purposes will be checked regularly by staff members and governors to ensure compliance with the school policies.

Dealing with unsuitable/inappropriate activities

Some internet activity e.g. accessing child abuse images or distributing racist material is illegal and would obviously be banned from school and all other technical systems. Other activities e.g. cyber-bullying would be banned and could lead to criminal prosecution. There are however a range of activities which may, generally, be legal but would be inappropriate in a school context, either because of the age of the users or the nature of those activities.

The school believes that the activities referred to in the following section would be inappropriate in a school context and that users, as defined below, should not engage in these activities in/or outside the school when using school equipment or systems. The school policy restricts usage as follows:

User Actions		Acceptable	Acceptable at certain times	Acceptable for nominated users	Unacceptable	Unacceptable and illegal
Users shall not visit Internet sites, make, post, download, upload, data transfer, communicate or pass on, material, remarks, proposals or comments that contain or relate to:	Child sexual abuse images –The making, production or distribution of indecent images of children. Contrary to The Protection of Children Act 1978 N.B. Schools should refer to guidance about dealing with self-generated images/sexting – UKSIC Responding to and managing sexting incidents and UKCIS – Sexting in schools and colleges					X
	Grooming, incitement, arrangement or facilitation of sexual acts against children Contrary to the Sexual Offences Act 2003.					X
	Possession of an extreme pornographic image (grossly offensive, disgusting or otherwise of an obscene character) Contrary to the Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008					X
	Criminally racist material in UK – to stir up religious hatred (or hatred on the grounds of sexual orientation) - contrary to the Public Order Act 1986					X
	Pornography				X	
	Promotion of any kind of discrimination				X	
	threatening behaviour, including promotion of physical violence or mental harm				X	
	Promotion of extremism or terrorism					X
	Any other information which may be offensive to colleagues or breaches the integrity of the ethos of the school or brings the school into disrepute				X	
Activities that might be classed as cyber-crime under the Computer Misuse Act: • 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)						X

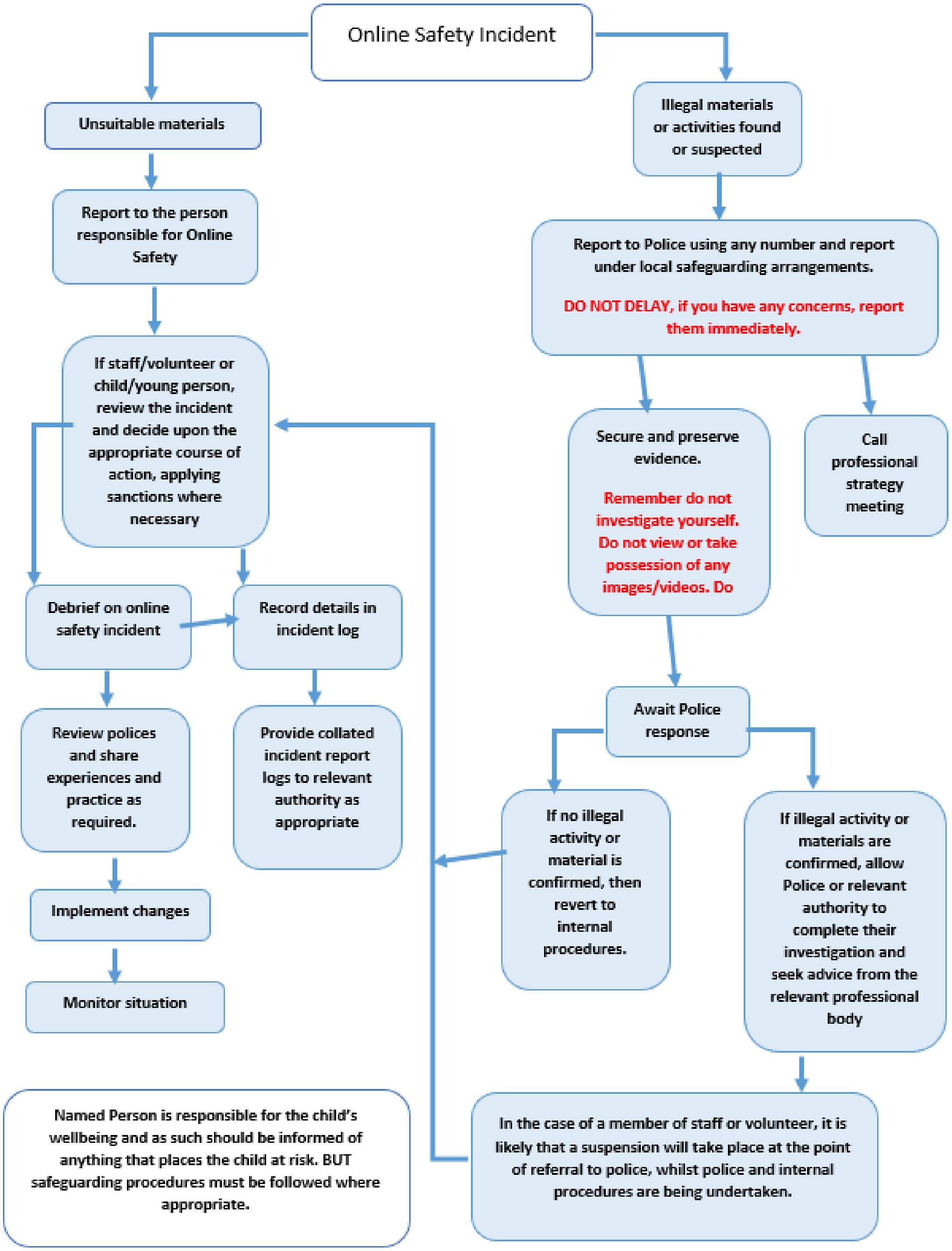
N.B. Serious or repeat offences should be reported to the police. Under the Cyber-Prevent agenda the National Crime Agency has a remit to prevent young people becoming involved in cyber-crime and harness their activity in positive ways					
Using systems, applications, websites or other mechanisms that bypass the filtering or other safeguards employed by the school with the exception of disabling the proxy setting by staff in order to use Youtube when using it as a teaching resource with pupils.				X	
Revealing or publicising confidential or proprietary information (e.g. financial/personal information, databases, computer/network access codes and passwords)				X	
Unfair usage (downloading/uploading large files that hinders others in their use of the internet)				X	
Using school systems to run a private business				X	
Infringing copyright					X
On-line gaming (educational)		X			
On-line gaming (non-educational)				X	
On-line gambling				X	
On-line shopping/commerce			X		
File sharing	X				
Use of social media			X		
Use of messaging apps			X		
Use of video broadcasting e.g. Youtube, Twitter, Facebook			X		

Responding to incidents of misuse

This guidance is intended for use when staff need to manage incidents that involve the use of online services. It encourages a safe and secure approach to the management of the incident. Incidents might involve illegal or inappropriate activities (see “User Actions” above).

Illegal Incidents

If there is any suspicion that the web site(s) concerned may contain child abuse images, or if there is any other suspected illegal activity, refer to the right hand side of the Flowchart (below and appendix) for responding to online safety incidents and report immediately to the police.



Online Safety Incident

Unsuitable materials

Report to the person responsible for Online Safety

If staff/volunteer or child/young person, review the incident and decide upon the appropriate course of action, applying sanctions where necessary

Debrief on online safety incident

Record details in incident log

Review polices and share experiences and practice as required.

Provide collated incident report logs to relevant authority as appropriate

Implement changes

Monitor situation

Illegal materials or activities found or suspected

Report to Police using any number and report under local safeguarding arrangements.

DO NOT DELAY, if you have any concerns, report them immediately.

Secure and preserve evidence.

Remember do not investigate yourself. Do not view or take possession of any images/videos. Do

Call professional strategy meeting

Await Police response

If no illegal activity or material is confirmed, then revert to internal procedures.

If illegal activity or materials are confirmed, allow Police or relevant authority to complete their investigation and seek advice from the relevant professional body

In the case of a member of staff or volunteer, it is likely that a suspension will take place at the point of referral to police, whilst police and internal procedures are being undertaken.

Named Person is responsible for the child's wellbeing and as such should be informed of anything that places the child at risk. BUT safeguarding procedures must be followed where appropriate.

Other Incidents

It is hoped that all members of the school community will be responsible users of digital technologies, who understand and follow school policy. However, there may be times when infringements of the policy could take place, through careless or irresponsible or, very rarely, through deliberate misuse.

In the event of suspicion, all steps in this procedure should be followed:

- Have more than one senior member of staff involved in this process. This is vital to protect individuals if accusations are subsequently reported.
- Conduct the procedure using a designated computer that will not be used by young people and if necessary can be taken off site by the police should the need arise. Use the same computer for the duration of the procedure.
- It is important to ensure that the relevant staff should 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 (except in the case of images of child sexual abuse – see below)
- 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:
    - Internal response or discipline procedures
    - Involvement by Local Authority/national/local organisation (as relevant).
    - Police involvement and/or action
- **If content being reviewed includes images of child abuse, then the monitoring should be halted and referred to the Police immediately. Other instances to report to the police would include:**
    - incidents of 'grooming' behaviour
    - the sending of obscene materials to a child
    - adult material which potentially breaches the Obscene Publications Act
    - criminally racist material
    - promotion of terrorism or extremism
    - offences under the Computer Misuse Act (see User Actions chart above)
    - other criminal conduct, activity or materials
- **Isolate the computer in question as best you can. Any change to its state may hinder a later police investigation.**

It is important that all of the above steps are taken as they will provide an evidence trail for the school and possibly the police and demonstrate that visits to these sites were carried out for safeguarding purposes. The completed form should be retained by the group for evidence and reference purposes.

School actions & sanctions

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:

Pupils Incidents	Refer to class teacher	Refer to Headteacher	Inform parents/carers	Removal of network/internet access rights	Warning	Further sanction e.g. missing play time /Golden time / exclusion
Deliberately accessing or trying to access material that could be considered illegal (see list in earlier section on unsuitable/inappropriate activities).		X	X		X	X
Unauthorised use of non-educational sites during lessons			X	X	X	X
Unauthorised/inappropriate use of mobile phone/digital camera/other mobile device		X	X	X		X
Unauthorised/inappropriate use of social media/ messaging apps/personal email		X	X			X
Unauthorised downloading or uploading of files		X	X			X
Allowing others to access school network by sharing username and passwords	X					X
Attempting to access or accessing the school network, using another pupil's account	X	X	X			X
Attempting to access or accessing the school network, using the account of a member of staff	X	X	X		X	X
Corrupting or destroying the data of other users		X	X		X	X

Sending an email, text or message that is regarded as offensive, harassment or of a bullying nature		X	X		X	X
Continued infringements of the above, following previous warnings or sanctions			X			X
Actions which could bring the school into disrepute or breach the integrity of the ethos of the school		X	X			X
Using proxy sites or other means to subvert the school's filtering system		X	X		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
Receipt or transmission of material that infringes the copyright of another person or infringes the Data Protection Act		X	X	X		X

Staff Incidents	Refer to Local Authority/HR	Refer to Police	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
Inappropriate personal use of the internet/social media/personal email			X		
Unauthorised downloading or uploading of files			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	
Careless use of personal data e.g. holding or transferring data in an insecure manner			X		
Deliberate actions to breach data protection or network security rules				X	X

Corrupting or destroying the data of other users or causing deliberate damage to hardware or software				X	X
Sending an email, text or message that is regarded as offensive, harassment or of a bullying nature					X
Using personal email/social networking/instant messaging/text messaging to carrying out digital communications with students/pupils	X			X	
Actions which could compromise the staff member's professional standing				X	X
Actions which could bring the school into disrepute or breach the integrity of the ethos of the school					X
Using proxy sites or other means to subvert the school's/academy's filtering system			X*		
Accidentally accessing offensive or pornographic material and failing to report the incident			X		
Deliberately accessing or trying to access offensive or pornographic material				X	X

* with the exception of staff who may disable the proxy setting to access Youtube for educational purposes to use with the children.

Appendices

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/academy:

- 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, however this may have happened.

- 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

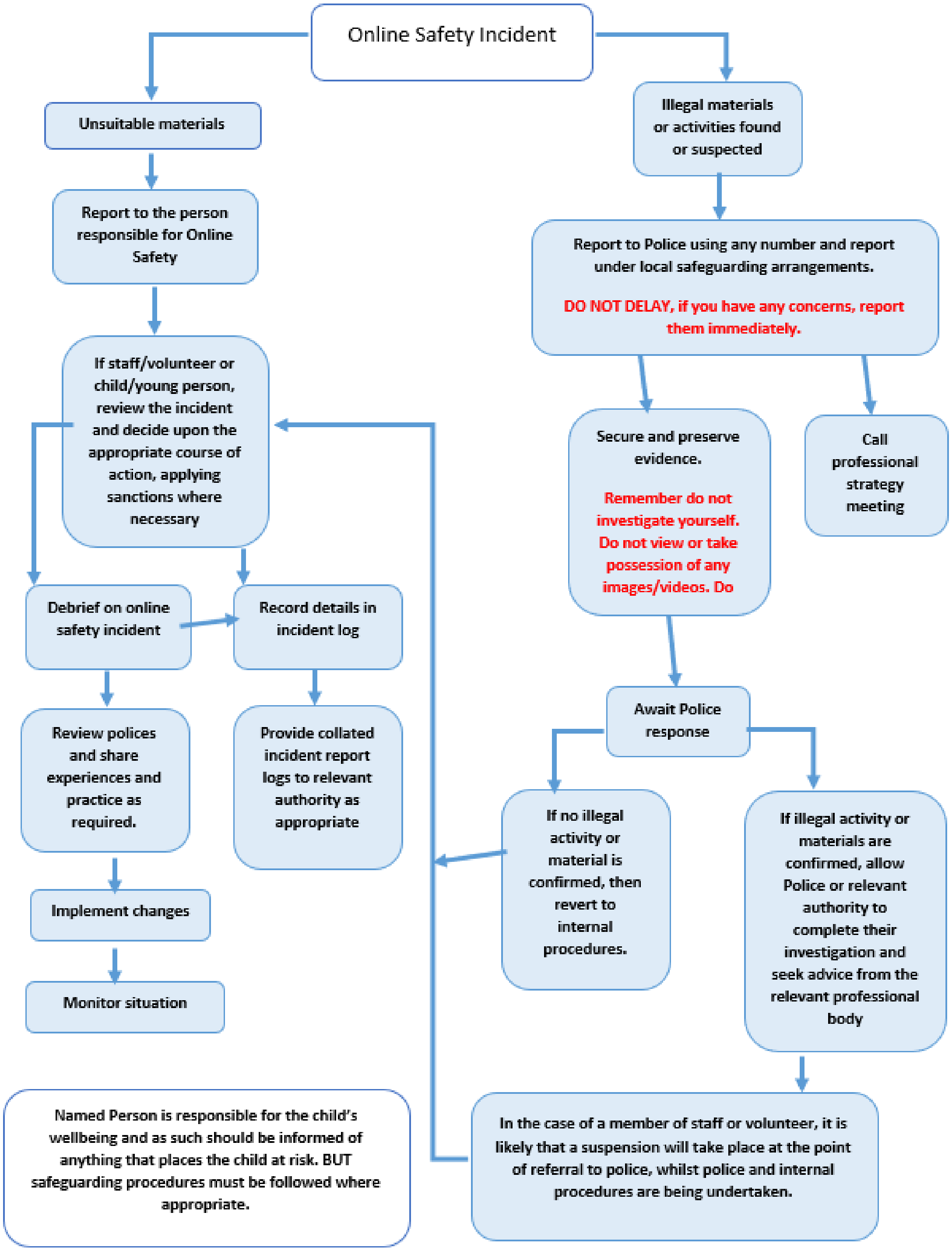
I have read and understand the above and agree to use the school digital technology systems (both in and out of school) and my own devices (in school and when carrying out communications related to the school) within these guidelines.

As the school is collecting personal data by issuing this form, it should inform community users about:

Who will have access to this form.	How this form will be destroyed.
Where this form will be stored.	How long this form will be stored for.

Name: .... Signed: .... Date:...

Responding to incidents of misuse – flow chart



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Await Police response

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

Group: --

Date: --

Reason for investigation: --

Details of first reviewing person

Name: --

Position: --

Signature: --

Details of second reviewing person

Name: --

Position: --

Signature: --

Name and location of computer used for review (for web sites)

Web site(s) address/device	Reason for concern

Conclusion and Action proposed or taken

Training Needs Audit Log

Group: ....

Relevant training the last 12 months	Identified Training Need	To be met by	Cost	Review Date

Legislation

Schools/academies should be aware of the legislative framework under which this online safety policy template and guidance 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.

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.

School/academies 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 rectification and 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, including sexual. A person is guilty of an offence if, with intent to cause a person harassment, alarm or distress, they:

- Use threatening, abusive or insulting words or behaviour, or disorderly behaviour.
- 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 students/pupils when they are off 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/pupilsupport/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 and creating their 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/

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

Netsmartz - http://www.netsmartz.org/

Tools for Schools

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

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

Childnet – Cyberbullying guidance and practical PSHE toolkit: http://www.childnet.com/our-projects/cyberbullying-guidance-and-practical-toolkit

Childnet – Project deSHAME – Online Sexual Harrassment

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

UKCCIS – Education for a connected world framework

Teach Today – www.teachtoday.eu/

Insafe - Education Resources

Data Protection

360data - free questionnaire and data protection self review tool

ICO Guides for Education (wide range of sector specific guides)

DfE advice on Cloud software services and the Data Protection Act

IRMS - Records Management Toolkit for Schools

NHS - Caldicott Principles (information that must be released)

ICO Guidance on taking photos in schools

Dotkumo - Best practice guide to using photos

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

UKSIC – Appropriate Filtering and Monitoring

SWGfL Safety & Security Resources

Somerset - Questions for Technical Support

NCA – Guide to the Computer Misuse Act

NEN – Advice and Guidance Notes

Working with parents and carers

Online Safety BOOST Presentations - parent's presentation

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

NCA – Cyber Prevent

Childnet – Trust Me

Research

Ofcom –Media Literacy Research

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 Commissioners 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 the 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