ICT and Internet Acceptable Use Policy Moat Farm Infant School

Approved by:	Governors	**Author:** Rebecca Somers
Last reviewed on:	September 2025	
Next review due by:	September 2026	

Contents

1. Introduction and aims

Information and communications technology (ICT) is an integral part of the way our school works, and is a critical resource for pupils, staff (including the senior leadership team), governors, volunteers and visitors. It supports teaching and learning, and the pastoral and administrative functions of the school.

However, the ICT resources and facilities our school uses could also pose risks to data protection, online safety and safeguarding.

This policy aims to:

- Set guidelines and rules on the use of school ICT resources for staff, pupils, parents/carers and governors
- Establish clear expectations for the way all members of the school community engage with each other online
- Support the school's policies on data protection, online safety and safeguarding
- Prevent disruption that could occur to the school through the misuse, or attempted misuse, of ICT systems
- Support the school in teaching pupils safe and effective internet and ICT use

This policy covers all users of our school's ICT facilities, including governors, staff, pupils, volunteers, contractors and visitors.

Breaches of this policy may be dealt with under our staff code of conduct policy.

Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL), with lead responsibility for filtering and monitoring	Jayne Davis
Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads / DSL Team Members	DSL Jayne Davis DSL Louise George Deputy DSL – Deborah Walker Deputy DSL – Natalie Anslow Deputy DSL – Rebecca Somers
Link governor for safeguarding and web filtering	Sian Stevens
Curriculum leads with relevance to online safeguarding and their role	Computing Lead - Georgia Beqiri PSHE – Elise Evans
IT technician	Sam Pye

2. Relevant legislation and guidance

This policy refers to, and complies with, the following legislation and guidance:

- Data Protection Act 2018
- The UK General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR) – the EU GDPR was incorporated into UK legislation, with some amendments, by The Data Protection, Privacy and Electronic Communications (Amendments etc) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020
- Computer Misuse Act 1990
- Human Rights Act 1998
- The Telecommunications (Lawful Business Practice) (Interception of Communications) Regulations 2000
- Education Act 2011
- Freedom of Information Act 2000

- Education and Inspections Act 2006
- Keeping Children Safe in Education 2023
- Searching, screening and confiscation: advice for schools 2022
- National Cyber Security Centre (NCSC): Cyber Security for Schools
- Education and Training (Welfare of Children) Act 2021
- UK Council for Internet Safety (et al.) guidance on sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people
- Meeting digital and technology standards in schools and colleges

3. Definitions

- **ICT facilities:** all facilities, systems and services including, but not limited to, network infrastructure, desktop computers, laptops, tablets, phones, music players or hardware, software, websites, web applications or services, and any device system or service that may become available in the future which is provided as part of the school's ICT service
- **Users:** anyone authorised by the school to use the school's ICT facilities, including governors, staff, pupils, volunteers, contractors and visitors
- **Personal use:** any use or activity not directly related to the users' employment, study or purpose agreed by an authorised user
- **Authorised personnel:** employees authorised by the school to perform systems administration and/or monitoring of the ICT facilities
- **Materials:** files and data created using the school's ICT facilities including but not limited to documents, photos, audio, video, printed output, web pages, social networking sites and blogs

See appendix 6 for a glossary of cyber security terminology.

4. Unacceptable use

The following is considered unacceptable use of the school's ICT facilities by any member of the school community. Any breach of this policy may result in disciplinary or behaviour proceedings.

Unacceptable use of the school's ICT facilities includes:

- Using the school's ICT facilities to breach intellectual property rights or copyright
- Using the school's ICT facilities to bully or harass someone else, or to promote unlawful discrimination
- Breaching the school's policies or procedures
- Any illegal conduct, or statements which are deemed to be advocating illegal activity
- Online gambling, inappropriate advertising, phishing and/or financial scams
- Accessing, creating, storing, linking to or sending material that is pornographic, offensive, obscene or otherwise inappropriate or harmful
- Consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images and/or videos and/or livestreams (also known as sexting or youth-produced sexual imagery)
- Activity which defames or disparages the school, or risks bringing the school into disrepute
- Sharing confidential information about the school, its pupils, or other members of the school community
- Connecting any device to the school's ICT network without approval from authorised personnel
- Setting up any software, applications or web services on the school's network without approval by authorised personnel, or creating or using any program, tool or item of software designed to interfere with the functioning of the ICT facilities, accounts or data
- Gaining, or attempting to gain, access to restricted areas of the network, or to any password-protected information, without approval from authorised personnel

- Allowing, encouraging or enabling others to gain (or attempt to gain) unauthorised access to the school's ICT facilities
- Causing intentional damage to ICT facilities
- Removing, deleting or disposing of ICT equipment, systems, programs or information without permission by authorised personnel
- Causing a data breach by accessing, modifying, or sharing data (including personal data) to which a user is not supposed to have access, or without authorisation
- Using inappropriate or offensive language
- Promoting a private business, unless that business is directly related to the school
- Using websites or mechanisms to bypass the school's filtering mechanisms
- Engaging in content or conduct that is radicalised, extremist, racist, anti-Semitic or discriminatory in any other way

This is not an exhaustive list. The school reserves the right to amend this list at any time. The headteacher will use professional judgement to determine whether any act or behaviour not on the list above is considered unacceptable use of the school's ICT facilities.

5. Handling online safety and incidents

(See appendices for procedures)

5.1 Exceptions from unacceptable use

Where the use of school ICT facilities (on the school premises and/or remotely) is required for a purpose that would otherwise be considered an unacceptable use, exemptions to the policy may be granted at the headteacher's discretion.

5.2 Sanctions

Pupils and staff who engage in any of the unacceptable activity listed above may face disciplinary action in line with the school's policies on staff code of conduct.

The school's behaviour policy, staff code of conduct, and mobile phone policy can be found on the school website.

5.3 Sexting – sharing nudes and semi-nudes

All schools (regardless of phase) should refer to the updated UK Council for Internet Safety (UKCIS) guidance on sexting (see appendices)- now referred to as Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings to avoid unnecessary criminalisation of children. NB - where one of the parties is over 18, this is no longer sexting but child sexual abuse.

There is a one-page overview called Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: how to respond to an incident **(see appendices)** for all staff (not just classroom-based staff) to read, in recognition of the fact that it is mostly someone other than the designated safeguarding lead (DSL) or online safety lead to first become aware of an incident, and it is vital that the correct steps are taken. Staff other than the DSL must not attempt to view, share or delete the image or ask anyone else to do so, but to go straight to the DSL.

The school DSL will in turn use the full guidance document, Sharing nudes and semi-nudes – advice for educational settings to decide next steps and whether other agencies need to be involved.

5.4 Upskirting

It is important that everyone understands that upskirting (taking a photo of someone under their clothing, not necessarily a skirt) is now a criminal offence and constitutes a form of sexual harassment as highlighted in Keeping Children Safe in Education. As with other forms of child on child abuse pupils can come and talk to members of staff if they have made a mistake or had a problem in this area.

5.5 Bullying

Online bullying, including incidents that take place outside school or from home should be treated like any other form of bullying and the school bullying policy should be followed for online bullying, which may also be referred to as cyberbullying, including issues arising from banter.

5.6 Sexual violence and harassment

Any incident of sexual harassment or violence (online or offline) should be reported to the DSL who will follow the full guidance. Staff should work to foster a zero-tolerance culture and maintain an attitude of 'it could happen here'. The guidance stresses that schools must take all forms of sexual violence and harassment seriously, explaining how it exists on a continuum and that behaviours incorrectly viewed as 'low level' are treated seriously and not allowed to perpetuate.

6. Staff (including governors, volunteers, and contractors)

6.1 Access to school ICT facilities and materials

The school's IT technician manages access to the school's ICT facilities and materials for school staff. That includes, but is not limited to:

- Computers, tablets, mobile phones and other devices
- Access permissions for certain programmes or files

Staff will be provided with unique login/account information and passwords that they must use when accessing the school's ICT facilities.

Staff who have access to files that they are not authorised to view or edit, or who need their access permissions updated or changed, should contact the IT technician.

6.1.1 Use of phones and email

The school provides each member of staff with an email address.

This email account should be used for work purposes only. Staff should enable multi-factor authentication on their email account(s).

All work-related business should be conducted using the email address the school has provided.

Staff must not share their personal email addresses with parents/carers and pupils, and must not send any work-related materials using their personal email account.

Staff must take care with the content of all email messages, as incorrect or improper statements can give rise to claims for discrimination, harassment, defamation, breach of confidentiality or breach of contract.

Email messages are required to be disclosed in legal proceedings or in response to requests from individuals under the Data Protection Act 2018 in the same way as paper documents. Deletion from a user's inbox does not mean that an email cannot be recovered for the purposes of disclosure. All email messages should be treated as potentially retrievable.

Staff must take extra care when sending sensitive or confidential information by email. Any attachments containing sensitive or confidential information should be encrypted so that the information is only accessible by the intended recipient.

If staff receive an email in error, the sender should be informed and the email deleted. If the email contains sensitive or confidential information, the user must not make use of that information or disclose that information.

If staff send an email in error that contains the personal information of another person, they must inform the IT Technician and Head Teacher immediately and follow our data breach procedure.

Staff must not give their personal phone number(s) to parents/carers or pupils.

Staff who would like to record a phone conversation should speak to the headteacher.

All non-standard recordings of phone conversations must be pre-approved and consent obtained from all parties involved.

6.2 Personal use

Staff are permitted to occasionally use school ICT facilities for personal use, subject to certain conditions set out below. This permission must not be overused or abused. The IT technician may withdraw or restrict this permission at any time and at their discretion.

Personal use is permitted provided that such use:

- Does not constitute 'unacceptable use', as defined in section 4
- Takes place when no pupils are present
- Does not interfere with their jobs, or prevent other staff or pupils from using the facilities for work or educational purposes

Staff may not use the school's ICT facilities to store personal, non-work-related information or materials (such as music, videos or photos).

Staff should be aware that use of the school's ICT facilities for personal use may put personal communications within the scope of the school's ICT monitoring activities (see section 5.5). Where breaches of this policy are found, disciplinary action may be taken.

Staff are also permitted to use their personal devices (such as mobile phones or tablets), using multi-factor authentication, and in line with the school's mobile phone policy.

Staff should be aware that personal use of ICT (even when not using school ICT facilities) can impact on their employment by, for instance, putting personal details in the public domain, where pupils and parents/carers could see them.

Staff should take care to follow the school's guidelines on use of social media (see social media policy) and use of email to protect themselves online and avoid compromising their professional integrity.

6.2.1 Personal social media accounts

Members of staff should make sure their use of social media, either for work or personal purposes, is appropriate at all times.

The school has guidelines for staff on appropriate security settings for Facebook accounts (see appendix 2).

5.3 Remote access

We allow staff to access the school's ICT facilities and materials remotely. They should dial in using a virtual private network (VPN).

- This is managed by the IT technician.
- He will provide each staff member with their own password

Staff accessing the school's ICT facilities and materials remotely must abide by the same rules as those accessing the facilities and materials on site. Staff must be particularly vigilant if they use the school's ICT facilities outside the school and must take such precautions as may require against importing viruses or compromising system security.

Our ICT facilities contain information which is confidential and/or subject to data protection legislation. Such information must be treated with extreme care and in accordance with our data protection policy.

6.4 School social media accounts

The school has an official Facebook and Twitter account, managed by the IT technician and computing lead. Staff members who have not been authorised to manage, or post to, the account, must not access, or attempt to access, the account.

The school has guidelines for what may and must not be posted on its social media accounts. Those who are authorised to manage, or post to, the account must make sure they abide by these guidelines at all times.

6.5 Monitoring and filtering of the school network and use of ICT facilities

To safeguard and promote the welfare of children and provide them with a safe environment to learn, the school reserves the right to filter and monitor the use of its ICT facilities and network. This includes, but is not limited to, the filtering and monitoring of:

- Internet sites visited
- Bandwidth usage
- Email accounts
- Telephone calls
- User activity/access logs
- Any other electronic communications

Only authorised ICT personnel may filter, inspect, monitor, intercept, assess, record and disclose the above, to the extent permitted by law.

The school monitors ICT use in order to:

- Obtain information related to school business
- Investigate compliance with school policies, procedures and standards
- Ensure effective school and ICT operation
- Conduct training or quality control exercises
- Prevent or detect crime
- Comply with a subject access request, Freedom of Information Act request, or any other legal obligation

Our governing board is responsible for making sure that:

The school meets the DfE's filtering and monitoring standards

Appropriate filtering and monitoring systems are in place

Staff are aware of those systems and trained in their related roles and responsibilities

- For the leadership team and relevant staff, this will include how to manage the processes and systems effectively and how to escalate concerns

It regularly reviews the effectiveness of the school's monitoring and filtering systems

The school's designated safeguarding lead (DSL) will take lead responsibility for understanding the filtering and monitoring systems and processes in place.

Where appropriate, staff may raise concerns about monitored activity with the school's DSL and ICT manager, as appropriate.

7. Pupils

7.1 Access to ICT facilities

- Computers and equipment in school are available to pupils under the supervision of staff
- Pupils will be provided with their own password in order to access Purple Mash at home

7.2 Unacceptable use of ICT and the internet outside of school

The school will sanction pupils, in line with the behaviour policy if a pupil engages in any of the following **at any time** (even if they are not on school premises):

- Using ICT or the internet to breach intellectual property rights or copyright
- Using ICT or the internet to bully or harass someone else, or to promote unlawful discrimination
- Breaching the school's policies or procedures
- Any illegal conduct, or making statements which are deemed to be advocating illegal activity
- Accessing, creating, storing, linking to or sending material that is pornographic, offensive, obscene or otherwise inappropriate

- Consensual or non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images and/or videos and/or livestreams (also known as sexting or youth produced sexual imagery)
- Activity which defames or disparages the school, or risks bringing the school into disrepute
- Sharing confidential information about the school, other pupils, or other members of the school community
- Gaining or attempting to gain access to restricted areas of the network, or to any password-protected information, without approval from authorised personnel
- Allowing, encouraging, or enabling others to gain (or attempt to gain) unauthorised access to the school's ICT facilities
- Causing intentional damage to the school's ICT facilities or materials
- Causing a data breach by accessing, modifying, or sharing data (including personal data) to which a user and/or those they share it with are not supposed to have access, or without authorisation
- Using inappropriate or offensive language

8. Parents/carers

8.1 Access to ICT facilities and materials

Parents/carers do not have access to the school's ICT facilities as a matter of course.

However, parents/carers working for, or with, the school in an official capacity (for instance, as a volunteer) may be granted an appropriate level of access, or be permitted to use the school's facilities at the headteacher's discretion.

Where parents/carers are granted access in this way, they must abide by this policy as it applies to staff.

8.2 Communicating with or about the school online

We believe it is important to model for pupils, and help them learn, how to communicate respectfully with, and about, others online.

Parents/carers play a vital role in helping model this behaviour for their children, especially when communicating with the school through our website and social media channels.

We ask parents/carers to sign the agreement in appendix 2.

8.3 Communicating with parents/carers about pupil activity

The school will ensure that parents and carers are made aware of any online activity that their children are being asked to carry out.

When we ask pupils to use websites or engage in online activity, we will communicate the details of this to parents/carers in the same way that information about homework tasks is shared.

In particular, staff will let parents/carers know which (if any) person or people from the school pupils will be interacting with online, including the purpose of the interaction.

Parents/carers may seek any support and advice from the school to ensure a safe online environment is established for their child.

9. Data security

The school is responsible for making sure it has the appropriate level of security protection and procedures in place to safeguard its systems, staff and learners. It therefore takes steps to protect the security of its computing resources, data and user accounts. The effectiveness of these procedures is reviewed periodically to keep up with evolving cyber-crime technologies.

Staff, pupils, parents/carers and others who use the school's ICT facilities should use safe computing practices at all times. We aim to meet the cyber security standards recommended by the Department for Education's guidance on digital and technology standards in schools and colleges, including the use of:

- Firewalls
- Security features
- User authentication and multi-factor authentication

- Anti-malware software

9.1 Passwords

All users of the school's ICT facilities should set strong passwords for their accounts and keep these passwords secure.

Users are responsible for the security of their passwords and accounts, and for setting permissions for accounts and files they control.

Members of staff or pupils who disclose account or password information may face disciplinary action. Parents, visitors or volunteers who disclose account or password information may have their access rights revoked.

All staff will use the password manager required by the IT tecnician to help them store their passwords securely. Teachers will generate passwords for pupils using the required password manager or generator and keep these in a secure location in case pupils lose or forget their passwords.

9.2 Software updates, firewalls and anti-virus software

All of the school's ICT devices that support software updates, security updates and anti-virus products will have these installed, and be configured to perform such updates regularly or automatically.

Users must not circumvent or make any attempt to circumvent the administrative, physical and technical safeguards we implement and maintain to protect personal data and the school's ICT facilities.

Any personal devices using the school's network must all be configured in this way.

9.3 Data protection

All personal data must be processed and stored in line with data protection regulations and the school's data protection policy.

9.4 Access to facilities and materials

All users of the school's ICT facilities will have clearly defined access rights to school systems, files and devices.

These access rights are managed by Deborah Walker.

Users should not access, or attempt to access, systems, files or devices to which they have not been granted access. If access is provided in error, or if something a user should not have access to is shared with them, they should alert Deb Walker or the IT technician immediately.

Users should always log out of systems and lock their equipment when they are not in use to avoid any unauthorised access. Equipment and systems should always be logged out of and shut down completely at the end of each working day.

9.5 Encryption

The school makes sure that its devices and systems have an appropriate level of encryption.

School staff may only use personal devices (including computers) to access school data, work remotely, or take personal data (such as pupil information) out of school if they have been specifically authorised to do so by the headteacher.

Use of such personal devices will only be authorised if the devices have appropriate levels of security and encryption, as defined by the IT technician.

10. Protection from cyber attacks

Please see the glossary (appendix 6) to help you understand cyber security terminology.

The school will:

- Work with governors and the IT department to make sure cyber security is given the time and resources it needs to make the school secure
- Provide annual training for staff (and include this training in any induction for new starters, if they join outside of the school's annual training window) on the basics of cyber security, including how to:
  - Check the sender address in an email
  - Respond to a request for bank details, personal information or login details

- Verify requests for payments or changes to information

- Make sure staff are aware of its procedures for reporting and responding to cyber security incidents
- Investigate whether our IT software needs updating or replacing to be more secure
- Not engage in ransom requests from ransomware attacks, as this would not guarantee recovery of data
- Put controls in place that are:
  - **Proportionate**: the school will verify this using an inhouse audit annually to objectively test that what it has in place is effective
  - **Multi-layered**: everyone will be clear on what to look out for to keep our systems safe
  - **Up to date:** with a system in place to monitor when the school needs to update its software
  - **Regularly reviewed and tested**: to make sure the systems are as effective and secure as they can be
- Back up critical data once a day and store these backups on cloud servers and offsite back ups
- Delegate specific responsibility for maintaining the security of our management information system (MIS) to SIPS and the IT technician
- Make sure staff:
  - Dial into our network using a virtual private network (VPN) when working from home
  - Enable multi-factor authentication where they can, on things like school email accounts
  - Store passwords securely using a password manager
- Make sure ICT staff conduct regular access reviews to make sure each user in the school has the right level of permissions and admin rights
- Have a firewall in place that is switched on
- Check that its supply chain is secure, for example by asking suppliers about how secure their business practices are and checking if they have the Cyber Essentials certification
- Develop, review and test an cyber response plan with the IT department including, for example, how the school will communicate with everyone if communications go down, who will be contacted and when, and who will notify Action Fraud of the incident. This plan will be reviewed and tested annually, reviewed termly and after a significant event has occurred, using the NCSC's 'Exercise in a Box'
- We will work with our Stourvale Trust to see what it can offer the school regarding cyber security, such as advice on which service providers to use or assistance with procurement

11. Internet access

The school's wireless internet connection is secure.

- Content filtering is in place through LGFL as part of the schools internet service and applicable to any device connect to the school WIFI / Network. Monitoring is conducted daily by the onsite IT technician and LGFL
- No Filtering system is full proof and at MFI we strive to ensure that the education of our students and the work environment of our staff is not unduly impacted by excessive filtering and blocking. Should you find that a search query produces inappropriate results or if you find that a site useful in your role is blocked then please report this as soon as possible to the IT technician so that it can be addressed.

11.1 Parents/carers and visitors

Parents/carers and visitors to the school will not be permitted to use the school's Wifi unless specific authorisation is granted by the headteacher.

The headteacher will only grant authorisation if:

- Parents/carers are working with the school in an official capacity (e.g. as a volunteer or as a member of the PTA)
- Visitors need to access the school's WiFi in order to fulfil the purpose of their visit (for instance, to access materials stored on personal devices as part of a presentation or lesson plan)

- Staff must not give the WiFi password to anyone who is not authorised to have it. Doing so could result in disciplinary action.

12. Monitoring and review

The headteacher and ICT technician monitor the implementation of this policy, including ensuring it is updated to reflect the needs and circumstances of the school.

This policy will be reviewed every year.

The governing board is responsible for approving this policy.

13. Related policies

This policy should be read alongside the school's policies on:

- Online safety
- Safeguarding and child protection
- Behaviour
- Staff Code of Conduct
- Parent Code of Conduct
- Data protection
- Mobile phone
- Generative Artificial Intelligence Policy

Appendix 1 Roles and Responsibilities

Please read the relevant roles & responsibilities section from the following pages.

School staff – note that you may need to read two sections – if your role is reflected here, you should still read the "All Staff" section.

Roles:

- All Staff
- Headteacher
- Designated Safeguarding Lead / Online Safety Lead
- Governing Body, led by Online Safety / Safeguarding Link Governor
- PSHE / RSHE Lead/s
- Computing Lead
- Subject / aspect leaders
- IT technician
- Pupils
- Parents/carers

All Staff:

Key responsibilities:

- Read and follow this policy in conjunction with the school's main safeguarding policy and the relevant parts of Keeping Children Safe in Education
- Understand that online safety is a core part of safeguarding and part of everyone's job – never think that someone else will pick it up. Safeguarding is often referred to as a jigsaw puzzle – you may have the missing piece, so do not keep anything to yourself.
- Record online-safety incidents in the same way as any safeguarding incident; report in accordance with school procedures
- Know who the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) and Online Safety Lead (OSL) is: **Louise George and Deborah Walker;** notify them not just of concerns but also of trends and general issues you may identify. Also speak to them if policy does not reflect practice and follow escalation procedures if concerns are not promptly acted upon
- Sign and follow the staff acceptable use policy and code of conduct (See appendices)
- Identify opportunities to thread online safety through all school activities as part of a whole school approach in line with the RSHE curriculum, both outside the classroom and within the curriculum, supporting curriculum/stage/subject leads, and making the most of unexpected learning opportunities as they arise (which have a unique value for pupils)
- Whenever overseeing the use of technology in school or for homework or remote teaching, encourage and talk about appropriate behaviour and how to get help and consider potential risks and the age-appropriateness of websites (find out what appropriate filtering and monitoring systems are in place and how they keep children safe).
- Follow best-practice pedagogy for online-safety education, avoiding scaring, victim-blaming language and other unhelpful prevention methods.
- When supporting pupils remotely, be mindful of additional safeguarding considerations
- Carefully supervise and guide pupils when engaged in learning activities involving online technology, supporting them with search skills, critical thinking, age-appropriate materials and signposting, and legal issues such as copyright and GDPR.
- Be aware of security best-practice at all times, including password hygiene and phishing strategies.
- Prepare and check all online sources and classroom resources before using for accuracy and appropriateness.
- Encourage pupils to follow their acceptable use policy at home as well as at school, remind them about it and enforce school sanctions.
- Take a zero-tolerance approach to all forms of child-on-child abuse, not dismissing it as banter - this includes bullying, sexual violence and harassment
- Be aware that you are often most likely to see or overhear online-safety issues (particularly relating to bullying and sexual harassment and violence) in the playground, corridors, toilets and other communal areas outside the classroom – let the DSL know

- Receive regular updates from the DSL and have a healthy curiosity for online safeguarding issues
- Model safe, responsible and professional behaviours in your own use of technology. This includes outside school hours and site, and on social media, in all aspects upholding the reputation of the school and of the professional reputation of all staff

Headteacher – Mrs Walker

Key responsibilities:

- Foster a culture of safeguarding where online safety is fully integrated into whole-school safeguarding
- Oversee and support the activities of the designated safeguarding lead team and ensure they work technical colleagues to complete an online safety audit in line with KCSIE (including technology in use in the school) – (see LGfL's template with suggested questions at onlinesafetyaudit.lgfl.net)
- Undertake training in offline and online safeguarding, in accordance with statutory guidance and Local Safeguarding Children Partnership support and guidance
- Ensure ALL staff undergo safeguarding training (including online safety) at induction and with regular updates and that they agree and adhere to policies and procedures
- Ensure ALL governors and trustees undergo safeguarding and child protection training and updates (including online safety) to provide strategic challenge and oversight into policy and practice and that governors are regularly updated on the nature and effectiveness of the school's arrangements (LGfL's Safeguarding Training for School Governors is free to all governors at safetraining.lgfl.net)
- Ensure the school implements and makes effective use of appropriate ICT systems and services including school-safe filtering and monitoring, protected email systems and that all technology including remote systems are implemented according to child-safety first principles
- Liaise with technical colleagues on a regular basis to have an understanding and awareness of filtering and monitoring provisions and manage them effectively – in particular understand what is blocked or allowed for whom, when, and how.
- Liaise with the designated safeguarding lead on all online-safety issues which might arise and receive regular updates on school issues and broader policy and practice information
- Support safeguarding leads and technical staff as they review protections for pupils in the home and remote-learning procedures, rules and safeguards
- Assign responsibility to a nominated member of staff to carry out online searches with consistent guidelines as part of due diligence for the recruitment shortlist process
- Take overall responsibility for data management and information security ensuring the school's provision follows best practice in information handling; work with the DPO, DSL and governors to ensure a GDPR-compliant framework for storing data, but helping to ensure that child protection is always put first and data-protection processes support careful and legal sharing of information
- Understand and make all staff aware of procedures to be followed in the event of a serious online safeguarding incident
- Ensure suitable risk assessments are undertaken so the curriculum meets needs of pupils, including risk of children being radicalised
- Ensure the school website meets statutory requirements (websiterag.lgfl.net can help you with this)

Designated Safeguarding Lead / Online Safety Lead – Jayne Davis and Louise George and Rebecca Somers

Key responsibilities (remember the DSL can delegate certain online safety duties, e.g. to the online-safety coordinator, but not the overall responsibility; this assertion and all quotes below are from Keeping Children Safe in Education):

- "The designated safeguarding lead should take **lead responsibility** for safeguarding and child protection [including online safety] … this **lead** responsibility should not be delegated"
- Work with the HT and technical staff to review protections for **pupils in the home** and **remote-learning** procedures, rules and safeguards
- Where the online-safety coordinator is not the named DSL or deputy DSL, ensure there is regular review and open communication between these roles and that the DSL's clear overarching responsibility for online safety is not compromised

- Ensure “An effective whole school approach to online safety [that] empowers a school or college to protect and educate the whole school or college community in their use of technology and establishes mechanisms to identify, intervene in and escalate any incident where appropriate.”
- Ensure ALL staff undergo safeguarding and child protection training (including online safety) at induction and that this is regularly updated
- Liaise with the Headteacher and Chair of Governors to ensure that ALL governors and trustees undergo safeguarding and child protection training (including online safety) at induction to enable them to provide strategic challenge and oversight into policy and practice and that this is regularly updated (LGfL’s Safeguarding Training for school governors is free to all governors at safetraining.lgfl.net)
- Take day-to-day responsibility for online safety issues and be aware of the potential for serious child protection concerns
- Be mindful of using appropriate language and terminology around children when managing concerns, including avoiding victim-blaming language
- Remind staff of safeguarding considerations as part of a review of remote learning procedures and technology, including that the same principles of online safety and behaviour apply
- Work closely with SLT, staff and technical colleagues to complete an online safety audit (including technology in use in the school)
- Work with the headteacher and governors to ensure a GDPR-compliant framework for storing data, but helping to ensure that child protection is always put first and data-protection processes support careful and legal sharing of information
- Stay up to date with the latest trends in online safeguarding and “undertake Prevent awareness training.”
- Review and update this policy, other online safety documents and the strategy on which they are based and submit for review to the governors/trustees.
- Receive regular updates in online safety issues and legislation, be aware of local and school trends
- Ensure that online safety education is embedded across the curriculum in line with the statutory RSHE
- Promote an awareness of and commitment to online safety throughout the school community, with a strong focus on parents, but also including hard-to-reach parents – dedicated resources at parentsafe.lgfl.net
- Communicate regularly with SLT and the designated safeguarding and online safety governor/committee to discuss current issues, review incident logs and filtering/change control logs and discuss how filtering and monitoring work and have been functioning/helping.
- Ensure all staff are aware of the procedures that need to be followed in the event of an online safety incident, and that these are logged in the same way as any other safeguarding incident.
- Ensure adequate provision for staff to flag issues when not in school and for pupils to disclose issues when off site, especially when in isolation/quarantine/lockdown
- Oversee and discuss ‘appropriate filtering and monitoring’ with governors and ensure staff are also aware. Liaise with technical teams and ensure they are implementing not taking the strategic decisions on what is allowed and blocked and why. Also be careful that ‘over blocking’ does not lead to unreasonable restrictions”.
- Ensure KCSIE ‘Part 5: Sexual Violence & Sexual Harassment’ is understood and followed throughout the school and that staff adopt a zero-tolerance, whole school approach to all forms of child-on-child abuse, and don’t dismiss it as banter (including bullying).
- Facilitate training and advice for all staff, including supply teachers:
    - all staff must read KCSIE Part 1 and all those working with children also Annex B
    - Annex A is now a condensed version of Part one and can be provided (instead of Part one) to those staff who do not directly work with children, if the governing body or proprietor think it will provide a better basis for those staff to promote the welfare and safeguard children.

Governing Body, led by Online Safety / Safeguarding Link Governor – Sian Stevens

Key responsibilities (quotes are taken from Keeping Children Safe in Education)

- Approve this policy and strategy and subsequently review its effectiveness, e.g. by asking the questions in the helpful document from the UK Council for Child Internet Safety (UKCIS) Online safety in schools and colleges: Questions from the Governing Board
- Undergo (and signpost all other governors and Trustees to attend) safeguarding and child protection training (including online safety) at induction to provide strategic challenge and into policy and practice, ensuring this is regularly updated – (LGfL's Safeguarding Training for school governors is free to all governors at safetraining.lgfl.net)
- Ensure that all staff also receive appropriate safeguarding and child protection (including online) training at induction and that this is updated
- "Ensure appropriate filters and appropriate monitoring systems are in place [but…] be careful that 'over blocking' does not lead to unreasonable restrictions as to what children can be taught with regard to online teaching and safeguarding"
- Ask about how the school has reviewed protections for **pupils in the home** (including when with online tutors) and **remote-learning** procedures, rules and safeguards.
- "Ensure an appropriate **senior member** of staff, from the school or college **leadership team**, is appointed to the role of DSL [with] **lead responsibility** for safeguarding and child protection (including online safety) [with] the appropriate status and authority [and] time, funding, training, resources and support…"
- Support the school in encouraging parents and the wider community to become engaged in online safety activities
- Have regular strategic reviews with the online-safety coordinator / DSL and incorporate online safety into standing discussions of safeguarding at governor meetings
- Work with the DSL and headteacher to ensure a GDPR-compliant framework for storing data, but helping to ensure that child protection is always put first and data-protection processes support careful and legal sharing of information
- Check all school staff have read Part 1 of KCSIE; SLT and all working directly with children have read Annex B
- "Ensure that all staff undergo safeguarding and child protection training (including online safety) at induction.
- "Ensure that children are taught about safeguarding, including online safety as part of providing a broad and balanced curriculum

PSHE / RSHE Lead/s – Elise Evans

Key responsibilities:

- As listed in the 'all staff' section, plus:
- Embed consent, mental wellbeing, healthy relationships and staying safe online into the PSHE / Relationships education, relationships and sex education (RSE) and health education curriculum. "This will include being taught what positive, healthy and respectful online relationships look like, the effects of their online actions on others and knowing how to recognise and display respectful behaviour online. Throughout these subjects, teachers will address online safety and appropriate behaviour in an age appropriate way that is relevant to their pupils' lives."
- Focus on the underpinning knowledge and behaviours outlined in Teaching Online Safety in Schools in an age appropriate way to help pupils to navigate the online world safely and confidently regardless of their device, platform or app.
- This complements the computing curriculum, which covers the principles of online safety at all key stages, with progression in the content to reflect the different and escalating risks that pupils face. This includes how to use technology safely, responsibly, respectfully and securely, and where to go for help and support when they have concerns about content or contact on the internet or other online technologies.
- Work closely with the DSL and all other staff to ensure an understanding of the issues, approaches and messaging within PSHE / RSHE.
- Note that an RSHE policy should be included on the school website.

- Work closely with the Computing subject leader to avoid overlap but ensure a complementary whole-school approach, and with all other lead staff to embed the same whole-school approach

Computing Lead – Georgia Beqiri

Key responsibilities:

- As listed in the 'all staff' section, plus:
- Oversee the delivery of the online safety element of the Computing curriculum in accordance with the national curriculum
- Work closely with the RSHE lead to avoid overlap but ensure a complementary whole-school approach
- Work closely with the DSL/OSL and all other staff to ensure an understanding of the issues, approaches and messaging within Computing
- Collaborate with technical staff and others responsible for ICT use in school to ensure a common and consistent approach, in line with acceptable-use agreements

Subject / aspect leaders

Key responsibilities:

- As listed in the 'all staff' section, plus:
- Look for opportunities to embed online safety in your subject or aspect, especially as part of the new RSHE curriculum, and model positive attitudes and approaches to staff and pupils alike
- Consider how the UKCIS framework Education for a Connected World and Teaching Online Safety in Schools can be applied in your context
- Work closely with the DSL and all other staff to ensure an understanding of the issues, approaches and messaging within Computing
- Ensure subject specific action plans also have an online-safety element

IT Technician – Sam Pye

Key responsibilities:

- As listed in the 'all staff' section, plus:
- Collaborate regularly with the DSL and leadership team to help them make key strategic decisions around the safeguarding elements of technology. Note that KCSIE changes expect a great understanding of technology and its role in safeguarding, so help DSLs and SLT to understand systems, settings and implications.
- Support DSLs and SLT to carry out an annual online safety audit as now recommended in KCSIE. (LGfL has a free template you can use at https://onlinesafetyaudit.lgfl.net) This should also include a review of technology, including filtering and monitoring systems (what is allowed, blocked and why and how 'over blocking' is avoided as per KCSIE protections for pupils in the home and remote-learning.
- Keep up to date with the school's online safety policy and technical information in order to effectively carry out their online safety role and to inform and update others as relevant
- Work closely with the designated safeguarding lead / online safety lead / data protection officer / LGfL nominated contact / RSHE lead to ensure that school systems and networks reflect school policy and there are no conflicts between educational messages and practice.
- Ensure the above stakeholders understand the consequences of existing services and of any changes to these systems (especially in terms of access to personal and sensitive records / data and to systems such as YouTube mode, web filtering settings, sharing permissions for files on cloud platforms etc
- Maintain up-to-date documentation of the school's online security and technical procedures
- To report online-safety related issues that come to their attention in line with school policy
- Manage the school's systems, networks and devices, according to a strict password policy, with systems in place for detection of misuse and malicious attack, with adequate protection, encryption and backup for data, including disaster recovery plans, and auditable access controls
- Monitor the use of school technology, online platforms and social media presence and that any misuse/attempted misuse is identified and reported in line with school policy

- Work with the Headteacher to ensure the school website meets statutory DfE requirements (see website audit tool at websiterag.lgfl.net)

Pupils

Key responsibilities:

- Read, understand, sign and adhere to the pupil acceptable use policy (see appendices) and review this annually
- Treat **home learning during any isolation/quarantine or bubble/school lockdown** in the same way as regular learning in school and behave as if a teacher or parent were watching the screen
- Avoid any private communication or use of personal logins/systems to communicate with or arrange meetings with school staff
- Understand the importance of reporting abuse, misuse or access to inappropriate materials, including any concerns about a member of school staff
- Know what action to take if they or someone they know feels worried or vulnerable when using online technology, at school, home or anywhere else.
- To understand the importance of adopting safe and responsible behaviours and good online safety practice when using digital technologies outside of school and realise that the school's acceptable use policies cover actions out of school, including on social media
- Remember the rules on the misuse of school technology – devices and logins used at home should be used just like if they were in full view of a teacher.
- Understand the benefits/opportunities and risks/dangers of the online world and know who to talk to at school or outside school if there are problems

Parents

Key responsibilities:

- Read, sign and promote the school's parental acceptable use policy and read the pupil AUP and encourage their children to follow it (See appendices)
- Talk to the school if they have any concerns about their children's and others' use of technology
- Promote positive online safety and model safe, responsible, respectful and positive behaviours in their own use of technology, including on social media: not sharing other's images or details without permission and refraining from posting negative, threatening or violent comments about others, including the school staff, volunteers, governors, contractors, pupils or other parents/carers.
- Encourage children to engage fully in home-learning, whether for homework or during any school closures or isolation and flag any concerns
- Support the child during any home learning to avoid video calls in a bedroom if possible and if not, to ensure the child is fully dressed and not in bed, with the camera pointing away from beds/bedding/personal information etc. and the background blurred or changed where possible.

Appendix 2 Facebook cheat sheet for staff

Don't accept friend requests from pupils on social media

10 rules for school staff on Facebook

1. Change your display name – use your first and middle name, use a maiden name, or put your surname backwards instead
2. Change your profile picture to something unidentifiable, or if not, ensure that the image is professional
3. Check your privacy settings regularly
4. Be careful about tagging other staff members in images or posts
5. Don't share anything publicly that you wouldn't be just as happy showing your pupils
6. Don't use social media sites during school hours
7. Don't make comments about your job, your colleagues, our school or your pupils online – once it's out there, it's out there
8. Don't associate yourself with the school on your profile (e.g. by setting it as your workplace, or by 'checking in' at a school event)
9. Don't link your work email address to your social media accounts. Anyone who has this address (or your personal email address/mobile number) is able to find you using this information
10. Consider uninstalling the Facebook app from your phone. The app recognises Wifi connections and makes friend suggestions based on who else uses the same Wifi connection (such as parents or pupils)

Check your privacy settings

- Change the visibility of your posts and photos to **'Friends only'**, rather than 'Friends of friends'. Otherwise, pupils and their families may still be able to read your posts, see things you've shared and look at your pictures if they're friends with anybody on your contacts list
- Don't forget to check your **old posts and photos** – go to bit.ly/2MdQXMN to find out how to limit the visibility of previous posts
- The public may still be able to see posts you've **'liked'**, even if your profile settings are private, because this depends on the privacy settings of the original poster
- **Google your name** to see what information about you is visible to the public
- Prevent search engines from indexing your profile so that people can't **search for you by name** – go to bit.ly/2zMdVht to find out how to do this
- Remember that **some information is always public**; your display name, profile picture, cover photo, user ID (in the URL for your profile), country, age range and gender

What to do if…

A pupil adds you on social media

- In the first instance, ignore and delete the request. Block the pupil from viewing your profile
- Check your privacy settings again, and consider changing your display name or profile picture

- If the pupil asks you about the friend request in person, tell them that you're not allowed to accept friend requests from pupils and that if they persist, you'll have to notify senior leadership and/or their parents. If the pupil persists, take a screenshot of their request and any accompanying messages
- Notify the senior leadership team or the headteacher about what's happening

A parent adds you on social media

- It is at your discretion whether to respond. Bear in mind that:
    - Responding to one parent's friend request or message might set an unwelcome precedent for both you and other teachers at the school
    - Pupils may then have indirect access through their parent's account to anything you post, share, comment on or are tagged in
- If you wish to decline the offer or ignore the message, consider drafting a stock response to let the parent know that you're doing so

You're being harassed on social media, or somebody is spreading something offensive about you

- **Do not** retaliate or respond in any way
- Save evidence of any abuse by taking screenshots and recording the time and date it occurred
- Report the material to Facebook or the relevant social network and ask them to remove it
- If the perpetrator is a current pupil or staff member, our mediation and disciplinary procedures are usually sufficient to deal with online incidents
- If the perpetrator is a parent or other external adult, a senior member of staff should invite them to a meeting to address any reasonable concerns or complaints and/or request they remove the offending comments or material
- If the comments are racist, sexist, of a sexual nature or constitute a hate crime, you or a senior leader should consider contacting the police

Appendix 3: Acceptable use of the Internet Agreement (pupils/parents/carers)

ACCEPTABLE USE OF THE SCHOOL'S ICT SYSTEMS AND INTERNET: AGREEMENT FOR PUPILS AND PARENTS/CARERS
Name of pupil:

Parents/Carers:

Online channels are an important way for parents/carers to communicate with, or about, our school.

The school uses the following channels:

- Email/text groups for parents (E.g. Marvellous Me) for school announcements and information
- Our virtual learning platform (E.g. Teams)
- Our official Facebook and Twitter page

When communicating with the school via official communication channels, or using private/independent channels to talk about the school, I will:

- Be respectful towards members of staff, the school, other parents/carers and children at all times
- Direct any complaints or concerns through the school's official channels, so they can be dealt with in line with the school's complaints procedure

I will not:

- Use private groups or personal social media to complain about or criticise members of staff. This is not constructive and the school can't improve or address issues if they aren't raised in an appropriate way
- Use private groups or personal social media to complain about, or try to resolve, a behaviour issue involving other pupils. I will contact the school and speak to the appropriate member of staff if I'm aware of a specific behaviour issue or incident
- Upload or share photos or videos on social media of any child other than my own, unless I have the permission of other children's parents/carers

Pupils:

When I use the school's ICT systems (like computers) and get onto the internet in school I will:

- Ask a teacher or adult if I can do so before using them
- Only use websites that a teacher or adult has told me or allowed me to use
- Tell my teacher immediately if:
    - I select a website by mistake
    - I receive messages from people I don't know
    - I find anything that may upset or harm me or my friends
- Use school computers for school work only
- Be kind to others and not upset or be rude to them
- Look after the school ICT equipment and tell a teacher straight away if something is broken or not working properly
- Only use the username and password I have been given
- Try my hardest to remember my username and password
- Never share my password with anyone, including my friends
- Never give my personal information (my name, address or telephone numbers) to anyone without the permission of my teacher or parent/carer
- Save my work on the school network
- Check with my teacher before I print anything
- Log off or shut down a computer when I have finished using it

I agree that the school will monitor the websites I visit and that there will be consequences if I don't follow the rules.

Signed (pupil):	**Date:**
Parent/carer agreement: I agree that my child can use the school's ICT systems and internet when appropriately supervised by a member of school staff. I agree to the conditions set out above for pupils using the school's ICT systems and internet, and will make sure my child understands these.	
Signed (parent/carer):	**Date:**

Appendix 4: Acceptable use of the school's ICT systems and Internet Agreement

(Staff and Governors)

ACCEPTABLE USE OF THE SCHOOL'S ICT SYSTEMS AND INTERNET: AGREEMENT FOR STAFF AND GOVERNORS	
When using the school's ICT systems and accessing the internet in school, or outside school on a work device (if applicable), I will not: • Access, or attempt to access inappropriate material, including but not limited to material of a violent, criminal or pornographic nature (or create, share, link to or send such material) • Use them in any way which could harm the school's reputation • Access social networking sites or chat rooms • Use any improper language when communicating online, including in emails or other messaging services • Install any unauthorised software, or connect unauthorised hardware or devices to the school's network • Share my password with others or log in to the school's network using someone else's details • Take photographs of pupils without checking with teachers first • Share confidential information about the school, its pupils or staff, or other members of the community • Access, modify or share data I'm not authorised to access, modify or share • Promote private businesses, unless that business is directly related to the school	
I understand that the school will monitor the websites I visit and my use of the school's ICT facilities and systems. I will take all reasonable steps to ensure that work devices are secure and password-protected when using them outside school, and keep all data securely stored in accordance with this policy and the school's data protection policy. I will let the designated safeguarding lead (DSL) and IT technician know if a pupil informs me they have found any material which might upset, distress or harm them or others, and will also do so if I encounter any such material. I will always use the school's ICT systems and internet responsibly, and ensure that pupils in my care do so too.	
Name of staff member/governor: **Signed (staff member/governor):**	**Date:**

Appendix 5: Acceptable use of the school's ICT systems and Internet Agreement

(Visitors, Volunteers and Contractors)

ACCEPTABLE USE OF THE SCHOOL'S ICT SYSTEMS AND INTERNET: AGREEMENT FOR VISITORS, VOLUNTEERS AND CONTRACTORS

When using the school's ICT systems and accessing the internet in school, or outside school on a work device (if applicable), I will not:

- Access, or attempt to access inappropriate material, including but not limited to material of a violent, criminal or pornographic nature (or create, share, link to or send such material)
- Use them in any way which could harm the school's reputation
- Access social networking sites or chat rooms
- Use any improper language when communicating online, including in emails or other messaging services
- Install any unauthorised software, or connect unauthorised hardware or devices to the school's network
- Share my password with others or log in to the school's network using someone else's details
- Take photographs of pupils without checking with teachers first
- Share confidential information about the school, its pupils or staff, or other members of the community
- Access, modify or share data I'm not authorised to access, modify or share
- Promote private businesses, unless that business is directly related to the school

I understand that the school will monitor the websites I visit and my use of the school's ICT facilities and systems.

I will take all reasonable steps to ensure that work devices are secure and password-protected when using them outside school, and keep all data securely stored in accordance with this policy and the school's data protection policy.

I will let the designated safeguarding lead (DSL) and IT technician know if a pupil informs me they have found any material which might upset, distress or harm them or others, and will also do so if I encounter any such material.

I will always use the school's ICT systems and internet responsibly, and ensure that pupils in my care do so too.

To be completed by the visitor/volunteer/contractor:

I have read, understood and agreed to this policy

Name _____

Signature _____

Organisation _____

Visiting/accompanied by_____

Date/time: _____

To be completed by the school (only when exceptions apply):

Exceptions to the above policy _____

Name/role/date/time _____

Appendix 6: Glossary of cyber security terminology

Appendix 6: Glossary of cyber security terminology

These key terms will help you to understand the common forms of cyber-attack and the measures the school will put in place. They're from the National Cyber Security Centre (NCSC) glossary.

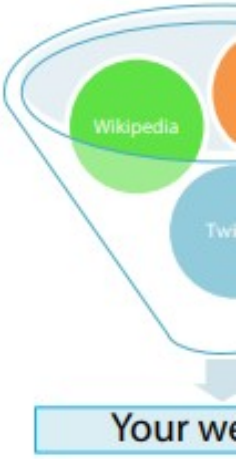
TERM	DEFINITION
Antivirus	Software designed to detect, stop and remove malicious software and viruses.
Cloud	Where you can store and access your resources (including data and software) via the internet, instead of locally on physical devices.
Cyber attack	An attempt to access, damage or disrupt your computer systems, networks or devices maliciously.
Cyber incident	Where the security of your system or service has been breached.
Cyber security	The protection of your devices, services and networks (and the information they contain) from theft or damage.
Download attack	Where malicious software or a virus is downloaded unintentionally onto a device without the user's knowledge or consent.
Firewall	Hardware or software that uses a defined rule set to constrain network traffic – this is to prevent unauthorised access to or from a network.
Hacker	Someone with some computer skills who uses them to break into computers, systems and networks.
Malware	Malicious software. This includes viruses, trojans or any code or content that can adversely impact individuals or organisations.
Patching	Updating firmware or software to improve security and/or enhance functionality.
Pentest	Short for penetration test. This is an authorised test of a computer network or system to look for security weaknesses.
Phishing	Untargeted, mass emails sent to many people asking for sensitive information (like bank details) or encouraging them to visit a fake website.
Ransomware	Malicious software that stops you from using your data or systems until you make a payment.
Social engineering	Manipulating people into giving information or carrying

TERM	DEFINITION
	out specific actions that an attacker can use.
Spear-phishing	A more targeted form of phishing where an email is designed to look like it's from a person the recipient knows and/or trusts.
Trojan	A type of malware/virus designed to look like legitimate software that can be used to hack a victim's computer.
Two-factor/multi-factor authentication	Using 2 or more different components to verify a user's identity.
Virus	Programs designed to self-replicate and infect legitimate software programs or systems.
Virtual Private Network (VPN)	An encrypted network which allows remote users to connect securely.
Whaling	Highly targeted phishing attacks (where emails are made to look legitimate) aimed at senior executives.

Appendix 7: Social Media Strategy

Social Media Strategy

Before engaging with social networks, a school should develop a clear strategy to set out wh
who is responsible for maintaining it, what is appropriate/inappropriate, and how to engage
follow the general rule of using all channels to drive traffic back to your website.



- Remember that once something is online, everyone can see it – sometimes even if you delete it. But social media is by nature quick and responsive, so if you have a process to approve posts, give it a realistic timeframe.
- Manage usernames and passwords carefully, and ensure more than one person knows them (so you never lose control). Social media can be accessed from almost anywhere on any device, so a social media strategy should include rules about who can access it, when and where. Use a dedicated school e-mail account to register on social media.
- If your staff have personal social media accounts, you should have clear rules about a same devices as your school accounts. It is very easy to post an update to the wrong
- Develop a policy for responding to posts and comments and decide whether other u or reply to your posts (you will change that in the settings). But you can't make it a po positive comments but ignore negative ones – that won't work!
- Never enter into an argument online. If you receive adverse comments, politely than opinion and if appropriate invite them into school to discuss their concerns.
- If you think school social media accounts are being trolled (targeted for systematic al
    - unfriend the troll (if applicable)
    - remove objectionable comments
    - report the user to the social network (examples at reporting.lgfl.net
    - contact the police / law enforcement if comments are significantly threatenir
- Set rules around language and tone.
- Keep the details of the UK Safer Internet Centre's 'Professionals Online Safety Helpline' to hand. POSH can help with all

Twitter

A Twitter account (business.twitter.com/en/basics/create-a-twitter-business-profile.html) is a g
that your school is active and engaging. You can follow other local schools and organisations, e
authors and individuals. It is a great way to quickly share stories and events. An example of goc
https://twitter.com/GraveneySchool

- Is there the capacity to support Twitter? What is your strategy: Who will use it? For wha
- Remember that like Facebook, Twitter can be used to drive users back to your website.
- Search for Twitter accounts about your school – have any been created by parents or lc
- Unlike Facebook, Twitter is all about quantity (aim for 5 posts a day), but it has a much
- Be careful what or who you retweet/follow, as this can affect your reputation.

Lots more online-safety advice at os.lgfl.net and saferinternet.org.uk

Appendix 8: How to respond to an incident – Sharing nudes and semi-nudes

Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: how to respond to an incident

An overview for all staff working in education settings in England

UK Cou
Internet

This document provides a brief overview for frontline staff of how to respond to incidents wi
semi-nudes have been shared.

All such incidents should be immediately reported to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (D
and managed in line with your setting's child protection policies.

The appropriate safeguarding lead person should be familiar with the full 2020 guidance fro
for Internet Safety (UKCIS), ***Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education setti
children and young people*** and should **not** refer to this document instead of the full guida

What do we mean by sharing nudes and semi-nudes?

In the latest advice for schools and colleges (UKCIS, 2020), this is defined as the sending or
or semi-nude images, videos or live streams online by young people under the age of 18. Th
social media, gaming platforms, chat apps or forums. It could also involve sharing between d
services like Apple's AirDrop which works offline. Alternative terms used by children and you
include 'dick pics' or 'pics'.

The motivations for taking and sharing nude and semi-nude images, videos and live streams
sexually or criminally motivated.

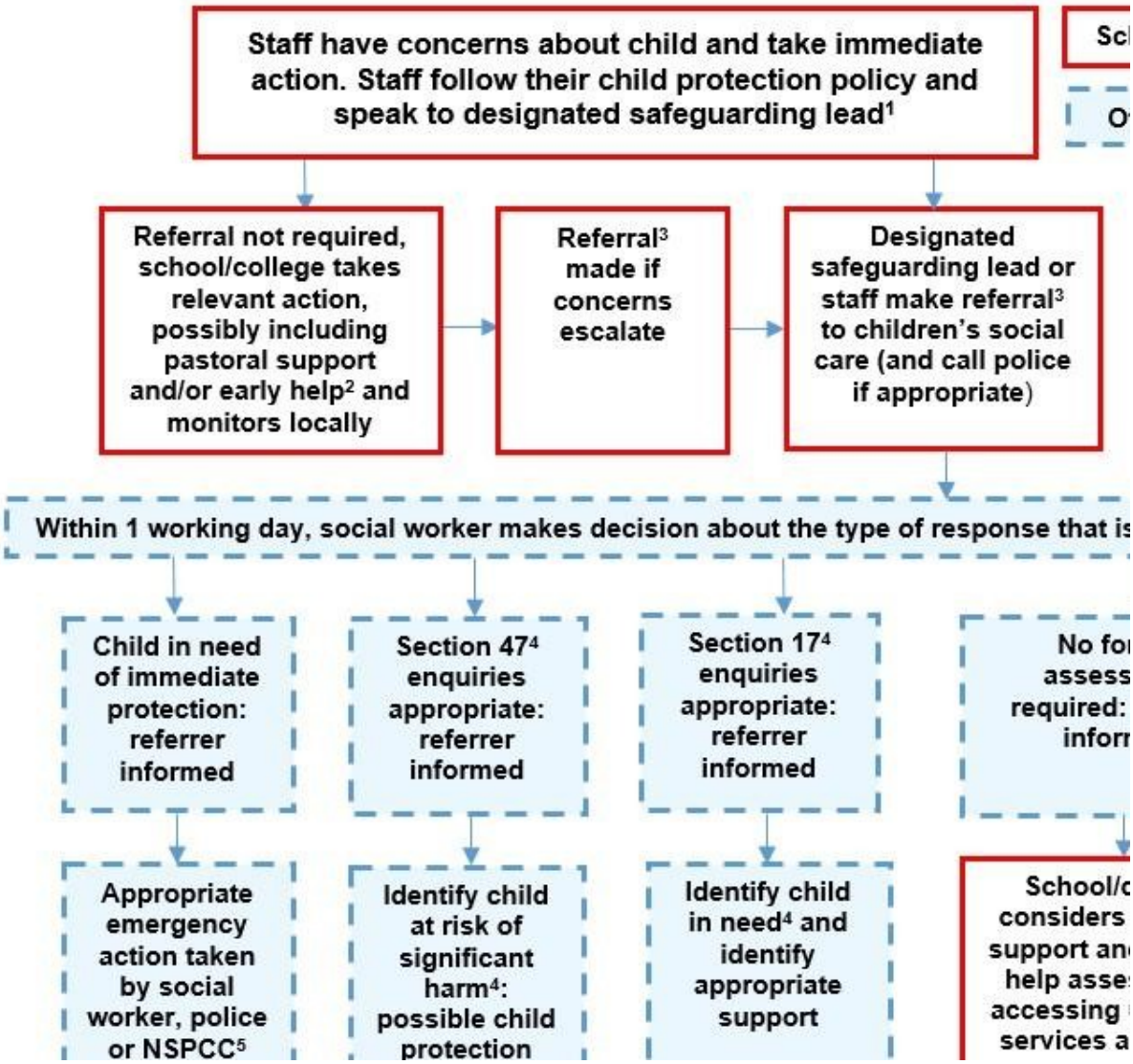
This advice does not apply to adults sharing nudes or semi-nudes of under 18-year olds. Thi
child sexual abuse and must be referred to the police as a matter of urgency.

What to do if an incident comes to your attention

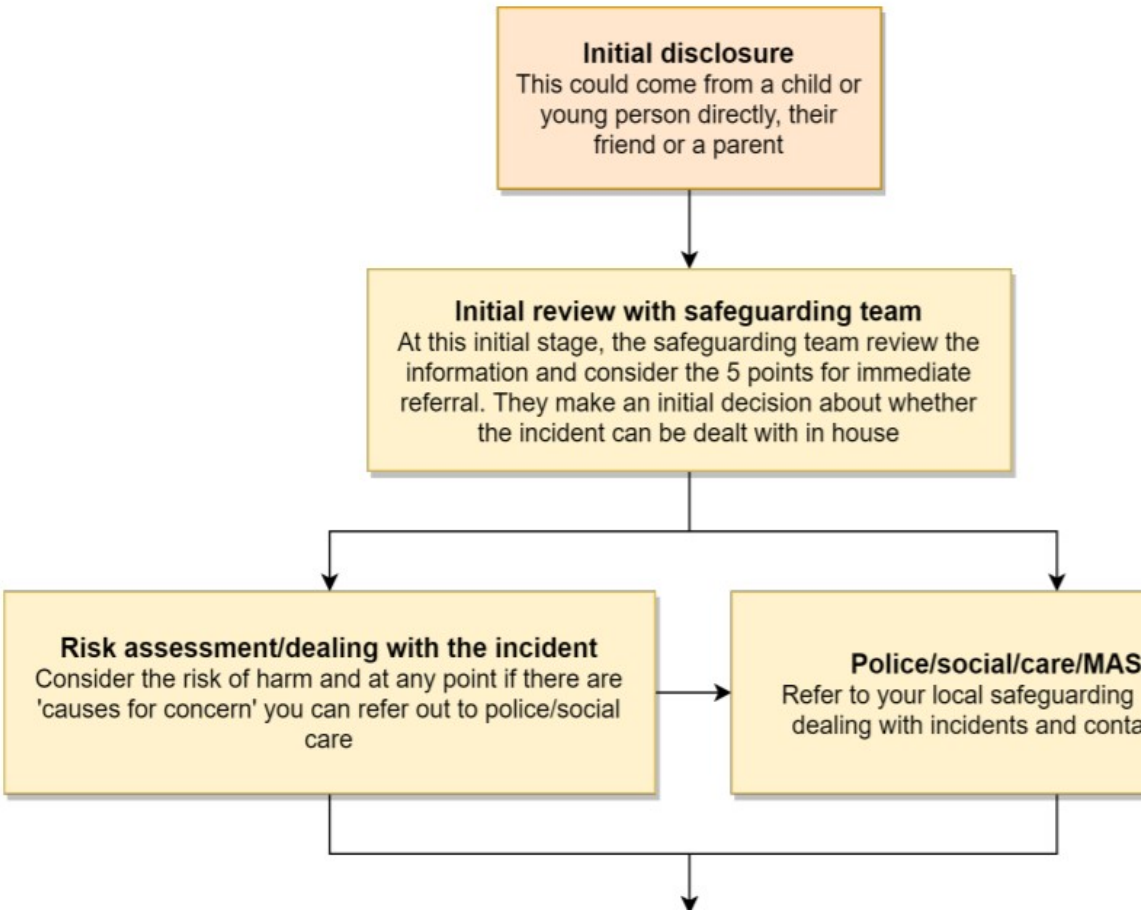
**Report it to your Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) or equivalent immediate
child protection policy should outline codes of practice to be followed.**

- **Never** view, copy, print, share, store or save the imagery yourself, or ask a child to
  download – **this is illegal**.[1]
- If you have already viewed the imagery by accident (e.g. if a young person has sho
  before you could ask them not to), report this to the DSL (or equivalent) and seek s
- **Do not** delete the imagery or ask the young person to delete it.
- **Do not** ask the child/children or young person(s) who are involved in the incident t
  information regarding the imagery. This is the responsibility of the DSL (or equivale
- **Do not** share information about the incident with other members of staff, the young
  involves or their, or other, parents and/or carers.
- **Do not** say or do anything to blame or shame any young people involved.
- **Do** explain to them that you need to report it and reassure them that they will recei

Appendix 9: What to do if you have a concern



Appendix 10: Disclosures process



***Consider the 5 points for immediate referral at initial review:**

1. The incident involves an adult
2. There is reason to believe that a child or young person has been coerced, blackmailed or groomed, or there are concerns about their capacity to consent (for example, owing to special educational needs)
3. What you know about the images or videos suggests the content depicts sexual acts which are unusual for the young person's developmental stage, or are violent
4. The images involves sexual acts and any pupil in the images or videos is under 13
5. You have reason to believe a child or young person is at immediate risk of harm owing to the sharing of nudes and semi-nudes, for example, they are presenting as suicidal or self-harming

It is important that everyone understands that whilst sexting is illegal, pupils/students can come and talk to members of staff if they have made a mistake or had a problem in this area.