



Carfield Primary School

Online Safety Policy

2024-2025

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Statement of intent

Carfield Primary understands that using online services is an important aspect of raising educational standards, promoting pupil achievement, and enhancing teaching and learning. The use of online services is embedded throughout the school; therefore, there are a number of controls in place to ensure the safety of pupils and staff.

The breadth of issues classified within online safety is considerable, but they can be categorised into four areas of risk:

- **Content:** Being exposed to illegal, inappropriate or harmful material, e.g. pornography, fake news, self-harm and suicide, and discriminatory or extremist views.
- **Contact:** Being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users, e.g. peer pressure, commercial advertising, and adults posing as children or young adults with the intention to groom or exploit children.
- **Conduct:** Personal online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm, e.g. sending and receiving explicit messages, and cyberbullying.
- **Commerce:** Risks such as online gambling, inappropriate advertising, phishing and/or financial scams.

The measures implemented to protect pupils and staff revolve around these areas of risk. Our school has created this policy with the aim of ensuring appropriate and safe use of the internet and other digital and wireless technology devices, (mobile phones, tablets, smart watches etc) by all pupils and staff.

This policy must be read in conjunction with the SSCB's Online Safety Policy and Photographs, videos and images (Sharepoint > Staff Information > Carfield 2024-2025> policies > Safeguarding policies > Safeguarding Sheffield Children Policies) [Carfield Safeguarding Policy 2024-2025.pdf](#)

Legal framework

This policy has due regard to all relevant legislation and guidance including, but not limited to, the following:

- Voyeurism (Offences) Act 2019
- The UK General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR)
- Data Protection Act 2018
- DfE (2024) 'Filtering and monitoring standards for schools and colleges'
- DfE (2021) 'Harmful online challenges and online hoaxes'
- DfE (2024) 'Keeping children safe in education 2024'
- DfE (2023) 'Teaching online safety in school'
- DfE (2022) 'Searching, screening and confiscation'
- DfE (2023) 'Generative artificial intelligence in education'
- Department for Science, Innovation and Technology and UK Council for Internet Safety (2024) 'Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people'
- UK Council for Child Internet Safety (2020) 'Education for a Connected World – 2020 edition'
- National Cyber Security Centre (2020) 'Small Business Guide: Cyber Security'

This policy operates in conjunction with the following school policies:

- Technology Acceptable Use Agreement
- Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy
- Anti-Bullying Policy
- Staff Code of Conduct
- Behaviour Policy
- Disciplinary Policy and Procedure
- Data Protection Policy
- Prevent Duty Policy
- Remote Education Policy

Scope of the Policy

- This policy applies to all members of the school community (including staff, pupils, Governors, volunteers, parents / carers, work placement students, visitors, community users) who have access to and are users of school ICT systems, both in and out of school.
- The Education and Inspections Act 2006 empowers Head teachers, to such extent as is reasonable, to regulate the behaviour of pupils when they are off the school site and empowers members of staff to impose disciplinary penalties for inappropriate behaviour. This applies to incidents of cyber-bullying, or other online safeguarding incidents covered by this policy, which may take place out of school, but is linked to membership of the school.
- The Education Act 2011 gives the school the power to confiscate and search the contents of any mobile device if the Head teacher believes it contains any illegal content or material that could be used to bully or harass others
- The school will identify within this policy and in the associated behaviour and anti-bullying policies, how incidents will be managed and will, where known, inform parents / carers of incidents of inappropriate online safeguarding behaviour that take place out of school.

Schedule for Development/Monitoring/Review

The school recognises that the online world is constantly changing; therefore, the DSL, ICT technicians and the head teacher conduct **half-termly** light-touch reviews of this policy to evaluate its effectiveness.

The governing board, head teacher and DSL will review this policy in full on an **annual** basis and following any online safety incidents.

Should serious online safeguarding incidents take place, then external persons / agencies (including Social Care, the Police, BlueBox IT) will be informed.

The school will monitor the impact of the policy using:

- Logs of reported incidents (recorded on CPOMS)
- Internal monitoring data for network activity
- Surveys / questionnaires of
 - pupils
 - parents / carers
 - staff

The next scheduled review date for this policy is September 2025.

Any changes made to this policy are communicated to all members of the school community.

Roles and Responsibilities

We believe that Online safeguarding is the responsibility of the whole school community, and everyone has a responsibility to ensure that all members of the community are able to benefit from the opportunities

that technology provides for learning and teaching. The following responsibilities demonstrate how each member of the community will contribute.

Responsibilities of the Governing Body

- Ensuring that this policy is effective and complies with relevant laws and statutory guidance.
- Ensuring the DSL's remit covers online safety.
- Reviewing this policy on an **annual** basis.
- Ensuring their own knowledge of online safety issues is up-to-date.
- Ensuring all staff undergo safeguarding and child protection training, including online safety, at induction and at regular intervals.
- Ensuring that there are appropriate filtering and monitoring systems in place.
- Ensuring that the effectiveness of filtering and monitoring systems is reviewed at least annually in liaison with ICT staff and service providers.
- Ensuring that the SLT and other relevant staff have an awareness and understanding of the filtering and monitoring provisions in place, and manage them effectively and know how to escalate concerns when identified.
- Ensuring that all relevant school policies have an effective approach to planning for, and responding to, online challenges and hoaxes embedded within them.
- To ensure appropriate funding and resources are available for the school to implement its online safeguarding strategy.
- The Safeguarding Governor is the lead governor for Online Safety.

Responsibilities of the Head teacher:

- Ensuring that online safety is a running and interrelated theme throughout the school's policies and procedures, including in those related to the curriculum, teacher training and safeguarding.
- Supporting the DSL and the deputy DSL by ensuring they have enough time and resources to carry out their responsibilities in relation to online safety.
- Ensuring staff receive regular, up-to-date and appropriate online safety training and information as part of their induction and safeguarding training.
- Ensuring online safety practices are audited and evaluated.
- Organising engagement with parents to keep them up-to-date with current online safety issues and how the school is keeping pupils safe.
- Working with the DSL and ICT technicians to conduct **half-termly** light-touch reviews of this policy.
- Working with the DSL and governing board to update this policy on an **annual** basis.

Responsibilities of the Designated Safeguarding Lead/ Online Safety Lead

- Taking the lead responsibility for online safety in the school.
- Undertaking training so they understand the risks associated with online safety and can recognise additional risks that pupils with SEND face online.
- Liaising with relevant members of staff on online safety matters, e.g. the SENCO and ICT technicians.
- Ensuring online safety is recognised as part of the school's safeguarding responsibilities and that a coordinated approach is implemented.
- Ensuring safeguarding is considered in the school's approach to remote learning.

- Establishing a procedure for reporting online safety incidents and inappropriate internet use, both by pupils and staff, and ensuring all members of the school community understand this procedure.
- Understanding the filtering and monitoring processes in place at the school.
- Ensuring that all safeguarding training given to staff includes an understanding of the expectations, roles and responsibilities in relation to filtering and monitoring systems at the school.
- Maintaining detailed, secure and accurate written records of reported online safety concerns as well as the decisions and whether or not referrals have been made.
- Understanding the purpose of record keeping.
- Monitoring online safety incidents to identify trends and any gaps in the school's provision, and using this data to update the school's procedures.
- Reporting to the governing board about online safety on a **termly** basis.
- Working with the head teacher and ICT technicians to conduct **half-termly** light-touch reviews of this policy.
- Working with the head teacher and governing board to update this policy on an **annual** basis.

Responsibilities of the Teaching and Support Staff

- Taking responsibility for the security of ICT systems and electronic data they use or have access to.
- Modelling good online behaviours.
- Maintaining a professional level of conduct in their personal use of technology.
- Having an awareness of online safety issues.
- Ensuring they are familiar with, and understand, the indicators that pupils may be unsafe online.
- Reporting concerns in line with the school's reporting procedure.
- Where relevant to their role, ensuring online safety is embedded in their teaching of the curriculum.

Responsibilities of Technical Staff (BLUE BOX IT)

- To read, understand, contribute to and help promote the school's online safe guarding policies and guidance.
- To read, understand and adhere to the school staff Acceptable Use Policy.
- To report any Online safeguarding related issues that come to your attention to the DSL.
- To develop and maintain an awareness of current Online safeguarding issues, legislation and guidance relevant to their work.
- To maintain a professional level of conduct in personal use of technology at all times.
- To support the school in providing a safe technical infrastructure to support learning and teaching.
- To ensure that access to the school network is only through an authorised, restricted mechanism.
- To ensure that provision exists for misuse detection and malicious attack.
- To take responsibility for the security of the school ICT system.
- To liaise with the local authority and other appropriate people and organisations on technical issues.
- To document all technical procedures and review them for accuracy at appropriate intervals.
- To restrict all administrator level accounts appropriately.
- To ensure that access controls exist to protect personal and sensitive information held on school-owned devices.
- To ensure that appropriate physical access controls exist to control access to information systems and telecommunications equipment situated within school.
- To ensure that appropriate backup procedures exist so that critical information and systems can be recovered in the event of a critical incident.

- To ensure that controls and procedures exist so that access to school-owned software assets is restricted.
- Ensuring that the school's filtering and monitoring systems are updated as appropriate.
- Providing technical support in the development and implementation of the school's online safety policies and procedures.

Responsibilities of Parents/Carers

- To help and support the school in promoting online safeguarding.
- To read, understand and promote the school pupil Acceptable Use Policy with their children.
- To take responsibility for learning about the benefits and risks of using the internet and other technologies that their children use in school and at home.
- To take responsibility for their own awareness and learning in relation to the opportunities and risks posed by new and emerging technologies.
- To discuss Online safeguarding concerns with their children, show an interest in how they are using technology and encourage them to behave safely and responsibly when using technology.
- To model safe and responsible behaviours in their own use of technology
- To consult with the school if they have any concerns about their children's use of technology.
- To agree to and sign the home-school agreement which clearly sets out the use of photographic and video images outside of school.
- Parents and carers are asked to read through and sign acceptable use agreements on behalf of their children on admission to school
- Parents and carers are required to give written consent for the use of any images of their children in a variety of different circumstances.

Responsibilities of Pupils

- Adhering to the Acceptable Use Agreement and other relevant policies.
- Seeking help from school staff if they are concerned about something they or a peer have experienced online.
- Reporting online safety incidents and concerns in line with the procedures within this policy.

Responsibilities of Other Community/External Users

- The school will liaise with local organisations to establish a common approach to online safeguarding and the safe use of technologies.
- The school will be sensitive and show empathy to internet-related issues experienced by pupils out of school, e.g. social networking sites, and offer appropriate advice where appropriate.
- Any external organisations will sign an Acceptable Use Policy prior to using any equipment or the internet within school.
- The school will provide an Acceptable Use Policy for any guest who needs to access the school computer system or internet on school grounds.
- The school will ensure that appropriate levels of supervision exist when external organisations make use of the internet and ICT equipment within school.

Protecting the professional identity of all staff, work placement students and volunteers

Communication between adults and between children and adults, by whatever method, should be transparent and take place within clear and explicit boundaries. This includes the wider use of technology such as mobile phones, text messaging, social networks, e-mails, digital cameras, videos, web-cams, websites, forums and blogs.

When using digital communications, staff and volunteers should:

- Only make contact with children and young people for professional reasons and in accordance with the policies and professional guidance of the school.
- Not share any personal information with a child or young person e.g. should not give their personal contact details to children and young people including e-mail, home or mobile telephone numbers.
- Not request, or respond to, any personal information from the child/young person, other than that which might be appropriate as part of their professional role, or if the child is at immediate risk of harm.
- Not send or accept a friend request from the child/young person on social networks.
- Be aware of and use the appropriate reporting routes available to them if they suspect any of their personal details have been compromised.
- Ensure that all communications are transparent and open to scrutiny.
 - Be careful in their communications with children so as to avoid any possible misinterpretation.
- Ensure that if they have a personal social networking profile, details are not shared with children and young people in their care (making every effort to keep personal and professional online lives separate).
- Not post information online that could bring the school into disrepute.
- Be aware of the sanctions that may be applied for breaches of policy related to professional conduct.

Managing online safety

All staff will be aware that technology is a significant component in many safeguarding and wellbeing issues affecting young people, particularly owing to the rise of social media and the increased prevalence of children using the internet.

The DSL has overall responsibility for the school's approach to online safety, with support from deputies and the head teacher where appropriate, and will ensure that there are strong processes in place to handle any concerns about pupils' safety online. The DSL should liaise with the police or children's social care services for support responding to harmful online sexual behaviour.

The importance of online safety is integrated across all school operations in the following ways:

- Staff and governors receive regular training
- Staff receive regular email updates regarding online safety information and any changes to online safety guidance or legislation
- Online safety is integrated into learning throughout the curriculum
- Assemblies are conducted termly on the topic of remaining safe online

Handling online safety concerns

Any disclosures made by pupils to staff members about online abuse, harassment or exploitation, whether they are the victim or disclosing on behalf of another child, will be handled in line with the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

Staff will be aware that harmful online sexual behaviour can progress on a continuum, and appropriate and early intervention can prevent abusive behaviour in the future. Staff will also acknowledge that pupils displaying this type of behaviour are often victims of abuse themselves and should be suitably supported.

The victim of online harmful sexual behaviour may ask for no one to be told about the abuse. The DSL will consider whether sharing details of the abuse would put the victim in a more harmful position, or whether it is necessary in order to protect them from further harm. Ultimately the DSL will balance the victim's wishes against their duty to protect the victim and other young people. The DSL and other appropriate staff members will meet with the victim's parents to discuss the safeguarding measures that are being put in place to support their child and how the report will progress.

Confidentiality will not be promised, and information may be still shared lawfully, for example, if the DSL decides that there is a legal basis under UK GDPR such as the public task basis whereby it is in the public

interest to share the information. If the decision is made to report abuse to children's social care or the police against the victim's wishes, this must be handled extremely carefully – the reasons for sharing the information should be explained to the victim and appropriate specialised support should be offered.

Concerns regarding a staff member's online behaviour are reported to the head teacher, who decides on the best course of action in line with the relevant policies. If the concern is about the head teacher, it is reported to the chair of governors.

Concerns regarding a pupil's online behaviour are reported to the DSL, who investigates concerns with relevant staff members, e.g. the head teacher and ICT technicians, and manages concerns in accordance with relevant policies depending on their nature, e.g. the Behaviour Policy and Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

Where there is a concern that illegal activity has taken place, the head teacher contacts the police.

The school avoids unnecessarily criminalising pupils, e.g. calling the police, where criminal behaviour is thought to be inadvertent and as a result of ignorance or normal developmental curiosity, e.g. a pupil has taken and distributed indecent imagery of themselves. The DSL will decide in which cases this response is appropriate and will manage such cases in line with the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

All online safety incidents and the school's response are recorded by the DSL.

Education

Pupils

Whilst regulation and technical solutions are very important, their use must be balanced by educating pupils to take a responsible approach. The education of pupils in online safety is therefore an essential part of the school's online safety provision. Children and young people need the help and support of the school to recognise and avoid online safety risks and build their resilience. Online safety is embedded throughout the curriculum; however, it is particularly addressed in the following subjects:

- The Online World (Project Evolve) – fortnightly lessons
- Relationships and health education
- PSHE (Jigsaw) – weekly lessons
- Citizenship
- Computing – weekly lessons

Online safety teaching is always appropriate to pupils' ages and developmental stages.

Pupils are taught the underpinning knowledge and behaviours that can help them to navigate the online world safely and confidently regardless of the device, platform or app they are using. The underpinning knowledge and behaviours pupils learn through the curriculum include the following:

- How to evaluate what they see online
- How to recognise techniques used for persuasion
- Acceptable and unacceptable online behaviour
- How to identify online risks
- How and when to seek support
- Knowledge and behaviours that are covered in the government's online media literacy strategy

Relevant members of staff, e.g. the SENCO and designated teacher for LAC, will work together to ensure the curriculum is tailored so that pupils who may be more vulnerable to online harms, e.g. pupils with SEND and LAC, receive the information and support they need.

Before conducting a lesson or activity on online safety, the class teacher and DSL will consider the topic that is being covered and the potential that pupils in the class have suffered or may be suffering from online abuse or harm in this way. The DSL will advise the staff member on how to best support any pupil who may be especially impacted by a lesson or activity. Lessons and activities will be planned carefully so they do not draw attention to a pupil who is being or has been abused or harmed online, to avoid publicising the abuse.

During an online safety lesson or activity, the class teacher will ensure a safe environment is maintained in which pupils feel comfortable to say what they feel and ask questions, and are not worried about getting into trouble or being judged.

If a staff member is concerned about anything pupils raise during online safety lessons and activities, they will make a report in line with the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

Online Safety education will be provided in the following ways:

- We will provide a series of specific online safeguarding-related lessons in every year group as part of the Computing curriculum and PSHE curriculum.
- We will celebrate and promote online safeguarding through a planned programme of assemblies and whole-school activities, including promoting Safer Internet Day each year.
- We will discuss, remind or raise relevant Online safeguarding messages with pupils routinely wherever suitable opportunities arise during all lessons; including the need to protect personal information, consider the consequences their actions may have on others, the need to check the accuracy and validity of information they use and the need to respect and acknowledge ownership of digital materials.
- Any internet use will be carefully planned to ensure that it is age appropriate and supports the learning objectives for specific curriculum areas.
- Pupils will be taught how to use a range of age-appropriate online tools in a safe and effective way.
- Staff will model safe and responsible behaviour in their own use of technology during lessons.
- We will teach pupils how to search for information and to evaluate the content of websites for accuracy when using them in any curriculum area.
- When searching the internet for information, pupils will be guided to use age-appropriate search engines. All use will be monitored and pupils will be reminded of what to do if they come across unsuitable content.
- All pupils will be taught in an age-appropriate way about copyright in relation to online resources and will be taught to understand about ownership and the importance of respecting and acknowledging copyright of materials found on the internet.

Pupils will be taught about the impact of cyberbullying and know how to seek help if they are affected by any form of online bullying.

- Pupils will be made aware of where to seek advice or help if they experience problems when using the internet and related technologies; i.e. parent or carer, teacher or trusted staff member, or an organisation such as Child line or the CEOP report abuse button

Cyberbullying

Cyberbullying can include, but is not limited to, the following:

- Threatening, intimidating or upsetting text messages
- Threatening or embarrassing pictures and video clips sent via mobile phone cameras
- Silent or abusive phone calls or using the victim's phone to harass others, to make them think the victim is responsible
- Threatening or bullying emails, possibly sent using a pseudonym or someone else's name

- Unpleasant messages sent via instant messaging
- Unpleasant or defamatory information posted to blogs, personal websites and social networking sites, e.g. Facebook
- Abuse between young people in intimate relationships online i.e. teenage relationship abuse
- Discriminatory bullying online i.e. homophobia, racism, misogyny/misandry.

The school will be aware that certain pupils can be more at risk of abuse and/or bullying online, such as LGBTQ+ pupils and pupils with SEND.

Cyberbullying against pupils or staff is not tolerated under any circumstances. Incidents of cyberbullying are dealt with quickly and effectively wherever they occur in line with the Anti-bullying Policy.

Child-on-child sexual abuse and harassment

All staff will be aware of the indicators of abuse, neglect and exploitation and understand where the risk of such harms can occur online. Staff will understand that this can occur both in and outside of school, off and online, and will remain aware that pupils are less likely to report concerning online sexual behaviours, particularly if they are using websites that they know adults will consider to be inappropriate for their age.

The following are examples of online harmful sexual behaviour of which staff will be expected to be aware:

- Threatening, facilitating or encouraging sexual violence
- Upskirting, i.e. taking a picture underneath a person's clothing without consent and with the intention of viewing their genitals, breasts or buttocks
- Sexualised online bullying, e.g. sexual jokes or taunts
- Unwanted and unsolicited sexual comments and messages
- Consensual or non-consensual sharing of sexualised imagery
- Abuse between young people in intimate relationships online, i.e. teenage relationship abuse

All staff will be aware of and promote a zero-tolerance approach to sexually harassing or abusive behaviour, and any attempts to pass such behaviour off as trivial or harmless. Staff will be aware that allowing such behaviour could lead to a school culture that normalises abuse and leads to pupils becoming less likely to report such conduct.

Staff will be aware that creating, possessing, and distributing indecent imagery of other children, i.e. individuals under the age of 18, is a criminal offence, even where the imagery is created, possessed, and distributed with the permission of the child depicted, or by the child themselves.

The school will be aware that interactions between the victim of online harmful sexual behaviour and the alleged perpetrator(s) are likely to occur over social media following the initial report, as well as interactions with other pupils taking "sides", often leading to repeat harassment. The school will respond to these incidents in line with the Child-on-child Abuse Policy and the Social Media Policy.

The school will respond to all concerns regarding online child-on-child sexual abuse and harassment, regardless of whether the incident took place on the school premises or using school-owned equipment. Concerns regarding online child-on-child abuse will be reported to the DSL, who will investigate the matter in line with the Child-on-child Abuse Policy and the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

Grooming and exploitation

Grooming is defined as the situation whereby an adult builds a relationship, trust and emotional connection with a child with the intention of manipulating, exploiting and/or abusing them.

Staff will be aware that grooming often takes place online and that pupils who are being groomed are commonly unlikely to report this behaviour for many reasons, e.g. the pupil may have been manipulated into feeling a strong bond with their groomer and may have feelings of loyalty, admiration, or love, as well as fear, distress and confusion.

Due to the fact pupils are less likely to report grooming than other online offences, it is particularly important that staff understand the indicators of this type of abuse. The DSL will ensure that online safety training covers online abuse, the importance of looking for signs of grooming, and what the signs of online grooming are, including:

- Being secretive about how they are spending their time online.
- Having an older boyfriend or girlfriend, usually one that does not attend the school and whom their close friends have not met.
- Having money or new possessions, e.g. clothes and technological devices, that they cannot or will not explain.

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) and child criminal exploitation (CCE)

Although CSE often involves physical sexual abuse or violence, online elements may be prevalent, e.g. sexual coercion and encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways through the internet. In some cases, a pupil may be groomed online to become involved in a wider network of exploitation, e.g. the production of child pornography or forced child prostitution and sexual trafficking.

CCE is a form of exploitation in which children are forced or manipulated into committing crimes for the benefit of their abuser, e.g. drug transporting, shoplifting and serious violence. While these crimes often take place in person, it is increasingly common for children to be groomed and manipulated into participating through the internet.

Where staff have any concerns about pupils with relation to CSE or CCE, they will bring these concerns to the DSL without delay, who will manage the situation in line with the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

Radicalisation

Radicalisation is the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups. This process can occur through direct recruitment, e.g. individuals in extremist groups identifying, targeting and contacting young people with the intention of involving them in terrorist activity, or by exposure to violent ideological propaganda. Children who are targets for radicalisation are likely to be groomed by extremists online to the extent that they believe the extremist has their best interests at heart, making them more likely to adopt the same radical ideology.

Staff members will be aware of the factors which can place certain pupils at increased vulnerability to radicalisation, as outlined in the Prevent Duty Policy. Staff will be expected to exercise vigilance towards any pupils displaying indicators that they have been, or are being, radicalised.

Where staff have a concern about a pupil relating to radicalisation, they will report this to the DSL without delay, who will handle the situation in line with the Prevent Duty Policy.

Mental health

Staff will be aware that online activity both in and outside of school can have a substantial impact on a pupil's mental state, both positively and negatively. The DSL will ensure that training is available to help ensure that staff members understand popular social media sites and terminology, the ways in which social media and the internet in general can impact mental health, and the indicators that a pupil is suffering

from challenges in their mental health. Concerns about the mental health of a pupil will be dealt with in line with the Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) Policy.

Online hoaxes and harmful online challenges

For the purposes of this policy, an “**online hoax**” is defined as a deliberate lie designed to seem truthful, normally one that is intended to scaremonger or to distress individuals who come across it, spread on online social media platforms.

For the purposes of this policy, “**harmful online challenges**” refers to challenges that are targeted at young people and generally involve users recording themselves participating in an online challenge, distributing the video through social media channels and daring others to do the same. Although many online challenges are harmless, an online challenge becomes harmful when it could potentially put the participant at risk of harm, either directly as a result of partaking in the challenge itself or indirectly as a result of the distribution of the video online – the latter will usually depend on the age of the pupil and the way in which they are depicted in the video.

Where staff suspect there may be a harmful online challenge or online hoax circulating amongst pupils in the school, they will report this to the DSL immediately.

The DSL will conduct a case-by-case assessment for any harmful online content brought to their attention, establishing the scale and nature of the possible risk to pupils, and whether the risk is one that is localised to the school or the local area, or whether it extends more widely across the country. Where the harmful content is prevalent mainly in the local area, the DSL will consult with the LA about whether quick local action can prevent the hoax or challenge from spreading more widely.

Prior to deciding how to respond to a harmful online challenge or hoax, the DSL and the headteacher will decide whether each proposed response is:

- In line with any advice received from a known, reliable source, e.g. the UK Safer Internet Centre, when fact-checking the risk of online challenges or hoaxes.
- Careful to avoid needlessly scaring or distressing pupils.
- Not inadvertently encouraging pupils to view the hoax or challenge where they would not have otherwise come across it, e.g. where content is explained to younger pupils but is almost exclusively being shared amongst older pupils.
- Proportional to the actual or perceived risk.
- Helpful to the pupils who are, or are perceived to be, at risk.
- Appropriate for the relevant pupils’ age and developmental stage.
- Supportive.
- In line with the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

Where the DSL’s assessment finds an online challenge to be putting pupils at risk of harm, they will ensure that the challenge is directly addressed to the relevant pupils, e.g. those within a particular age range that is directly affected or individual pupils at risk where appropriate.

The DSL and head teacher will only implement a school-wide approach to highlighting potential harms of a hoax or challenge when the risk of needlessly increasing pupils’ exposure to the risk is considered and mitigated as far as possible.

Cyber-crime

Cyber-crime is criminal activity committed using computers and/or the internet. There are two key categories of cyber-crime:

- **Cyber-enabled** – these crimes can be carried out offline; however, are made easier and can be conducted at higher scales and speeds online, e.g. fraud, purchasing and selling of illegal drugs, and sexual abuse and exploitation.
- **Cyber-dependent** – these crimes can only be carried out online or by using a computer, e.g. making, supplying or obtaining malware, illegal hacking, and ‘booting’, which means overwhelming a network, computer or website with internet traffic to render it unavailable.

The school will factor into its approach to online safety the risk that pupils with a particular affinity or skill in technology may become involved, whether deliberately or inadvertently, in cyber-crime. Where there are any concerns about a pupil’s use of technology and their intentions with regard to using their skill and affinity towards it, the DSL will consider a referral to the Cyber Choices programme, which aims to intervene where children are at risk of committing cyber-crime and divert them to a more positive use of their skills and interests.

The DSL and headteacher will ensure that pupils are taught, throughout the curriculum, how to use technology safely, responsibly and lawfully.

In addition, the school will implement a cyber awareness plan for pupils and staff to ensure that they understand the basics of cyber security and protecting themselves from cyber-crime.

The school will implement its cyber security strategy in line with the DfE’s ‘Cyber security standards for schools and colleges and the Cyber Security Policy.

All Staff (including Governors)

It is essential that all staff receive online safety training. The DSL will ensure that all safeguarding training given to staff includes elements of online safety, including how the internet can facilitate abuse and exploitation, and understanding the expectations, roles and responsibilities relating to filtering and monitoring systems. All staff will be made aware that pupils are at risk of abuse, by their peers and by adults, online as well as in person, and that, often, abuse will take place concurrently via online channels and in daily life.

Training will be offered as follows:

- A planned programme of formal online safety training will be made available to staff.
- An audit of the online safety training needs of all staff will be carried out regularly.
- All new staff receive online safety training as part of their induction programme, ensuring that they fully understand the school online safety policy and Acceptable Use Policies.
- This Online Safeguarding policy and its updates will be presented to and discussed by staff in staff / team meetings / INSET days.
- The Designated Safeguarding Lead and Online Safety Lead (or other nominated person) will provide advice / guidance / training as required to individuals as required.

Educating parents

The school will work in partnership with parents to ensure pupils stay safe online at school and at home. Parents will be provided with information about the school’s approach to online safety and their role in protecting their children. Parents will be sent a copy of the Acceptable Use Agreement at **the beginning of each academic year** and are encouraged to go through this with their child to ensure their child understands the document and the implications of not following it.

Parents will be made aware of the various ways in which their children may be at risk online, including, but not limited to:

- Child sexual abuse, including grooming.
- Exposure to radicalising content.
- Sharing of indecent imagery of pupils, e.g. sexting.
- Cyberbullying.
- Exposure to age-inappropriate content, e.g. pornography.
- Exposure to harmful content, e.g. content that encourages self-destructive behaviour.

Parents will be informed of the ways in which they can prevent their child from accessing harmful content at home, e.g. by implementing parental controls to block age-inappropriate content.

Parental awareness regarding how they can support their children to be safe online will be raised in the following ways:

- Parents' evenings
- Workshop training sessions
- Newsletters
- Online resources

Use of technology in the classroom

A wide range of technology will be used during lessons, including the following:

- Computers
- Laptops
- Tablets
- Intranet
- Email
- Cameras

Prior to using any websites, tools, apps or other online platforms in the classroom, or recommending that pupils use these platforms at home, the class teacher will review and evaluate the resource. Class teachers will ensure that any internet-derived materials are used in line with copyright law.

Pupils will be supervised when using online materials during lesson time – this supervision is suitable to their age and ability.

Use of digital and video images

The development of digital imaging technologies has created significant benefits to learning, allowing staff and pupils instant use of images that they have recorded themselves or downloaded from the internet. However, staff and pupils need to be aware of the risks associated with sharing images and with posting digital images on the internet. Those images may remain available on the internet forever and may cause harm or embarrassment to individuals in the short or longer term. There are many reported incidents of employers carrying out internet searches for information about potential and existing employees.

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

- When using digital images, staff should inform and educate pupils about the risks associated with the taking, use, sharing, publication and distribution of images. In particular they should recognise the risks attached to publishing their own images on the internet e.g. on social networking sites.
- Staff are allowed to take digital/video images to support educational aims, but must follow school policies concerning the sharing, distribution and publication of those images. Those images should only be taken on school equipment, the personal equipment of staff should not be used for such purposes.
- Care should be taken when taking digital/video images that pupils are appropriately dressed and are not participating in activities that might bring the individuals or the school into disrepute.
- Pupils must not take, use, share, publish or distribute images of others without their permission.
- Photographs published on the website, or elsewhere that include pupils will be selected carefully and will comply with good practice guidance on the use of such images.
- Pupils' full names will not be used anywhere on a website or blog, particularly in association with photographs.
- Written permission from parents or carers will be obtained before photographs of pupils are published on the school website.
- Pupil's work can only be published with the permission of the pupil and parents or carers.
- When searching for images, video or sound clips, pupils will be taught about copyright and acknowledging ownership.

Managing ICT systems and access

Pupils, staff and other members of the school community will only be granted access to the school's internet network once they have read and signed the Acceptable Use Agreement. A record will be kept of users who have been granted internet access in the [school office](#).

All members of the school community will be encouraged to use the school's internet network, instead of 3G, 4G and 5G networks, as the network has appropriate filtering and monitoring to ensure individuals are using the internet appropriately.

Technical security features, such as anti-virus software, will be kept up-to-date and managed by ICT technicians. Firewalls will be switched on at all times. ICT technicians will review the firewalls on a [weekly](#) basis to ensure they are running correctly, and to carry out any required updates.

Staff and pupils will be advised not to download unapproved software or open unfamiliar email attachments, and will be expected to report all malware and virus attacks to ICT technicians.

- The school will be responsible for ensuring that access to the ICT systems is as safe and secure as reasonably possible.
- All access to school ICT systems should be based upon a 'least privilege' approach.
- Servers and other key hardware or infrastructure will be located securely with only appropriate staff permitted access.
- Servers, workstations and other hardware and software will be kept updated as appropriate.
- Virus protection is installed on all appropriate hardware, and will be kept active and up to date.
- The school will agree which users should and should not have internet access and the appropriate level of access and supervision they should receive. They will ensure they log out after each session.
- Members of staff will access the internet using an individual id and password, which they will keep secure. They will ensure that they log out after each session and not allow pupils to access the internet through their id and password. They will abide by the school AUP at all times.
- Users will be required to lock access to devices and systems when they are not in use.

Filtering System

- The school uses a filtered internet service. The filtering system is provided by Blue Box.
- The school's internet provision will include filtering appropriate to the age and maturity of pupils.
- The school will always be proactive regarding the nature of content which can be viewed through the school's internet provision.
- The school will have a clearly defined procedure for reporting breaches of filtering. All staff and pupils will be aware of this procedure by reading and signing the Acceptable Use Policy and by attending the appropriate awareness training.
- If users discover a website with inappropriate content, this should be reported to a member of staff who will inform the Online Safety Lead. All incidents should be documented.
- If users discover a website with potentially illegal content, this should be reported immediately to the Online Safety Lead. The school will report such incidents to appropriate agencies including the filtering provider, the local authority, CEOP or the IWF.
- The school will regularly review the filtering product for its effectiveness.
- The school filtering system will block all sites on the Internet Watch Foundation list and this will be updated daily.
- Any amendments to the school filtering policy or block-and-allow lists will be checked and assessed prior to being released or blocked.
- Pupils will be taught to assess content as their internet usage skills develop.
- Pupils will use age-appropriate tools to research internet content.
- The evaluation of online content materials is a part of teaching and learning in every subject and will be viewed as a whole-school requirement across the curriculum.

Passwords

- A secure and robust username and password convention exists for all system access. (Email, network access, school management information system).
- Pupils will have a 'pupil' login to all school ICT equipment.
- All staff will have a unique, individually-named user account and password for access to ICT equipment and information systems available within school.
- All information systems require end users to change their password at first log on.
- Users should be prompted to change their passwords at prearranged intervals or at any time that they feel their password may have been compromised.
- Users should change their passwords whenever there is any indication of possible system or password compromise
- All staff and pupils have a responsibility for the security of their username and password. Users must not allow other users to access the systems using their log on details and must immediately report any suspicion or evidence that there has been a breach of security.
- All staff and pupils will have appropriate awareness training on protecting access to their personal username and passwords for ICT access.
- All staff and pupils will sign an Acceptable Use Policy prior to being given access to ICT systems which clearly sets out appropriate behaviour for protecting access to username and passwords, e.g.
 - Do not write down system passwords.
 - Only disclose your personal password to authorised ICT support staff when necessary and never to anyone else. Ensure that all personal passwords that have been disclosed are changed as soon as possible.
 - Always use your own personal passwords to access computer based services, never share these with other users.
 - Make sure you enter your personal passwords each time you logon. Do not include passwords in any automated logon procedures.
 - Never save system-based usernames and passwords within an internet browser.
- All access to school information assets will be controlled via username and password.

Emails

Access to and the use of emails will be managed in line with the Data Protection Policy, Acceptable Use Agreement, and the Pupil Confidentiality Policy and Staff and Volunteer Confidentiality Policy.

Staff and pupils will be given approved school email accounts and will only be able to use these accounts at school and when doing school-related work outside of school hours. Prior to being authorised to use the email system, staff and pupils must agree to and sign the Acceptable Use Agreement. Personal email accounts will not be permitted to be used on the school site. Any email that contains sensitive or personal information will only be sent using secure and encrypted email.

Staff members and pupils will be required to block spam and junk mail, and report the matter to ICT technicians. The school's monitoring system can detect inappropriate links, malware and profanity within emails – staff and pupils will be made aware of this. Chain letters, spam and all other emails from unknown sources will be deleted without being opened.

Any cyber-attacks initiated through emails will be managed in line with the Cyber Response and Recovery Plan.

Remote learning

All remote learning will be delivered in line with the school's Remote Education Policy. This policy specifically sets out how online safety will be considered when delivering remote education.

We use Seesaw and Microsoft Teams to deliver online learning. Staff and pupils have individual logins. Help guides have been sent to families about using Microsoft Teams. Lessons are pre-recorded and uploaded with resources.

When recording lessons, teachers:

- sit against a neutral background and avoiding recording in their bedroom
- Dress like they would for school
- Double check that any other tabs they have open in their browser would be appropriate for a child to see, if they're sharing their screen
- Use professional language

When hosting live well-being check ins with the class, all the above apply plus:

- Disable the chat function unless it is necessary for the session
- Ask pupils to also be in a shared space in their house, rather than in their bedroom
- Expect pupils to be appropriately dressed
- Ask parents who'll also be there to be mindful that other children might see or hear them and anything in the background.

The school website

The headteacher will be responsible for the overall content of the school website – they will ensure the content is appropriate, accurate, up-to-date and meets government requirements.

Generative artificial intelligence (AI)

The school will take steps to prepare pupils for changing and emerging technologies, e.g. generative AI and how to use them safely and appropriately with consideration given to pupils' age.

The school will ensure its IT system includes appropriate filtering and monitoring systems to limit pupil's ability to access or create harmful or inappropriate content through generative AI.

The school will ensure that pupils are not accessing or creating harmful or inappropriate content, including through generative AI.

The school will take steps to ensure that personal and sensitive data is not entered into generative AI tools and that it is not identifiable.

The school will make use of any guidance and support that enables it to have a safe, secure and reliable foundation in place before using more powerful technology such as generative AI.

Unsuitable/inappropriate activities

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

User Actions

	Acceptable	Acceptable at certain times	Acceptable for certain 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				X
	promotion or conduct of illegal acts, e.g under the child protection, obscenity, computer misuse and fraud legislation				X
	adult material that potentially breaches the Obscene Publications Act in the UK				X
	criminally racist material in UK				X
	pornography			X	
	promotion of any kind of discrimination			X	
	promotion of racial or religious hatred			X	
	threatening behaviour, including promotion of physical violence or mental harm			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	
Use systems, applications, websites or other mechanisms that bypass the filtering or other safeguards employed by Blue Box and / or the school				X	
Uploading, downloading or transmitting commercial software or any copyrighted materials belonging to third parties, without the necessary licensing permissions				X	
Revealing or publicising confidential or proprietary information (e.g financial / personal information, databases, computer / network access codes and passwords)				X	
Creating or propagating computer viruses or other harmful files				X	
Carrying out sustained or instantaneous high volume network traffic (downloading / uploading files) that causes network congestion and hinders others in their use of the internet				X	
On-line gaming				X	
On-line gambling				X	
On-line shopping / commerce		X			
Illegal File sharing				X	

Responding to incidents of misuse

It is hoped that all members of the school community will be responsible users of ICT, who understand and follow this policy. However, there may be times when infringements of the policy could take place, through careless or irresponsible or, very rarely, through deliberate misuse. Listed below are the responses that will be made to any apparent or actual incidents of misuse:

If any apparent or actual misuse appears to involve illegal activity e.g.

- child sexual abuse images
- adult material which potentially breaches the Obscene Publications Act
- criminally racist material
- other criminal conduct, -activity or materials

If members of staff suspect that misuse might have taken place, but that the misuse is not illegal it is essential that correct procedures are used to investigate, preserve evidence and protect those carrying out the investigation

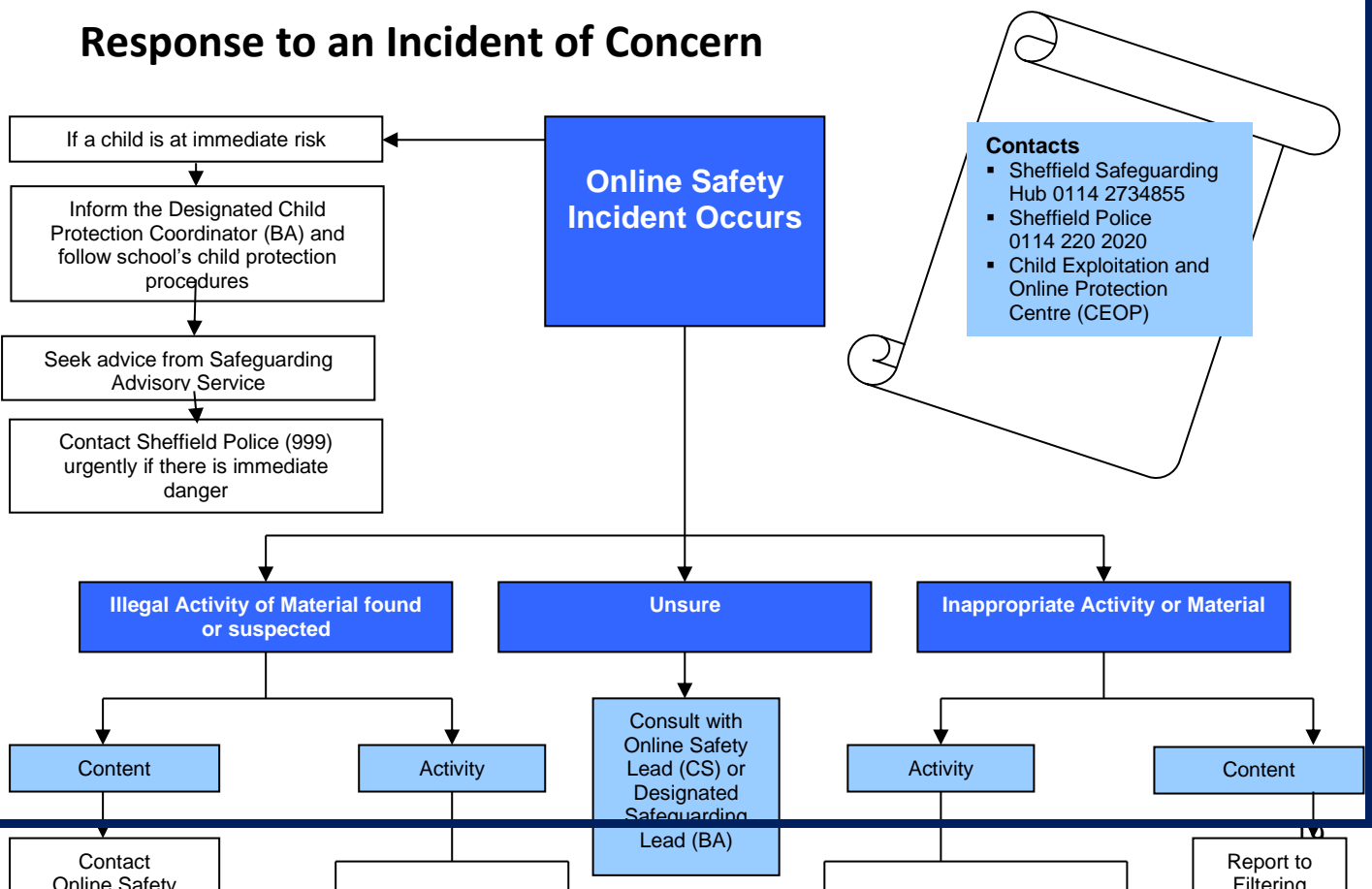
It is more likely that the school will need to deal with incidents that involve inappropriate rather than illegal misuse. It is important that any incidents are dealt with as soon as possible in a proportionate manner, and that members of the school community are aware that incidents have been dealt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

- Referral to the headteacher
- Referral to the police when required or illegal.
- Inform parent/carers
- Exclusion from school.

To minimise risks the following procedures will take place:

- Children to hand mobile phones to the office.
- Children to be supervised when using the internet.

Response to an Incident of Concern





Appendices

1. KS1 Acceptable Use Policy
2. KS2 Acceptable Use Policy
3. SEND Acceptable Use Policy
4. Links
5. Legislation

1. KS1 Acceptable Use Policy

My name is _____ **I am in Y** _____

To stay **SAFE online and on my devices:**

1. I only **USE** devices or apps, sites or games if I am allowed to.
2. I **ASK** for help if I'm stuck or not sure; I **TELL** a trusted adult if I'm upset, worried, scared or confused.
3. I look out for my **FRIENDS** and tell someone if they need help.
4. If I get a **FUNNY FEELING** in my tummy, I talk to an adult.
5. I **KNOW** that online people aren't always who they say they are and things I read or see are not always **TRUE**.
6. Anything I do online can be shared and might stay online **FOREVER**.
7. I don't keep **SECRETS**  unless they are a present or nice surprise.
8. I don't have to do **DARES OR CHALLENGES** , even if someone tells me I must.
9. I don't change **CLOTHES** or get undressed in front of a camera.
10. I always check before **SHARING** my personal information or other people's stories, videos and photos.
11. I am **KIND** and polite to everyone.

✓

My trusted adults are:

_____ **at school**
_____ **at home**

--

2. KS2 Pupil Acceptable Use Policy 2025

These statements can keep me and others safe & happy at school and home

1. *I learn online* – I use school internet, devices and logins for school and homework, to learn and have fun. School can see what I am doing to keep me safe, even when at home.
2. *I behave the same way on devices as face to face in the classroom, and so do my teachers* – If I get asked to do anything that I would find strange in school, I will tell another teacher.
3. *I ask permission* – At home or school, I only use devices, apps, sites and games if and when I am allowed to. If not sure, I will ask.
4. *I am creative online* – I don't just use apps, sites and games to look at things other people made or posted; I also get creative to learn or make things, remembering my 'Digital 5 A Day'.
5. *I am a good friend online* – I won't share or say anything I know would upset another person or they wouldn't want shared. If a friend is worried or needs help, I remind them to talk to an adult, or even do it for them.
6. *I am not a bully* – I know just calling something fun or banter doesn't stop it may be hurting someone else. I do not post, make or share unkind, hurtful or rude messages/comments, images or videos and if I see it happening, I will tell my trusted adults.
7. *I am a secure online learner* – I keep my passwords to myself and reset them if anyone finds them out. Friends don't share passwords!
8. *I am careful what I click on* – I don't click on unexpected links or popups, and only download or install things when I know it is safe or has been agreed by trusted adults. Sometimes app add-ons can cost money, so it is important I always check.
9. *I ask for help if I am scared or worried* – I will talk to a trusted adult if anything upsets me or worries me on an app, site or game – it often helps. If I get a funny feeling, I talk about it.
10. *I know it's not my fault if I see or someone sends me something bad* – I won't get in trouble, but I mustn't share it. Instead, I will tell a trusted adult.
11. *If I make a mistake I don't try to hide it but ask for help.*
12. *I communicate and collaborate online* – with people I already know and have met in real life or that a trusted adult knows about.
13. *I know online friends might not be who they say they are* – I am careful when someone wants to be my friend. Unless I have met them face to face, I can't be sure who they are.
14. *I never pretend to be someone else online* – it can be upsetting or even dangerous.

15. *I check with a parent/carer before I meet an online friend* the first time; I never go alone.
16. *I don't go live (videos anyone can see) on my own* – and always check if it is allowed. I check with a trusted adult before I video chat with anybody for the first time.
17. *I don't take photos or videos or people without them knowing or agreeing to it* – and I don't create artificial images, videos or deepfakes of others without consent. I never film fights or people when they are upset or angry. Instead ask an adult or help if it's safe.
18. *I keep my body to myself online* – I never get changed or show what's under my clothes when using a device with a camera. I remember my body is mine and no-one should tell me what to do with it; I don't send any photos or videos without checking with a trusted adult.
19. *I can say no online if I need to* – I don't have to do something just because someone dares or challenges me to do it, or to keep a secret. If I get asked anything that makes me worried, upset or just confused, I should say no, stop chatting and tell a trusted adult immediately.
20. *I tell my parents/carers what I do online* – they might not know the app, site or game, but they can still help me when things go wrong, and they want to know what I'm doing.
21. *I follow age rules* – 13+ games, apps and films aren't good for me so I don't use them – they may be scary, violent or unsuitable. 18+ games are not more difficult but very unsuitable.
22. *I am private online* – I only give out private information if a trusted adult says it's okay. This might be my address, phone number, location or anything else that could identify me or my family and friends; if I turn on my location, I will remember to turn it off again.
23. *I am careful what I share and protect my online reputation* – I know anything I do can be shared and might stay online forever (even on Snapchat or if I delete it).
24. *I am a rule-follower online* – I know that apps, sites and games have rules on how to behave, and some have age restrictions. I follow the rules, block bullies and report bad behaviour, at home and at school.
25. *I am part of a community* – I do not say mean things, make fun of anyone or exclude them because they are different. If I see anyone doing this, I tell a trusted adult and/or report it.
26. *I respect people's work* – I only edit or delete my own digital work and only use words, pictures or videos from other people if I have their permission or if it is copyright free or has a Creative Commons licence.
27. *I am a researcher online* – I use safe search tools approved by my trusted adults. I know I can't believe everything I see online, and I know which sites to trust, and how to double check information I come across. If I am not sure I ask a trusted adult.



**I have read and understood this agreement. If I have any questions, I will speak to
a trusted adult: at school that might mean**

Outside school, my trusted adults are _____

I know I can also get in touch with [Childline](#), talk to my class teacher, add a note to my class worry box or talk to any trusted adult in school.

Signed: _____

Class: Y _____

Date:

Be smart on the internet



Childnet International
www.childnet.com

S

SAFE

Keep safe by being careful not to give out personal information when chatting or posting online. Personal information includes your email address, phone number and password.



M

MEETING

Meeting someone you have only been in touch with online can be dangerous. Only do so with your parents' or carers' permission and even then only when they can be present. Remember online friends are still strangers even if you have been talking to them for a long time.



A

ACCEPTING

Accepting emails, IM messages, or opening files, pictures or texts from people you don't know or trust can lead to problems – they may contain viruses or nasty messages!



R

RELIABLE

Someone online might lie about who they are, and information on the internet may not be true. Always check information with other websites, books or someone who knows.



T

TELL

Tell your parent, carer or a trusted adult if someone or something makes you feel uncomfortable or worried, or if you or someone you know is being bullied online.

You can report online abuse to the police at www.thinkuknow.co.uk

THINK
U
KNOW
CO.UK



www.kidsmart.org.uk

KidSMART

Visit Childnet's Kidsmart website to play interactive games and test your online safety knowledge. You can also share your favourite websites and online safety tips by Joining Hands with people all around the world.



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Links to other organisations or documents

The following sites will be useful as general reference sites, many providing good links to other sites:

Sheffield Safeguarding Children Board <http://www.safeguardingsheffieldchildren.org.uk>

Safer Internet Centre: <http://www.saferinternet.org.uk/>

UK Council for Child Internet Safety: <http://www.education.gov.uk/ukccis>

CEOP - Think U Know - <http://www.thinkuknow.co.uk/>

Childnet - <http://www.childnet.com>

Netsmartz <http://www.netsmartz.org/index.aspx>

Teach Today <http://www.teachtoday.eu/>

Internet Watch Foundation – report criminal content: <http://www.iwf.org.uk/>

Byron Review (“Safer Children in a Digital World”)
<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/tna+/dcsc.gov.uk/byronreview/>

Guidance for safer working practice for adults that work with children and young people -
<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100202100434/dcsf.gov.uk/everychildmatters/resources-and-practice/ig00311/>

Information Commissioners Office/education:
http://www.ico.gov.uk/for_organisations/sector_guides/education.aspx

ICO guidance on use of photos in schools:
http://www.ico.gov.uk/youth/sitecore/content/Home/for_the_public/topic_specific_guides/schools/photos.aspx

Ofsted survey: [http://www.ofsted.gov.uk/Ofsted-home/Publications-and-research/Browse-all-by/Documents-by-type/Thematic-reports/The-safe-use-of-new-technologies/\(language\)/eng-GB](http://www.ofsted.gov.uk/Ofsted-home/Publications-and-research/Browse-all-by/Documents-by-type/Thematic-reports/The-safe-use-of-new-technologies/(language)/eng-GB)

Plymouth Early Years E-Safety Toolkit:
http://www.plymouth.gov.uk/early_years_toolkit.pdf

Protecting your personal information online:
http://www.ico.gov.uk/~media/documents/library/data_protection/practical_application/protecting_your_personal_information_online.ashx

Getnetwise privacy guidance: <http://privacy.getnetwise.org/>

Children and Parents

Vodafone Parents Guide: <http://parents.vodafone.com/>

NSPCC: http://www.nspcc.org.uk/help-and-advice/for-parents-and-carers/internet-safety/internet-safety_wdh72864.html

Google guidance for parents: <http://www.teachparentstech.org/>

Online Parenting tutorials: <http://media-awareness.ca/english/parents/internet/eparenting.cfm>

Practical Participation – Tim Davies: <http://www.practicalparticipation.co.uk/yes/>

Digital Citizenship: <http://www.digizen.org.uk/>

Kent “Safer Practice with Technology”:

http://kentrustweb.org.uk/CS/community/kent_teachers/archive/2009/07/07/safer-practice-with-technology-for-school-staff.aspx

Connect Safely Parents Guide to Facebook:

<http://www.connectsafely.org/Safety-Advice-Articles/facebook-for-parents.html>

Ofcom – Help your children to manage the media: <http://consumers.ofcom.org.uk/2010/10/parental-controls-help-your-children-manage-their-media/>

Mobile broadband guidance: <http://www.mobile-broadband.org.uk/guides/complete-resource-of-internet-safety-for-kids/>

Orange Parents Guide to the Internet: <http://www.orange.co.uk/communicate/safety/10948.htm>

O2 Parents Guide: <http://www.o2.co.uk/parents>

FOSI – Family Online Internet Safety Contract: <http://www.fosi.org/resources/257-fosi-safety-contract.html>

Cybermentors (Beat Bullying): <http://www.cybermentors.org.uk/>

Teachernet Cyberbullying guidance:

<http://www.digizen.org/resources/cyberbullying/overview>

“Safe to Learn – embedding anti-bullying work in schools”

[http://www.anti-](http://www.anti-bullyingalliance.org.uk/tackling_bullying_behaviour/in_schools/law_policy_and_guidance/safe_to_learn.aspx)

[bullyingalliance.org.uk/tackling_bullying_behaviour/in_schools/law_policy_and_guidance/safe_to_learn.aspx](http://www.anti-bullyingalliance.org.uk/tackling_bullying_behaviour/in_schools/law_policy_and_guidance/safe_to_learn.aspx)

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

Cyberbullying.org - <http://www.cyberbullying.org/>

CBBC – stay safe: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/cbbc/help/home/>

Technology

Kaspersky – advice on keeping children safe - http://www.kaspersky.co.uk/keeping_children_safe

Kaspersky - password advice: www.kaspersky.co.uk/passwords

CEOP Report abuse button: <http://www.ceop.police.uk/Safer-By-Design/Report-abuse/>

Which Parental control guidance: <http://www.which.co.uk/baby-and-child/child-safety-at-home/guides/parental-control-software/>

How to encrypt files: <http://www.dummies.com/how-to/content/how-to-encrypt-important-files-or-folders-on-your-.html>

Get safe on line – Beginners Guide - http://www.getsafeonline.org/nqcontent.cfm?a_name=beginners_1

Childnet Parents and Teachers on downloading / music, film, TV and the internet - <http://www.childnet.com/downloading/>

Microsoft Family safety software: <http://windows.microsoft.com/en-US/windows-vista/Protecting-your-kids-with-Family-Safety>

Norton Online Family: <https://onlinefamily.norton.com/>

Forensic Software <http://www.forensicsoftware.co.uk/education/clients.aspx>

Legislation

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

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

Data Protection Act 1998

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

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

Freedom of Information Act 2000

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

Communications Act 2003

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

Malicious Communications Act 1988

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

Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000

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

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

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 Harassment Act 1997

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

Protection of Children Act 1978

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

Sexual Offences Act 2003

The new 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 pupils when they are off the school site and empowers members of staff to impose disciplinary penalties for inappropriate behaviour.

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Every effort has been made to ensure that the information included in this document is accurate, as at the date of publication in October 2012. However, SSCB cannot guarantee its accuracy, nor can it accept liability in respect of the use of the material.

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