Policy Title: Online Safety Policy

Statutory

Drafted by:	S Dutton-Johnson (Trust DPO)
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Responsible for Weekly Monitoring:	V Recine – Safeguarding Governor - SNF J Conlon – Safeguarding Governor - STBA

UNITED ENDEAVOUR TRUST

EQUALITY CHECKED

This policy/procedure seeks to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation
- Advance equality of opportunity between different groups
- Foster good relationships between groups
- Meet requirements under the Equality Duty
- Set Equality objectives which are specific and measurable

Contents

SWGfL/UK Safer Internet Centre

The South West Grid for Learning Trust is an educational trust with an international reputation for supporting schools with online safety.

SWGfL, along with partners Childnet and IWF, launched the UK Safer Internet Centre (UKSIC) in January 2011 as part of the European Commission's Safer Internet Programme. The Safer Internet Centre is, for example, responsible for the organisation of Safer Internet Day each February. More information about UKSIC services and resources can be found on the website: www.saferinternet.org.uk. SWGfL is a founding member of UKCIS (UK Council for Internet Safety). It has contributed to conferences across the world and has worked with government and other agencies in many countries.

This policy has been adapted from the template provided by SWGfL

Monitoring of the Policy

The Trust will monitor the impact of the policy using:

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

Scope of the Policy

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

The Education and Inspections Act 2006 empowers Headteachers/Principals to such extent as is reasonable, to regulate the behaviour of students/pupils when they are off the *school/academy* 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 Trust, but is linked to membership of the Trust. 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.

Roles and Responsibilities

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

Governors / Board of Directors:

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

- regular meetings with the Safeguarding Compliance Officer and Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)
- attendance at Online Safety Group meetings
- regular monitoring of online safety incident logs
- regular monitoring of filtering / change control logs
- reporting to relevant Governors / Board / Committee / meeting

Principal and Senior Leaders:

- The Principals have 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 will be delegated to the Designated Safeguarding Leads.
- The Principals, other members of the Senior Leadership Teams 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 disciplinary procedures).
- The Principals are responsible for ensuring that the DSL and other relevant staff receive suitable training to enable them to carry out their online safety roles and to train other colleagues, as relevant.

- The Principals will ensure that there is a system in place to allow for monitoring and support of those in school who carry out the internal online safety monitoring role. This is to provide a safety net and also support to those colleagues who take on important monitoring roles.
- The Senior Leadership Teams will receive regular monitoring reports from the DSL.

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
- cyber-bullying

The designated lead:

- takes day to day responsibility for online safety issues and has a 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 / MAT/ relevant body
- liaises with school technical staff
- receives reports of online safety incidents and creates a log of incidents to inform future online safety developments
- meets regularly with the Safeguarding Governor to discuss current issues, review incident logs and filtering / change control logs
- attends relevant meeting / committee of Governors
- reports regularly to Senior Leadership Team

IT Lead / Network Managers / Technical staff:

The IT Lead / Network Manager / Technical Staff are responsible for ensuring:

- that each academy's technical infrastructure is secure and is not open to misuse or malicious attack
- that the Trust meets required online safety technical requirements
- that users may only access the networks and devices through a properly enforced password protection policy, in which passwords are regularly changed
- the filtering policy, is applied and updated on a regular basis and that its implementation is not the sole responsibility of any single person
- that 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
- that the use of the network / internet / digital technologies is regularly monitored in order that any misuse / attempted misuse can be reported to the Principal and senior leaders for investigation / action / sanction
- that monitoring software / systems are implemented and updated as agreed in academy 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 academy Online Safety Policy and practices
- they have read, understood and signed the Staff Acceptable Use Policy / Agreement (AUP)
- they report any suspected misuse or problem to the Principal / DSL for investigation / action / sanction
- all digital communications with students / parents / carers should be on a professional level and only carried out using official school systems
- online safety issues are embedded in all aspects of the curriculum and other activities
- students understand and follow the Online Safety Policy and acceptable use policies
- students 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 students 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

Designated Safeguarding Leads

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

Students:

- are responsible for using the academy digital technology systems in accordance with the Student 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 cyber-bullying.
- should understand the importance of adopting good online safety practice when using digital technologies out of school and realise that the academy's Online 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 academy will take every opportunity to help parents understand these issues through parents' evenings, newsletters, letters, website and information about national / local online safety campaigns / literature. Parents and carers will be encouraged to support the academy 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 and on-line student records

- their children's personal devices in the academy (where this is allowed)

Community Users

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

Policy Statements

Education – Students

Whilst regulation and technical solutions are very important, their use must be balanced by educating students to take a responsible approach. The education of students in online safety is therefore an essential part of the academy'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 / PHSE / other lessons and should be regularly revisited
- Key online safety messages should be reinforced as part of a planned programme of assemblies and tutorial / pastoral activities
- Students 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.
- Students should be taught to acknowledge the source of information used and to respect copyright when using material accessed on the internet
- Students 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
- Students should be helped to understand the need for the student Acceptable Use Agreement and encouraged to adopt safe and responsible use both within and outside academy.

- Staff should act as good role models in their use of digital technologies, the internet and mobile devices
- In lessons where internet use is pre-planned, it is best practice that students 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 students are allowed to freely search the internet, staff should be vigilant in monitoring the content of the websites the young people visit.
- It is accepted that from time to time, for good educational reasons, students may need to research topics (eg racism, drugs and discrimination) that would normally result in internet searches being blocked. In such a situation, staff can request that the Technical Staff can temporarily remove those sites from the filtered list for the period of study. Any request to do so, should be auditable, with clear reasons for the need.

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 on-line behaviours. Parents 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 academy will therefore seek to provide information and awareness to parents and carers through:

- Curriculum activities
- Letters, newsletters, web site
- Parents / Carers evenings / sessions
- High profile events / campaigns e.g. Safer Internet Day
- Reference to the relevant web sites / publications e.g. swgfl.org.uk www.saferinternet.org.uk/ http://www.childnet.com/parents-and-carers (see appendix for further links / resources)

Education – The Wider Community

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

- The academy websites will provide online safety information for the wider community
- Sharing their online safety expertise/good practice with other local schools
- Supporting community groups e.g. Early Years Settings, Childminders, youth/sports/voluntary groups to enhance their online safety provision

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.
- All new staff should receive online safety training as part of their induction programme, ensuring that they fully understand the academy 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.
- The DSL will receive regular updates through attendance at external training events and by reviewing guidance documents released by relevant organisations.
- The DSL will provide advice / guidance / training to individuals as required.

Training – Governors / Directors

Governors / Directors should take part in online safety training / awareness sessions, with particular importance for those who are members of any subcommittee / 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. SWGfL).
- Participation in academy training / information sessions for staff or parents.

Technical – infrastructure / equipment, filtering and monitoring

The academies will be responsible for ensuring that the academy 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:

- Academy technical systems will be managed in ways that ensure that the academy meets recommended technical requirements
- There will be regular reviews and audits of the safety and security of academy technical systems
- Servers, wireless systems and cabling must be securely located and physical access restricted
- All users will have clearly defined access rights to academy technical systems and devices.
- All users will be provided with a username and secure password by technical staff who will keep an up to date record of users and their usernames. Users are responsible for the security of their username and password
- The "administrator" passwords for the academy ICT system, used by the Network Manager (or another person) must also be available to the Principal or other nominated senior leader and kept in a secure place (eg academy safe)
- The Head of IT Services 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. Illegal content (child sexual abuse images) is filtered by the 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
- Internet filtering should ensure that children are safe from terrorist and extremist material when accessing the internet.
- The academy has provided enhanced / differentiated user-level filtering
- Academy technical staff regularly monitor and record the activity of users on the school technical systems and users are made aware of this in the Acceptable Use Agreement. An appropriate system is in place for users to report any actual / potential technical incident / security breach to the Head of IT Services.
- 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 academy systems and data. These are tested regularly. The academy infrastructure and individual workstations are protected by up to date virus software.

- An agreed policy is in place for the provision of temporary access of "guests" (eg trainee teachers, supply teachers, visitors) onto the school systems.
- An agreed policy is in place regarding the extent of personal use that users (staff / students are allowed on school devices that may be used out of school.
- An agreed policy is in place that allows staff to / forbids staff from downloading executable files and installing programmes on school devices.
- An agreed policy is in place regarding the use of removable media (eg memory sticks / CDs / DVDs) by users on school devices. Personal data cannot be sent over the internet or taken off the school site.

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, Bullying Policy, Acceptable Use Policy, 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, students and parents/carers will give consideration to the use of mobile technologies
- The academy allows:

	School Devices			Personal Devices		
	School owned for single user	School owned for multiple users	Authorised device[1]	Student owned ipad only	Staff owned	Visitor owned
Allowed in school	*Yes*	*Yes*	*Yes*	*Yes*	*Yes*	*Yes*
Full network access	*Yes*	*Yes*	*Yes*	*No*	*No*	*No*
Internet only	*Yes*	*Yes*	*Yes*	*Yes*	*Yes*	
No network access				*Yes*	*Yes*	*Yes*

Use of digital and video images

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

When using digital images, staff should inform and educate students 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 students / parents or carers will be obtained before photographs of students are published on the school website / social media / local press In accordance

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

with guidance from the Information Commissioner's Office, parents / carers are welcome to take videos and digital images of their children at academy 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 students in the digital / video images.

- Staff and volunteers are allowed to take digital / video images to support educational aims, but must follow academy policies concerning the sharing, distribution and publication of those images. Those images should only be taken on academy equipment, the personal equipment of staff should not be used for such purposes.
- Care should be taken when taking digital / video images that students are appropriately dressed and are not participating in activities that might bring the individuals or the academy into disrepute.
- Students must not take, use, share, publish or distribute images of others without their permission
- Photographs published on the website, or elsewhere that include students will be selected carefully and will comply with good practice guidance on the use of such images.
- Students' full names will not be used anywhere on a website or blog, particularly in association with photographs.
- Student's work can only be published with the permission of the student and parents or carers.

Data Protection

Personal data will be recorded, processed, transferred and made available according to the current data protection legislation (GDPR 2018).

The 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/academy may also wish to appoint 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/academy 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.

- If a maintained school/academy, it must have 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.

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.
- Use personal data only on secure password protected computers and other devices, ensuring that they are properly "logged-off" at the end of any session in which they are using personal data.
- Do not transfer data inside or outside of the academy using encryption / secure password protected removeable media.

When personal data is stored on any portable computer system:

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

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:

Communication Technologies	Staff & other adults			Students				
	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 academy	x						x	
Use of mobile phones in lessons				x				x
Use of mobile phones in social time	x							x
Taking photos on mobile phones / cameras				x				
Use of other mobile devices e.g. ipads	x						x	
Use of personal email addresses in academy , or on academy network				x				x
Use of academy email for personal emails				x				x
Use of messaging apps				x				x
Use of social media	x							x
Use of blogs	x							x

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

- The official academy email service may be regarded as safe and secure and is monitored. Users should be aware that email communications are monitored. Staff and students should therefore use only the academy email service to communicate with others when in school, or on academy systems (e.g. by remote access).
- Users must immediately report, to the Head of IT Services – in accordance with the academy 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 students 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) academy systems. Personal email addresses, text messaging or social media must not be used for these communications.
- Students will be provided with individual academy email addresses for educational use.
- Students 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 academy website and only official email addresses should be used to identify members of staff.

Social Media - Protecting Professional Identity

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

The academy provides the following measures to ensure reasonable steps are in place to minimise risk of harm to students, staff and the academy 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

Academy staff should ensure that:

- No reference should be made in social media to students, parents / carers or academy 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 academy or Trust

- Security settings on personal social media profiles are regularly checked to minimise risk of loss of personal information

When official academy 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 academy 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 / academy or impacts on the academy, it must be made clear that the member of staff is not communicating on behalf of the academy with an appropriate disclaimer. Such personal communications are within the scope of this policy
- Personal communications which do not refer to or impact upon the academy are outside the scope of this policy
- Where excessive personal use of social media in school is suspected, and considered to be interfering with relevant duties, disciplinary action may be taken
- The academy permits reasonable and appropriate access to private social media sites

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 academy / Trust
- The school should effectively respond to social media comments made by others according to a defined policy or process

The academy's use of social media for professional purposes will be checked regularly by the Head of IT and DSL's to ensure compliance with the Trust 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 academy 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 academy context, either because of the age of the users or the nature of those activities.

The academy believes that the activities referred to in the following section would be inappropriate in a academy context and that users, as defined below, should not engage in these activities in / or outside the school / academy when using academy equipment or systems. The academy 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					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	
Using school systems to run a private business					X	

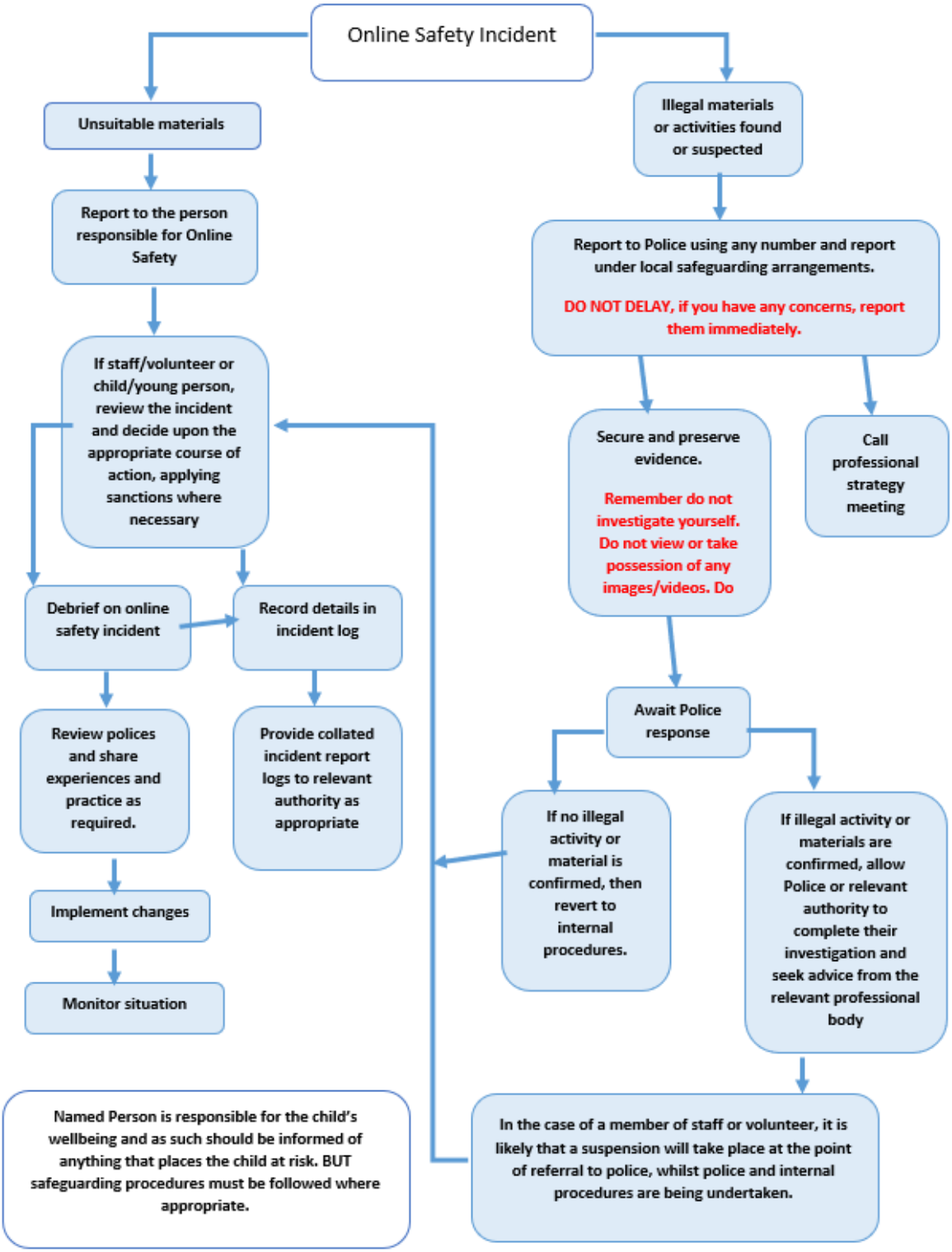
Using systems, applications, websites or other mechanisms that bypass the filtering or other safeguards employed by the school / academy				X	
Infringing copyright				X	
Revealing or publicising confidential or proprietary information (eg financial / personal information, databases, computer / network access codes and passwords)				X	
Creating or propagating computer viruses or other harmful files				X	
Unfair usage (downloading / uploading large files that hinders others in their use of the internet)				X	
On-line gaming (educational)					
On-line gaming (non-educational)					
On-line gambling					
On-line shopping / commerce					
File sharing					
Use of social media					
Use of messaging apps					
Use of video broadcasting e.g. Youtube					

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.



Other Incidents

It is hoped that all members of the academy community will be responsible users of digital technologies, who understand and follow academy 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 / Academy Trust.
    - 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 academy 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.

Academy Actions & Sanctions

It is more likely that the academy 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:

	Actions / Sanctions								
Students Incidents	Refer to class teacher / tutor	Refer to Head of Department / House	Refer to Principal	Refer to Police	Refer to technical support staff for action re filtering / security etc.	Inform parents / carers	Removal of network / internet access rights	Warning	Further sanction eg detention / 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	x			x
Unauthorised use of non-educational sites during lessons	x	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	x	x	x	
Unauthorised downloading or uploading of files		x			x		x	x	x

Allowing others to access academy network by sharing username and passwords		x	x		x	x			x
Attempting to access or accessing the academy network, using another student's account		x	x		x	x		x	
Attempting to access or accessing the academy 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	x
Sending an email, text or message that is regarded as offensive, harassment or of a bullying nature		x			x	x		x	x
Continued infringements of the above, following previous warnings or sanctions		x	x		x	x			x
Actions which could bring the academy into disrepute or breach the integrity of the ethos of the academy		x	x		x	x	x		x
Using proxy sites or other means to subvert the academy's filtering system		x	x		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	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	x	x	x

Actions / Sanctions

Staff Incidents	Refer to line manager	Refer to Principal /CEO	Refer to Local Authority / HR	Refer to Police	Refer to Technical Support Staff for action re filtering etc.	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			x	x
Inappropriate personal use of the internet / social media / personal email		x			x	x		
Unauthorised downloading or uploading of files	x	x			x	x		
Allowing others to access school network by sharing username and passwords or attempting to access or accessing the school network, using another person's account		x			x			x
Careless use of personal data e.g. holding or transferring data in an insecure manner	x	x			x	x		
Deliberate actions to breach data protection or network security rules		x			x			x
Corrupting or destroying the data of other users or causing deliberate damage to hardware or software		x			x			x
Sending an email, text or message that is regarded as offensive, harassment or of a bullying nature		x				x		x
Using personal email / social networking / instant messaging / text messaging to carrying out digital communications with students		x	x	x			x	x
Actions which could compromise the staff member's professional standing		x	x				x	x
Actions which could bring the academy into disrepute or breach the integrity of the ethos of the academy		x						x
Using proxy sites or other means to subvert the academy's filtering system		x						x

Accidentally accessing offensive or pornographic material and failing to report the incident		x			x	x		
Deliberately accessing or trying to access offensive or pornographic material		x	x	x	x		x	x
Breaching copyright or licensing regulations		x				x		
Continued infringements of the above, following previous warnings or sanctions		x	x	x			x	x

Appendices

Relevant legislation:

With effect from 25th May 2018, the data protection arrangements for the UK changed following the European Union General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) announced in 2016. This represents a significant shift in legislation and replaces the Data Protection Act 1998.

It is recommended that legal advice is sought in the advent of an e 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.

General Data Protection Regulations 2018

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 GDPR sets out seven key principles:

- Lawfulness, fairness and transparency
- Purpose limitation
- Data minimisation
- Accuracy
- Storage limitation
- Integrity and confidentiality (security)
- Accountability

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.

Model Publication Scheme

The Information Commissioner's Office provides schools and organisations with a model publication scheme which they should complete. The academy's publication scheme should be reviewed annually. The ICO produce guidance on the model publication scheme for schools. This is designed to support academies complete the Guide to Information for Schools.

Personal Data

The academy and its employees will have access to a wide range of personal information and data. The data may be held in a digital format or on paper records. Personal data is defined as any combination of data items that identifies an individual and provides specific information about them, their families or circumstances. This will include:

- Personal information about members of the academy community – including students, members of staff and parents / carers e.g. names, addresses, contact details, legal guardianship contact details, health records, disciplinary records
- Curricular / academic data e.g. class lists, pupil / student progress records, reports, references
- Professional records e.g. employment history, taxation and national insurance records, appraisal records and references
- Any other information that might be disclosed by parents / carers or by other agencies working with families or staff members.

Fee

The Academy should pay the relevant fee to the ICO.

Responsibilities

Every maintained academy in the UK is required to appoint a Data Protection Officer as a core function of 'the business' includes:

- regular and systematic monitoring of individuals on a large scale;
- [the processing of] special categories[2] of data on a large scale and data relating to criminal convictions and offences

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

They must have:

[2] • 'Special categories of data' is the type of data which reveals racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, trade-union membership; genetic data, biometric data or data concerning health or sex life and sexual orientation

- Expert knowledge
- Timely and proper involvement in all issues relating to data protection
- The necessary resources to fulfil the role
- Access to the necessary personal data processing operations
- A direct reporting route to the highest management level

The data controller must:

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

As a minimum a Data Protection Officer must:

- Inform, as necessary, the controller, a processor or an employee of their obligations under the data protection laws
- Provide advice on a data protection impact assessment
- Co-operate with the Information Commissioner
- Act as the contact point for the Information Commissioner
- Monitor compliance with policies of the controller in relation to the protection of personal data
- Monitor compliance by the controller with data protection laws

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

Governors are required to comply fully with this policy in the event that they have access to personal data, when engaged in their role as a Governor.

Information to Parents / Carers – the Privacy Notice and Consent

In order to comply with the fair processing requirements in data protection law, the academy will inform parents / carers of all students of the data they collect, process and hold on the students, the purposes for which the data is held and the third parties (e.g. LA, DfE, etc.) to whom it may be passed. This privacy notice will be passed to parents / carers in an email or a specific letter. Parents / carers of young people who are new to the academy will be provided with the privacy notice through an appropriate mechanism.

Consent under the regulation has changed. Consent is defined as:

"in relation to the processing of personal data relating to an individual, means a freely given, specific, informed and unambiguous indication of the individual's wishes by which the individual, by a statement or by a clear affirmative action, signifies agreement to the processing of the personal data"

This means that where a school / academy is relying on consent as the basis for processing personal data that consent has to be clear, meaning that pre-ticked boxes, opt-out or implied consent are no longer suitable. Pupils / students aged 13 or over (the age proposed in the Data Protection Bill, subject to Parliamentary approval) may be able to consent to their data being processed for the purposes of information society services. The GDPR does not specify an age of consent for general processing bur schools / academies should consider the capacity of pupils / students to freely give their informed consent.

Schools / academies should satisfy themselves that their consent forms are clear and written in plain language. Consent should also detail in a very clear and specific way why this is necessary, what will happen to the data, and, how and when it will be disposed of.

Consent is just one of the six lawful basis for processing data:

1. Consent:
2. Contract: the processing is necessary for a contract you have with the individual, or because they have asked you to take specific steps before entering into a contract.
3. Legal obligation: the processing is necessary for you to comply with the law
4. Vital interests: the processing is necessary to protect someone's life.
5. Public task: the processing is necessary for you to perform a task in the public interest or for your official functions, and the task or function has a clear basis in law.
6. Legitimate interests: processing is necessary for the purposes of the legitimate interests pursued by the controller or by a third party, except where such interests are overridden by the interests or fundamental rights and freedoms of the data subject which require protection of personal data, in particular where the data subject is a child. (This cannot apply if you are a public authority processing data to perform your official tasks.)

Previously academies were able to rely on the 'legitimate interests' justification. But under the new laws, this has been removed for Public Bodies (which includes schools as defined in Schedule 1 of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 and referenced in the UK Data Protection Bill 2017). This now means that should you wish to process the personal data of a child a risk assessment must be completed and justification documented.

Parental permission for use of cloud hosted services

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

Data Protection Impact Assessments (DPIA)

According to the ICO, Data Protection Impact Assessments (DPIA): "help organisations to identify the most effective way to comply with their data protection obligations and meet individuals' expectations of privacy."

These will be carried out by Data Managers under the support and guidance of the DPO. These are intended to be carried out before processing activity starts, although some may need to be retrospective in the early stages of compliance activity.

The risk assessment will involve:

- Recognising the risks that are present
- Judging the level of the risks (both the likelihood and consequences)
- Prioritising the risks.

According to the ICO a DPIA should contain:

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

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

Special categories of personal data

The following list is a list of personal data listed in the GDPR as a 'special category'.
"revealing racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, or trade union membership, and the processing of genetic data, biometric data for the purpose of uniquely identifying a natural person, data concerning health or data concerning a natural person's sex life or sexual orientation"

In order to lawfully process special category data, you must identify both a lawful basis and a separate condition for processing special category data. You should decide and document this before you start processing the data.

Use of Biometric Information

The Protection of Freedoms Act 2012, included measures that affect schools / academies that use biometric recognition systems, such as fingerprint identification and facial scanning:

- For all students in academies under 18, they must obtain the written consent of a parent before they take and process their child's biometric data
- They must treat the data with appropriate care and must comply with data protection principles as set out in the GDPR 2018
- They must provide alternative means for accessing services where a parent or student has refused consent

New advice to academies makes it clear that they are not able to use students' biometric data without parental consent.

Training & awareness

All staff must receive data handling awareness / data protection training and will be made aware of their responsibilities, through opportunities such as:

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

Secure storage of and access to data

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

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

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

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

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

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

- permission must be given by the Principal/ CEO and supervised by an IT Manager
- the data must be encrypted and password protected,
- the device must be password protected
- the device must offer approved virus and malware checking software
- the data must be securely deleted from the device, in line with academy policy once it has been transferred or its use is complete.

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

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

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

As a Data Controller, the academy is responsible for the security of any data passed to a "third party". Data Protection clauses must be included in all contracts where personal data is likely to be passed to a third party.

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

Subject Access Requests

Data subjects have a number of rights in connection with their personal data:

- Right to be informed – Privacy notices
- Right of access – Subject Access Request

- Right to rectification – correcting errors
- Right to erasure – deletion of data when there is no compelling reason to keep it
- Right to restrict processing – blocking or suppression of processing
- Right to portability – Unlikely to be used in a School / Academy context
- Right to object – objection based on grounds pertaining to their situation
- Rights related to automated decision making, including profiling

Clearly several of these have the opportunity to impact on academies, one being the right of access. Procedures must be in place to deal with Subject Access Requests i.e. a written request to see all or a part of the personal data held by the data controller in connection with the data subject. Data subjects have the right to know: if the data controller holds personal data about them; a description of that data; the purpose for which the data is processed; the sources of that data; to whom the data may be disclosed; and a copy of all the personal data that is held about them. The school must provide the information free of charge, however a 'reasonable fee' may be charged where the request is manifestly unfounded or excessive, especially if this is a repetitive request.

Secure transfer of data and access out of school

The academy recognises that personal data may be accessed by users out of academy, or transferred to the LA or other agencies. In these circumstances:

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

- Particular care should be taken if data is taken or transferred to another country, particularly outside Europe, and advice should be taken from the local authority (if relevant) in this event.

Disposal of data

The academy should implement a document retention schedule that defines the length of time data is held before secure destruction. The academy must ensure the safe destruction of personal data when it is no longer required.

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

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

Audit Logging / Reporting / Incident Handling

Organisations are required to keep records of processing activity. This must include:

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

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

- provide evidence of the processing activity and the DPIA
- record where, how and to whom data has been shared
- log the disposal and destruction of the data
- enable the School / Academy to target training at the most at-risk data

- record any breaches that impact on the data

It then follows that in the event of a data breach, the school/ college should have a policy for reporting, managing and recovering from information risk incidents, which establishes:

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

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

Data Mapping

The process of data mapping is designed to help schools / academies identify with whom their data is being shared in order that the appropriate contractual arrangements can be implemented. If a third party is processing personal data on your behalf about your students then this processor has obligations on behalf of the school / academy to ensure that processing takes place in compliance with data protection laws.

Privacy and Electronic Communications

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

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

Racial and Religious Hatred Act 2006

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

Protection from Harrassment 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 a 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.

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)

Links to other organisations or documents

UK Safer Internet Centre

Safer Internet Centre – http://saferinternet.org.uk/

South West Grid for Learning - http://swgfl.org.uk/

Childnet – http://www.childnet-int.org/

Professionals Online Safety Helpline - http://www.saferinternet.org.uk/about/helpline

Internet Watch Foundation - https://www.iwf.org.uk/

CEOP

CEOP - http://ceop.police.uk/

ThinkUKnow - https://www.thinkuknow.co.uk/

Others

INSAFE - http://www.saferinternet.org/ww/en/pub/insafe/index.htm

UK Council for Child Internet Safety (UKCCIS) - www.education.gov.uk/ukccis

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/

Bullying / Cyberbullying

Enable – European Anti Bullying programme and resources (UK coordination / participation through SWGfL & Diana Awards) - http://enable.eun.org/

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 – new Cyberbullying guidance and toolkit (Launch spring / summer 2016) - http://www.childnet.com/new-for-schools/cyberbullying-events/childnets-upcoming-cyberbullying-work

Anti-Bullying Network – http://www.antibullying.net/cyberbullying1.htm

Social Networking

Digizen – Social Networking

UKSIC - Safety Features on Social Networks

SWGfL - Facebook - Managing risk for staff and volunteers working with children and young people

Connectsafely Parents Guide to Facebook
Facebook Guide for Educators

Curriculum

SWGfL Digital Literacy & Citizenship curriculum
Glow - http://www.educationscotland.gov.uk/usingglowandict/
Teach Today – www.teachtoday.eu/
Insafe - Education Resources

Mobile Devices / BYOD

Cloudlearn Report Effective practice for schools moving to end locking and blocking
NEN - Guidance Note - BYOD

Data Protection

Information Commissioners Office:

Your rights to your information – Resources for Schools - ICO
Guide to Data Protection Act - Information Commissioners Office
Guide to the Freedom of Information Act - Information Commissioners Office
ICO guidance on the Freedom of Information Model Publication Scheme
ICO Freedom of Information Model Publication Scheme Template for schools (England)
ICO - Guidance we gave to schools - September 2012 (England)
ICO Guidance on Bring Your Own Device
ICO Guidance on Cloud Hosted Services
Information Commissioners Office good practice note on taking photos in schools
ICO Guidance Data Protection Practical Guide to IT Security
ICO – Think Privacy Toolkit
ICO – Personal Information Online – Code of Practice
ICO Subject Access Code of Practice
ICO – Guidance on Data Security Breach Management
SWGfL - Guidance for Schools on Cloud Hosted Services
LGfL - Data Handling Compliance Check List
Somerset - Flowchart on Storage of Personal Data
NEN - Guidance Note - Protecting School Data

Professional Standards / Staff Training

DfE - Safer Working Practice for Adults who Work with Children and Young People
Childnet / TDA - Social Networking - a guide for trainee teachers & NQTs
Childnet / TDA - Teachers and Technology - a checklist for trainee teachers & NQTs
UK Safer Internet Centre Professionals Online Safety Helpline

Infrastructure / Technical Support

Somerset - Questions for Technical Support

NEN - Guidance Note - esecurity

Working with parents and carers

SWGfL Digital Literacy & Citizenship curriculum

Online Safety BOOST Presentations - parent's presentation

Connectsafely Parents Guide to Facebook

Vodafone Digital Parents Magazine

Childnet Webpages for Parents & Carers

Get Safe Online - resources for parents

Teach Today - resources for parents workshops / education

The Digital Universe of Your Children - animated videos for parents (Insafe)

Cerebra - Learning Disabilities, Autism and Internet Safety - a Parents' Guide

Insafe - A guide for parents - education and the new media

The Cybersmile Foundation (cyberbullying) - advice for parents

Research

EU Kids on Line Report - "Risks and Safety on the Internet" - January 2011

Futurelab - "Digital participation - its not chalk and talk any more!"

Ofcom – Children & Parents – media use and attitudes report - 2015

Glossary of Terms

AUP / AUA	Acceptable Use Policy / Agreement – see templates earlier in this document
CEOP	Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre (part of UK Police, dedicated to protecting children from sexual abuse, providers of the Think U Know programmes.
CPD	Continuous Professional Development
FOSI	Family Online Safety Institut
HWB	Health and Wellbeing
ICO	Information Commissioners Office
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
ICTMark	Quality standard for schools provided by NAACE
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
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.
VLE	Virtual Learning Environment (a software system designed to support teaching and learning in an educational setting,
WAP	Wireless Application Protocol
UKSIC	UK Safer Internet Centre – EU funded centre. Main partners are SWGfL, Childnet and Internet Watch Fo

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT POLICY CHECKLIST

	Equality Impact Assessment of SNT Policy					
Title of Policy	**Online Safety Policy**					
PART 1	**Positive Impact – reducing inequalities**					
Statutory duty/equality legislation: Equality Impact Assessment undertaken or is satisfied. D = Disability, GA = Gender reassignment, P = Pregnancy & Maternity, R = Race, R/B = Religion or Belief, S = Sex, SO = Sexual Orientation, A = Age, M/CP = Marriage and Civil Partnerships	**How is the policy likely to have a <u>significant positive impact</u> on equality by reducing inequalities that already exist?** All students and staff will be provided with awareness raising in this area and will be given opportunities to access support if required. **Could the policy have a <u>significant negative impact</u> on equality in relation to each of the following groups or characteristics?** No.					
Characteristics Indicate areas of likely impact	Promote equal opportunities	Get rid of discrimination	Get rid of harassment	Promote good community relations	Promote positive attitudes	Promote/ protect human rights
D	✓	✓	✓			✓
GA	✓	✓	✓			✓
P	✓	✓	✓			✓
R	✓	✓	✓			✓
R/B	✓	✓	✓			✓
S	✓	✓	✓			✓
SO	✓	✓	✓			✓
A	✓	✓	✓			✓
M/CP	✓	✓	✓			✓
Equality Impact Assessment of SNT Policy	Records					
Name of person responsible for policy	S Dutton Johnson					
Date of EIA of Policy	6.11.18					

***A** = Age, **M/CP** = Marriage and Civil Partnerships –applies in respect of employment framework policies*

Equality Impact Assessment of SNT Policy	Evidence
PART 2	
Statutory duty/equality legislation: Equality Impact Assessment undertaken or is satisfied. ***D** = Disability, **GA** = Gender reassignment, **P** = Pregnancy & Maternity, **R** = Race, **R/B** = Religion or Belief, **S** = Sex, **SO** = Sexual Orientation,* ***A** = Age, **M/CP** = Marriage and Civil Partnerships*	**What is the evidence for your answers above? (list any quantitative and qualitative)** Full records are kept of any incident dealt with. Report to CEO/ Governors/Directors via termly report.

Equality Impact Assessment of SNT Policy	Conclusion
PART 3 **Summary of findings**	Current evaluation indicates that concerns are addressed quickly and effectively, but that there are issues that affect specific groups.

Equality Impact Assessment of SNT Policy	Next steps		
PART 4			
Category	Actions	Target Date	Person responsible
Next Steps – Action Plan			
Practical changes required to reduce adverse impact	Continue to raise awareness of Online safety. Record, address and evaluate responses.	On going	DSL's
Monitoring and evaluation and Review (publish revised policy)	Outcomes reported to SLT / Governors / Directors via report	October 2021	S Dutton Johnson