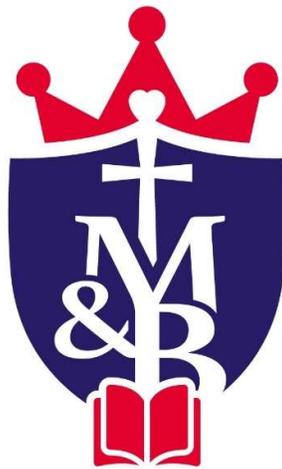


ONLINE SAFETY POLICY inc APPENDICES



Together in God's family, we grow in faith, knowledge & love to reach our full potential, and to become the people that we are created to be.

Policy Agreed: **September 2023**
Review Date: **September 2025**



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Introduction

This portfolio of school Online Safety Policy templates is intended to help leaders produce a suitable **Online Safety Policy** which will consider all current and relevant issues, in a whole school context, linking with other relevant policies such as a school's Safeguarding Policy, Behaviour Policy and Anti-Bullying Policy.

The requirement that learners can use digital technologies appropriately and safely is addressed as part of the wider duty of care to which all who work in schools are bound. Schools must, through their Online Safety Policy, meet their statutory obligations to ensure that learners are safe and are protected from potential harm, both on and off-site. It will also form part of the school's protection from legal challenge, relating to the use of digital technologies.

These policy templates suggest policy statements which, in the view of SWGfL, would be essential in any school Online Safety Policy, based on good practice. In addition, there are a range of alternative statements that schools should consider, in their particular circumstances.

An effective Online Safety Policy must be tailored to the needs of each school and an important part of the process will be the discussion and consultation which takes place during the writing or review of the policy. It is best practice that the school reviews their Online Safety Policy at least annually and, if necessary, more frequently in response to any significant new technological developments or trends in technology related behaviours.

The DfE Keeping Children Safe in Education statutory guidance requires Local Authorities, Multi Academy Trusts, and schools in England to ensure learners are safe from harm:

*"It is essential that children are safeguarded from potentially harmful and inappropriate online material. An effective whole school and college approach to **online safety** empowers a school or college to protect and educate pupils, students, and staff in their use of technology and establishes mechanisms to identify, intervene in, and escalate any concerns where appropriate"*



*“Governing bodies and proprietors should ensure **online safety** is a running and interrelated theme whilst devising and implementing their whole school or college approach to safeguarding and related policies and procedures. This will include considering how **online safety** is reflected as required in all relevant policies and considering online safety whilst planning the curriculum, any teacher training, the role and responsibilities of the designated safeguarding lead (and deputies) and any parental engagement”*

The DfE Keeping Children Safe in Education guidance also recommends:

***Reviewing online safety** ... Technology, and risks and harms related to it, evolve, and change rapidly. Schools and colleges should consider carrying out an annual review of their approach to online safety, supported by an annual risk assessment that considers and reflects the risks their children face. A free online safety self-review tool for schools can be found via the 360 safe self-review tool.*

The DfE Keeping Children Safe in Education guidance suggests that:

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

***content:** being exposed to illegal, inappropriate, or harmful content, for example: pornography, fake news, racism, misogyny, self-harm, suicide, anti-Semitism, radicalisation, and extremism.*

***contact:** being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users; for example: peer to peer pressure, commercial advertising and adults posing as children or young adults with the intention to groom or exploit them for sexual, criminal, financial or other purposes.*

***conduct:** online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm; for example, making, sending and receiving explicit images (e.g. consensual and nonconsensual sharing of nudes and semi-nudes and/or pornography, sharing other explicit images and online bullying, and*

***commerce:** risks such as online gambling, inappropriate advertising, phishing and or financial scams.*

Schools in England are subject to an increased level of scrutiny of their online safety practices by Ofsted Inspectors during inspections, while the Counter Terrorism and Securities Act 2015



requires schools to ensure that children and young people are safe from terrorist and extremist material on the internet.

With its optional statements and guidance notes, this portfolio of templates is longer than the resulting policy document is likely to be. It is intended that, while covering this complex and ever-changing issue, the resulting policy document should be concise and easily understood if it is to be effective and adopted by all. The templates are based on current best practice policies and procedures and schools can amend them to suit their requirements.



St Mary's
& St Benedict's
RC Primary School

we pray; we learn; we serve

***Together in God's family, we grow in faith, knowledge
and love to reach our full potential, and to be the people
that we are created to be.***

***We are open & welcoming: we reach out to others with
forgiveness & compassion.***

***To inspire and motivate, we embrace challenges to strive
for excellence.***

Online Safety Policy

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

Version: 2

Date created: November 2023

Next review date: Autumn 2025





Scope of the Online Safety Policy

This Online Safety Policy outlines the commitment of St Mary's & St Benedict's RC Primary School to safeguard members of our school community online in accordance with statutory guidance and best practice.

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

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

Policy development, monitoring and review

This Online Safety Policy has been developed by the *Senior Leadership Team*, made up of:

- *Headteacher/Senior leaders*
- *Designated safeguarding leads (DSL)*

Consultation with the whole school community has taken place through a range of formal and informal meetings.



Schedule for development, monitoring and review

This Online Safety Policy was approved by the <i>school governing body</i> on:	<i>22nd November 2023</i>
The implementation of this Online Safety Policy will be monitored by:	<i>DSLs and the computing lead</i>
Monitoring will take place at regular intervals:	<i>termly</i>
The <i>governing body</i> will receive a report on the implementation of the Online Safety Policy generated by the monitoring group (which will include anonymous details of online safety incidents) at regular intervals:	<i>Annually</i>
The Online Safety Policy will be reviewed annually, or more regularly in the light of any significant new technological developments, new threats to online safety or incidents that have taken place. The next anticipated review date will be:	<i>During the Autumn term annually</i>
Should serious online safety incidents take place, the following external persons/agencies should be informed:	<i>The local education authority, LCC, cyber unit</i>

Process for monitoring the impact of the Online Safety Policy

The school will monitor the impact of the policy using: [\(delete/add as relevant\)](#)

- *logs of reported incidents*
- *Filtering and monitoring logs*
- *internal monitoring data for network activity*
- *surveys/questionnaires of:*
 - *learners*
 - *parents and carers*
 - *staff.*



Policy and leadership

Responsibilities

To ensure the online safeguarding of members of our school community it is important that all members of that community work together to develop safe and responsible online behaviours, learning from each other and from good practice elsewhere, reporting inappropriate online behaviours, concerns, and misuse as soon as these become apparent. While this will be a team effort, the following sections outline the online safety roles and responsibilities of individuals¹ and groups within the school.

Headteacher and senior leaders

- The headteacher has a duty of care for ensuring the safety (including online safety) of members of the school community and fostering a culture of safeguarding, though the day-to-day responsibility for online safety is held by the Designated Safeguarding Lead, as defined in Keeping Children Safe in Education.
- The headteacher and (at least) another member of the senior leadership team should be aware of the procedures to be followed in the event of a serious online safety allegation being made against a member of staff².
- The headteacher/senior leaders are responsible for ensuring that the Designated Safeguarding Lead / Online Safety Lead, IT provider/technical staff, and other relevant staff carry out their responsibilities effectively and receive suitable training to enable them to carry out their roles and train other colleagues, as relevant.
- The headteacher/senior leaders will ensure that there is a system in place to allow for monitoring and support of those in school who carry out the internal online safety monitoring role.
- The headteacher/senior leaders will receive regular monitoring reports from the Designated Safeguarding Lead / Online Safety Lead.

¹ In a small school some of the roles described may be combined, though it is important to ensure that there is sufficient 'separation of responsibility' should this be the case.

² See flow chart on dealing with online safety incidents in 'Responding to incidents of misuse' and relevant local authority/MAT/ HR/other relevant body disciplinary procedures.



- The headteacher/senior leaders will work with the responsible Governor, the designated safeguarding lead (DSL) and IT service providers in all aspects of filtering and monitoring.

Governors

Governors are responsible for the approval of the Online Safety Policy and for reviewing the effectiveness of the policy e.g. by asking the questions posed in the UKCIS document “[Online Safety in Schools and Colleges – questions from the Governing Body](#)”.

This review will be carried out by the Curriculum Committee, whose members will receive regular information about online safety incidents and monitoring reports. A member of the governing body will take on the role of Online Safety Governor to include:

- regular meetings with the Designated Safeguarding Lead / Online Safety Lead
- regularly receiving (collated and anonymised) reports of online safety incidents
- checking that provision outlined in the Online Safety Policy (e.g. online safety education provision and staff training is taking place as intended)
- Ensuring that the filtering and monitoring provision is reviewed and recorded, at least annually. (The review will be conducted by members of the SLT, the DSL, and the IT service provider and involve the responsible governor) - in-line with the [DfE Filtering and Monitoring Standards](#)
- reporting to relevant *governors group/meeting*
- Receiving (at least) basic cyber-security training to enable the governors to check that the school meets the [DfE Cyber-Security Standards](#)
- *membership of the school Online Safety Group*

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

Designated Safety Lead (DSL)

The DSL will:

- hold the lead responsibility for online safety, within their safeguarding role.
- Receive relevant and regularly updated training in online safety to enable them to understand the risks associated with online safety and be confident that they have



the relevant knowledge and up to date capability required to keep children safe whilst they are online

- meet regularly with the online safety governor to discuss current issues, review (anonymised) incidents and filtering and monitoring logs and ensuring that annual (at least) filtering and monitoring checks are carried out
- attend relevant governing body meetings/groups
- report regularly to headteacher/senior leadership team
- **be responsible for receiving reports of online safety incidents and handling them**, and deciding whether to make a referral by liaising with relevant agencies, **ensuring that all incidents are recorded.**
- liaise with staff and IT providers on matters of safety and safeguarding and welfare (including online and digital safety)

Online Safety Lead

The Online Safety Lead will:

- lead the Online Safety Group
- work closely on a day-to-day basis with the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL),
- receive reports of online safety issues, being aware of the potential for serious child protection concerns and ensure that these are logged to inform future online safety developments
- have a leading role in establishing and reviewing the school online safety policies/documents
- promote an awareness of and commitment to online safety education / awareness raising across the school and beyond
- liaise with curriculum leaders to ensure that the online safety curriculum is planned, mapped, embedded and evaluated
- ensure that all staff are aware of the procedures that need to be followed in the event of an online safety incident taking place and the need to immediately report those incidents
- provide (or identify sources of) training and advice for staff/governors/parents/carers/learners
- liaise with (school/local authority/MAT/external provider) technical staff, pastoral staff and support staff (as relevant)
- receive regularly updated training to allow them to understand how digital technologies are used and are developing (particularly by learners) with regard to the areas defined In Keeping Children Safe in Education:
 - content



- o contact
- o conduct
- o commerce

Curriculum Leads

Curriculum Leads will work with the DSL/OSL to develop a planned and coordinated online safety education programme e.g. [Purple Mash's online safety programme](#).

This will be provided ([amend/delete as relevant](#)) through:

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

Teaching and support staff

School staff are responsible for ensuring that:

- they have an awareness of current online safety matters/trends and of the current school Online Safety Policy and practices
- they understand that online safety is a core part of safeguarding
- they have read, understood, and signed the staff acceptable use protocol (AUP)
- they immediately report any suspected misuse or problem to the Headteacher, for investigation/action, in line with the school safeguarding procedures
- all digital communications with learners and parents/carers are on a professional level *and only carried out using official school systems*
- online safety issues are embedded in all aspects of the curriculum and other activities
- ensure learners understand and follow the Online Safety Policy and acceptable use agreements, have a good understanding of research skills and the need to avoid plagiarism and uphold copyright regulations
- they supervise and monitor the use of digital technologies, mobile devices, cameras, etc., in lessons and other school activities (where allowed) and implement current policies regarding these devices
- in lessons where internet use is pre-planned learners are guided to sites checked as suitable for their use *and that processes are in place for dealing with any unsuitable material that is found in internet searches*
- where lessons take place using live-streaming or video-conferencing, there is regard to national safeguarding guidance and local safeguarding policies



- there is a zero-tolerance approach to incidents of online-bullying, sexual harassment, discrimination, hatred etc
- they model safe, responsible, and professional online behaviours in their own use of technology, including out of school and in their use of social media.

IT Provider

If the school has a technology service provided by an outside contractor, it is the responsibility of the school to ensure that the provider carries out all the online safety measures that the school's obligations and responsibilities require. It is also important that the provider follows and implements school Online Safety Policy and procedures.

The IT Provider, Lancashire Education Digital Services (LEDS), is responsible for ensuring that:

- they are aware of and follow the school Online Safety Policy and Technical Security Policy to carry out their work effectively in line with school policy
- the school technical infrastructure is secure and is not open to misuse or malicious attack
- the school meets (as a minimum) the required online safety technical requirements as identified by the [DfE Meeting Digital and Technology Standards in Schools & Colleges](#) and guidance from local authority
- there is clear, safe, and managed control of user access to networks and devices
- they keep up to date with online safety technical information in order to effectively carry out their online safety role and to inform and update others as relevant
- the use of technology is regularly and effectively monitored in order that any misuse/attempted misuse can be reported to [\(insert relevant person\)](#) for investigation and action
- the filtering policy is applied and updated on a regular basis and its implementation is not the sole responsibility of any single person ([see appendix 'Technical Security Policy template' for good practice](#)).
- *monitoring systems are implemented and regularly updated as agreed in school policies*

Learners

- are responsible for using the school digital technology systems in accordance with the learner acceptable use agreement and Online Safety Policy
- should understand the importance of reporting abuse, misuse or access to inappropriate materials and know how to do so



- should know what to do if they or someone they know feels vulnerable when using online technology.
- should understand the importance of adopting good online safety practice when using digital technologies out of school and realise that the school's Online Safety Policy covers their actions out of school, if related to their membership of the school.

Parents and carers

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

- publishing the school Online Safety Policy on the school website
- providing them with a copy of the learners' acceptable use protocol (AUP)
- publish information about appropriate use of social media relating to posts concerning the school.
- seeking their permissions concerning digital images, cloud services etc
- parents'/carers' evenings, newsletters, website, social media and information about national/local online safety campaigns and literature.

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

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

Community users

Community users who access school systems/website/learning platform as part of the wider school provision will be expected to sign a community user AUP before being provided with access to school systems.

The school encourages the engagement of agencies/members of the community who can provide valuable contributions to the online safety provision and actively seeks to share its knowledge and good practice with other schools and the community.



Online Safety Group

The Online Safety Group has the following members:

- Designated Safeguarding Lead
- Online Safety Lead
- senior leaders
- online safety governor
- technical staff

Members of the Online Safety Group will assist the DSL/OSL (or another relevant person) with:

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

An Online Safety Group terms of reference template can be found in the appendices.

Professional Standards

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



Policy



Online Safety Policy

The school Online Safety Policy:

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



Acceptable use

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

Acceptable Use Protocols/Agreements (AUPs/AUAs)

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

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



Schools should discuss and agree which activities are acceptable/unacceptable. This will vary with the size/structure of the school and the ages of the learners. It is recommended that the school discuss and agree on these activities and to complete the following tables as guidance for members of the school community:

User actions	Acceptable	Acceptable at certain times	Acceptable for nominated users	Unacceptable	Unacceptable and illegal
<p>Users shall not access online content (including apps, games, sites) to make, post, download, upload, data transfer, communicate or pass on, material, remarks, proposals or comments that contain or relate to:</p>	<p>Any illegal activity for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child sexual abuse imagery* • Child sexual abuse/exploitation/grooming • Terrorism • Encouraging or assisting suicide • Offences relating to sexual images i.e., revenge and extreme pornography • Incitement to and threats of violence • Hate crime • Public order offences - harassment and stalking • Drug-related offences • Weapons / firearms offences • Fraud and financial crime including money laundering <p>N.B. Schools should refer to guidance about dealing with self-generated images sexting – UKSIC Responding to and managing sexting incidents and UKCIS – Sexting in schools and colleges</p>				X
<p>Users shall not undertake activities that might be classed as cyber-crime under the Computer Misuse Act (1990)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using another individual's username or ID and password to access data, a program, or parts of a system that the user is not authorised to access (even if the initial access is authorised) • Gaining unauthorised access to school networks, data and files, through the use of computers/devices • Creating or propagating computer viruses or other harmful files 				X



User actions		Acceptable	Acceptable at certain times	Acceptable for nominated users	Unacceptable	Unacceptable and illegal
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revealing or publicising confidential or proprietary information (e.g., financial / personal information, databases, computer / network access codes and passwords) Disable/Impair/Disrupt network functionality through the use of computers/devices Using penetration testing equipment (without relevant permission) <p>N.B. Schools will need to decide whether these should be dealt with internally or by the police. Serious or repeat offences should be reported to the police. The National Crime Agency has a remit to prevent learners becoming involved in cyber-crime and harness their activity in positive ways—further information here</p>					
Users shall not undertake activities that are not illegal but are classed as unacceptable in school policies:	Accessing inappropriate material/activities online in a school setting including pornography, gambling, drugs. (Informed by the school's filtering practices and/or AUAs)			X	X	
	Promotion of any kind of discrimination				X	
	Using school systems to run a private business				X	
	Using systems, applications, websites or other mechanisms that bypass the filtering/monitoring or other safeguards employed by the school				X	
	Infringing copyright				X	
	Unfair usage (downloading/uploading large files that hinders others in their use of the internet)			X	X	
	Any other information which may be offensive to others or breaches the integrity of the ethos of the school or brings the school into disrepute				X	





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

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



Reporting and responding

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

- there are clear reporting routes which are understood and followed by all members of the school community which are consistent with the school safeguarding procedures, and with the whistleblowing, complaints and managing allegations policies.
- all members of the school community will be made aware of the need to report online safety issues/incidents
- reports will be dealt with as soon as is practically possible once they are received
- the Designated Safeguarding Lead, Online Safety Lead and other responsible staff have appropriate skills and training to deal with online safety risks.
- if there is any suspicion that the incident involves any illegal activity or the potential for serious harm ([see flowchart and user actions chart in the appendix](#)), the incident must be escalated through the agreed school safeguarding procedures, this may include
 - Non-consensual images
 - Self-generated images
 - Terrorism/extremism
 - Hate crime/ Abuse
 - Fraud and extortion
 - Harassment/stalking
 - Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM)
 - Child Sexual Exploitation Grooming
 - Extreme Pornography
 - Sale of illegal materials/substances
 - Cyber or hacking [offences under the Computer Misuse Act](#)
 - Copyright theft or piracy
- any concern about staff misuse will be reported to the Headteacher, unless the concern involves the Headteacher, in which case the complaint is referred to the Chair of Governors and the local authority / MAT
- where there is no suspected illegal activity, devices may be checked using the following procedures:
 - one or more senior members of staff should be involved in this process. This is vital to protect individuals if accusations are subsequently reported.



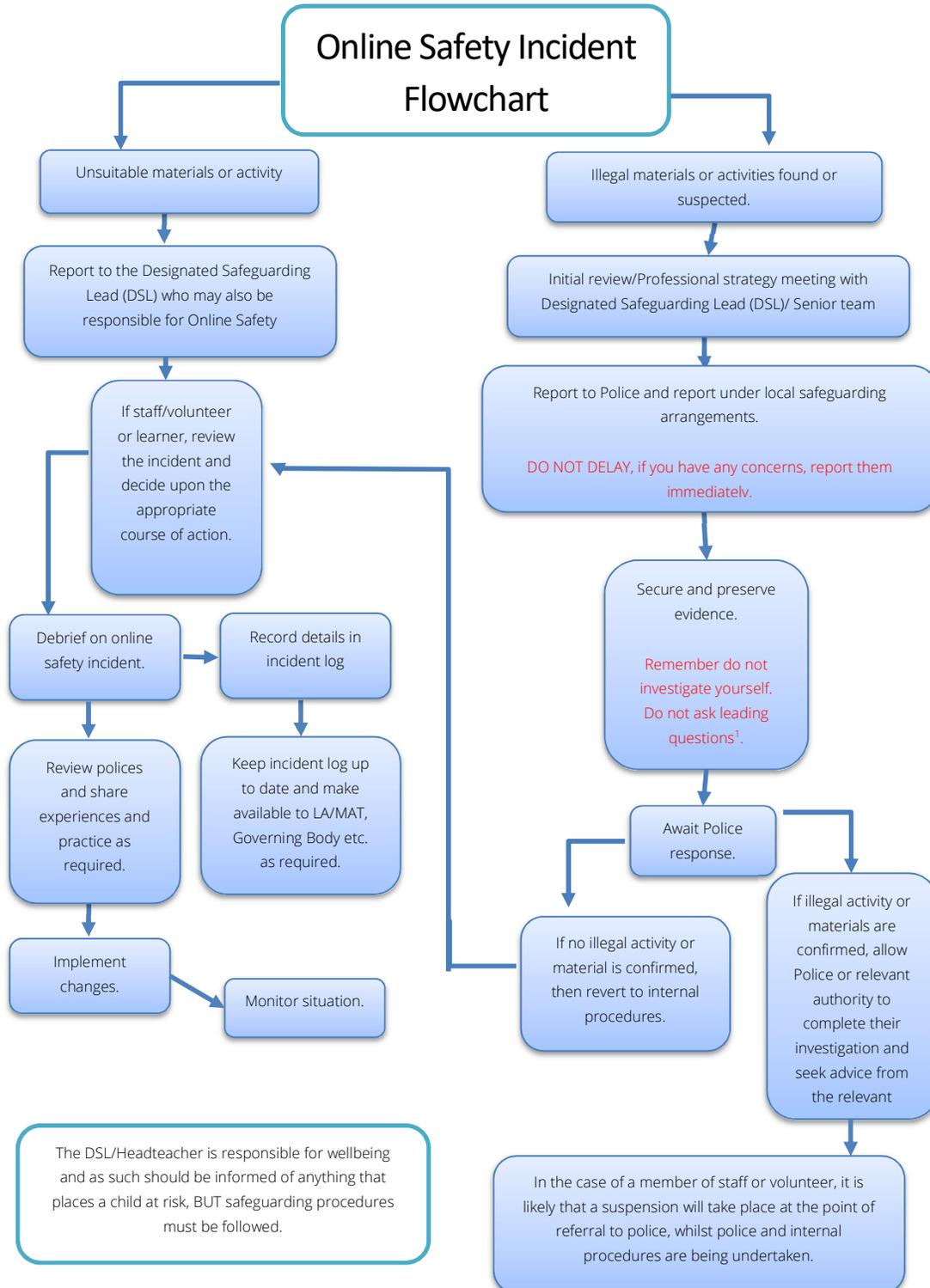
- conduct the procedure using a designated device that will not be used by learners and, if necessary, can be taken off site by the police should the need arise (should illegal activity be subsequently suspected). Use the same device for the duration of the procedure.
- ensure that the relevant staff have appropriate internet access to conduct the procedure, but also that the sites and content visited are closely monitored and recorded (to provide further protection).
- record the URL of any site containing the alleged misuse and describe the nature of the content causing concern. It may also be necessary to record and store screenshots of the content on the machine being used for investigation. These may be printed, signed, and attached to the form
- once this has been completed and fully investigated the group will need to judge whether this concern has substance or not. If it does, then appropriate action will be required and could include the following:
 - internal response or discipline procedures
 - involvement by local authority / MAT (as relevant)
 - police involvement and/or action
- it is important that those reporting an online safety incident have confidence that the report will be treated seriously and dealt with effectively
- there are support strategies in place e.g., peer support for those reporting or affected by an online safety incident
- incidents should be logged ([insert details here](#)). ([A template reporting log can be found in the appendix, but many schools will use logs that are included with their management information systems \(MIS\).](#))
- relevant staff are aware of external sources of support and guidance in dealing with online safety issues, e.g. local authority; police; [Professionals Online Safety Helpline](#); [Reporting Harmful Content](#); [CEOP](#).
- those involved in the incident will be provided with feedback about the outcome of the investigation and follow up actions ([as relevant](#))
- learning from the incident (or pattern of incidents) will be provided ([as relevant and anonymously](#)) to:
 - *the Online Safety Group for consideration of updates to policies or education programmes and to review how effectively the report was dealt with*
 - *staff, through regular briefings*
 - *learners, through assemblies/lessons*
 - *parents/carers, through newsletters, school social media, website*



- *governors, through regular safeguarding updates*
- *local authority/external agencies, as relevant*



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





School actions

It is more likely that the school will need to deal with incidents that involve inappropriate rather than illegal misuse. It is important that any incidents are dealt with as soon as possible in a proportionate manner, and that members of the school community are aware that incidents have been dealt with. It is intended that incidents of misuse will be dealt with through normal behaviour/disciplinary procedures as follows: (the school will need to agree upon its own responses and place the ticks in the relevant columns. They may also wish to add additional text to the column(s) on the left to clarify issues. Schools have found it useful to use the charts below at staff meetings/training sessions)

Responding to Learner Actions

Incidents	Refer to class teacher/tutor	Refer to Deputy Head	Refer to Headteacher	Refer to Police/Social Work	Refer to local authority technical support for advice/action	Inform parents/carers	Remove device/network/internet access	Issue a warning	Further sanction, in line with behaviour policy
Deliberately accessing or trying to access material that could be considered illegal (see list in earlier section on User Actions on unsuitable/inappropriate activities).		X	X	X		X	X		
Attempting to access or accessing the school network, using another user's account (staff or learner) or allowing others to access school network by sharing username and passwords	X					X		X	
Corrupting or destroying the data of other users.		X	X			X	X		
Sending an e-mail, text or message that is regarded as offensive, harassment or of a bullying nature		X	X			X		X	X



Unauthorised downloading or uploading of files or use of file sharing.		X	X			X		X	X
Using proxy sites or other means to subvert the school's filtering system.	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Accidentally accessing offensive or pornographic material and failing to report the incident.	X	X	X			X	X		X
Deliberately accessing or trying to access offensive or pornographic material.		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
Unauthorised use of digital devices (including taking images)		X	X			X	X		X
Unauthorised use of online services		X	X			X	X		X
Actions which could bring the school into disrepute or breach the integrity or the ethos of the school.		X	X			X	X		X
Continued infringements of the above, following previous warnings or sanctions.		X	X	X		X	X		X



Responding to Staff Actions

Incidents	Refer to line manager	Refer to Headteacher	Refer to local authority	Refer to Police	Refer to LA / Technical Support Staff for action re filtering, etc.	Issue a warning	Suspension	Disciplinary action
Deliberately accessing or trying to access material that could be considered illegal (see list in earlier section on unsuitable / inappropriate activities)		X	X	X				
Deliberate actions to breach data protection or network security rules.		X	X	X				
Deliberately accessing or trying to access offensive or pornographic material		X	X	X				
Corrupting or destroying the data of other users or causing deliberate damage to hardware or software		X	X	X				
Using proxy sites or other means to subvert the school's filtering system.		X	X	X				
Unauthorised downloading or uploading of files or file sharing		X	X	X				
Breaching copyright or licensing regulations.		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				



Sending an e-mail, text or message that is regarded as offensive, harassment or of a bullying nature		X	X	X				
Using personal e-mail/social networking/messaging to carry out digital communications with learners and parents/carers		X	X	X				
Inappropriate personal use of the digital technologies e.g. social media / personal e-mail		X	X	X				
Careless use of personal data, e.g. displaying, holding or transferring data in an insecure manner		X	X	X				
Actions which could compromise the staff member's professional standing		X	X	X				
Actions which could bring the school into disrepute or breach the integrity or the ethos of the school.		X	X	X				
Failing to report incidents whether caused by deliberate or accidental actions		X	X	X				
Continued infringements of the above, following previous warnings or sanctions.		X	X	X				



Online Safety Education Programme

While regulation and technical solutions are particularly important, their use must be balanced by educating learners to take a responsible approach. The education of learners in online safety is therefore an essential part of the school's online safety provision. Learners need the help and support of the school to recognise and avoid online safety risks and develop their resilience.

The 2021 Ofsted "Review of Sexual Abuse in Schools and Colleges" highlighted the need for:

"a carefully sequenced RSHE curriculum, based on the Department for Education's (DfE's) statutory guidance, that specifically includes sexual harassment and sexual violence, including online. This should include time for open discussion of topics that children and young people tell us they find particularly difficult, such as consent and the sending of 'nudes'.."

Keeping Children Safe in Education states:

"Governing bodies and proprietors should ensure online safety is a running and interrelated theme whilst devising and implementing their whole school or college approach to safeguarding and related policies and procedures. This will include considering how online safety is reflected as required in all relevant policies and considering online safety whilst planning the curriculum ..."

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](#) for all year groups matched against a nationally agreed framework e.g. [Education for a Connected Work Framework by UKCIS/DCMS and the SWGfL Project Evolve](#) and regularly taught in a variety of contexts.
- Lessons are matched to need; are age-related and build on prior learning
- Lessons are context-relevant with agreed objectives leading to clear and evidenced outcomes
- Learner need and progress are addressed through [effective planning and assessment](#)
- Digital competency is planned and effectively threaded through the appropriate digital pillars in other curriculum areas e.g. PHSE; SRE; Literacy etc



- it incorporates/makes use of relevant national initiatives and opportunities e.g. [Safer Internet Day](#) and [Anti-bullying week](#)
- the programme will be accessible to learners at different ages and abilities such as those with additional learning needs or those with English as an additional language.
- vulnerability is actively addressed as part of a personalised online safety curriculum e.g., for victims of abuse and SEND.
- *learners should be helped to understand the need for the learner acceptable use agreement and encouraged to adopt safe and responsible use both within and outside school. Acceptable use is reinforced across the curriculum, with opportunities to discuss how to act within moral and legal boundaries online, with reference to the Computer Misuse Act 1990. Lessons and further resources are available on the [CyberChoices](#) site.*
- *staff should act as good role models in their use of digital technologies the internet and mobile devices*
- *in lessons where internet use is pre-planned, it is best practice that learners should be guided to sites checked as suitable for their use and that processes are in place for dealing with any unsuitable material that is found in internet searches*
- *where learners are allowed to freely search the internet, staff should be vigilant in supervising the learners and monitoring the content of the websites the young people visit*
- *it is accepted that from time to time, for good educational reasons, students may need to research topics, (e.g. racism, drugs, discrimination) that would normally result in internet searches being blocked. In such a situation, staff should be able to request the temporary removal of 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*
- the online safety education programme should be relevant and up to date to ensure the quality of learning and outcomes.

Contribution of Learners

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

- *mechanisms to canvass learner feedback and opinion.*
- *appointment of digital leaders/anti-bullying ambassadors/peer mentors [\(or similar groups\)](#)*
- *the Online Safety Group has learner representation*



- *learners contribute to the online safety education programme e.g. peer education, digital leaders leading lessons for younger learners, online safety campaigns*
- *learners designing/updating acceptable use agreements*
- *contributing to online safety events with the wider school community e.g. parents' evenings, family learning programmes etc.*



Staff/volunteers

All staff will receive online safety training and understand their responsibilities, as outlined in this policy. Training will be offered as follows: [\(select/delete as appropriate\)](#)

- a planned programme of formal online safety and data protection training will be made available to all staff. This will be regularly updated and reinforced. An audit of the online safety training needs of all staff will be carried out regularly.
- the training will be an integral part of the school's annual safeguarding and data protection training for all staff
- all new staff will receive online safety training as part of their induction programme, ensuring that they fully understand the school online safety policy and acceptable use agreements. It includes explicit reference to classroom management, professional conduct, online reputation and the need to model positive online behaviours.
- *the Online Safety Lead and Designated Safeguarding Lead (or other nominated person) will receive regular updates through attendance at external training events, (e.g. UKSIC / SWGfL / MAT / LA / other relevant organisations) and by reviewing guidance documents released by relevant organisations*
- *this Online Safety Policy and its updates will be presented to and discussed by staff in staff/team meetings/INSET days*
- *the Designated Safeguarding Lead/Online Safety Lead (or other nominated person) will provide advice/guidance/training to individuals as required.*

Governors

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

- attendance at training provided by the local authority/MAT or other relevant organisation [\(e.g., SWGfL\)](#)
- participation in school training / information sessions for staff or parents [\(this may include attendance at assemblies/lessons\).](#)

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

- Cyber-security training (at least at a basic level)



- Training to allow the governor to understand the school's filtering and monitoring provision, in order that they can participate in the required checks and review.

Families

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

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

Adults and Agencies

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

- *online safety messages targeted towards families and relatives.*
- *providing family learning courses in use of digital technologies and online safety*
- *providing online safety information via their website and social media for the wider community*
- *supporting community groups, e.g. early years settings, childminders, youth/sports/voluntary groups to enhance their online safety provision (consider supporting these groups with an online safety review using 360 Groups or 360 Early Years).*

Technology

The school is responsible for ensuring that the school infrastructure/network is as safe and secure as is reasonably possible and that policies and procedures approved within this policy



are implemented. The school should ensure that all staff are made aware of policies and procedures in place on a regular basis and explain that everyone is responsible for online safety and data protection.



Filtering & Monitoring

The school filtering and monitoring provision is agreed by senior leaders, governors and the IT Service Provider and is regularly reviewed (at least annually) and updated in response to changes in technology and patterns of online safety incidents/behaviours

Day to day management of filtering and monitoring systems requires the specialist knowledge of both safeguarding and IT staff to be effective. The DSL will have lead responsibility for safeguarding and online safety and the IT service provider will have technical responsibility

the filtering and monitoring provision is reviewed (**at least annually**) by senior leaders, the Designated Safeguarding Lead and a governor with the involvement of the IT Service Provider.

- checks on the filtering and monitoring system are carried out by the IT Service Provider with the involvement of a senior leader, the Designated Safeguarding Lead and a governor, in particular when a safeguarding risk is identified, there is a change in working practice, e.g. remote access or BYOD or new technology is introduced e.g. using [SWGfL Test Filtering](#)

Filtering

- the school manages access to content across its systems for all users and on all devices using the schools internet provision. The filtering provided meets the standards defined in the DfE [Filtering standards for schools and colleges](#) and the guidance provided in the UK Safer Internet Centre [Appropriate filtering](#).
- illegal content (e.g., child sexual abuse images) is filtered by the broadband or filtering provider by actively employing the Internet Watch Foundation URL list and the police assessed list of unlawful terrorist content, produced on behalf of the Home Office. Content lists are regularly updated
- there are established and effective routes for users to report inappropriate content, recognising that no system can be 100% effective
- there is a clear process in place to deal with, and log, requests/approvals for filtering changes ([see Appendix for more details](#)).
- filtering logs are regularly reviewed and alert the Designated Safeguarding Lead to breaches of the filtering policy, which are then acted upon.



- *the school has (if possible) provided enhanced/differentiated user-level filtering (allowing different filtering levels for different abilities/ages/stages and different groups of users: staff/learners, etc.)*
- *younger learners will use child friendly/age-appropriate search engines e.g. [SWGfL Swiggle](#)*
- *the school has a mobile phone policy and where personal mobile devices have internet access through the school network, content is managed in ways that are consistent with school policy and practice.*
- *access to content through non-browser services (e.g. apps and other mobile technologies) is managed in ways that are consistent with school policy and practice.*

If necessary, the school will seek advice from, and report issues to, the SWGfL [Report Harmful Content](#) site.

Monitoring

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

- The school monitors all network use across all its devices and services.
- monitoring reports are urgently picked up, acted on and outcomes are recorded by the Designated Safeguarding Lead, all users are aware that the network (and devices) are monitored.
- There are effective protocols in place to report abuse/misuse. There is a clear process for prioritising response to alerts that require rapid safeguarding intervention.
- Management of serious safeguarding alerts is consistent with safeguarding policy and practice.

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

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



- *use of a third-party assisted monitoring service to review monitoring logs and report issues to school monitoring lead(s)*



Technical Security

The school technical systems will be managed in ways that ensure that the school meets recommended technical requirements ([these may be outlined in local authority / MAT / other relevant body policy and guidance](#)):

- responsibility for technical security resides with SLT who may delegate activities to identified roles.
- all users have clearly defined access rights to school technical systems and devices. Details of the access rights available to groups of users will be recorded by the IT service provider and will be reviewed, at least annually, by the SLT/Online Safety Group
- password policy and procedures are implemented. ([consistent with guidance from the National Cyber Security Centre](#))
- the security of their username and password and must not allow other users to access the systems using their log on details.
- all users have responsibility for the security of their username and password and must not allow other users to access the systems using their log on details.
- all school networks and system will be protected by secure passwords. Passwords must not be shared with anyone. ([see section on passwords in 'Technical security policy template' in the Appendix C1](#))
- the administrator passwords for school systems are kept in a secure place, e.g. school safe.
- there is a risk-based approach to the allocation of learner usernames and passwords. ([see 'Technical security policy template' in the Appendix C1 for more information](#))
- there will be regular reviews and audits of the safety and security of school technical systems
- servers, wireless systems and cabling are securely located and physical access restricted
- appropriate security measures are in place ([schools may wish to provide more detail which may need to be provided by the service provider](#)) to protect the servers, firewalls, routers, wireless systems and devices from accidental or malicious attempts which might threaten the security of the school systems and data. These are tested regularly. The school infrastructure and individual workstations are protected by up-to-date endpoint software.
- there are rigorous and verified back-up routines, including the keeping of network-separated (air-gapped) copies off-site or in the cloud,



- [\(insert name or role\)](#) is responsible for ensuring that all software purchased by and used by the school is adequately licenced and that the latest software updates (patches) are applied.
- an appropriate system is in place for users to report any actual/potential technical incident/security breach to the relevant person, as agreed)
- use of school devices out of school and by family members is regulated by an acceptable use statement that a user consents to when the device is allocated to them
- personal use of any device on the school network is regulated by acceptable use statements that a user consents to when using the network
- staff members are not permitted to install software on a school-owned devices without the consent of the SLT/IT service provider
- removable media is not permitted unless approved by the SLT/IT service provider
- systems are in place to control and protect personal data and data is encrypted at rest and in transit. [\(See school personal data policy template in the appendix for further detail\)](#)
- mobile device security and management procedures are in place [\(where mobile devices are allowed access to school systems\)](#). [\(Schools may wish to add details of the mobile device security procedures that are in use\)](#).
- guest users are provided with appropriate access to school systems based on an identified risk profile.



Mobile technologies

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

The school allows:

	School devices			Personal devices		
	School owned for individual use	School owned for multiple users	Authorised device ³	Student owned	Staff owned	Visitor owned
Allowed in school	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes – only in UKS2 and left in school office	Yes	Yes
Full network access	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Internet only				No	No	Yes
No network access						

School owned/provided devices:

- *all school devices are managed through the use of Mobile Device Management software*

³ Authorised device – purchased by the learner/family through a school-organised scheme. This device may be given full access to the network as if it were owned by the school.



- *there is an asset log that clearly states whom a device has been allocated to. There is clear guidance on where, when and how use is allowed*
- *any designated mobile-free zone is clearly signposted*
- *personal use (e.g. online banking, shopping, images etc.) is clearly defined and expectations are well-communicated.*
- *the use of devices on trips/events away from school is clearly defined and expectation are well-communicated.*
- *liability for damage aligns with current school policy for the replacement of equipment.*
- *education is in place to support responsible use.*

Personal devices:

- *there is a clear policy covering the use of personal mobile devices on school premises for all users*
- *where devices are used to support learning, staff have been trained in their planning, use and implementation, ensuring that all learners can access a required resource.*
- *where personal devices are brought to school, but their use is not permitted, appropriate, safe and secure storage should be made available. (this needs to be shaped according to current mobile phone school policy)*
- *use of personal devices for school business is defined in the acceptable use policy and staff handbook. Personal devices commissioned onto the school network are segregated effectively from school-owned systems*
- *the expectations for taking/storing/using images/video aligns with the school's acceptable use policy and use of images/video policy. The non-consensual taking/using of images of others is not permitted.*
- *liability for loss/damage or malfunction of personal devices is clearly defined*
- *there is clear advice and guidance at the point of entry for visitors to acknowledge school requirements*
- *education about the safe and responsible use of mobile devices is included in the school online safety education programmes*

Social media

With widespread use of social media for professional and personal purposes a policy that sets out clear guidance for staff to manage risk and behaviour online is essential. Core messages should include the protection of learners, the school and the individual when publishing any material online.

Expectations for teachers' professional conduct are set out in the DfE Teachers Standards but all adults working with children and young people must understand that the nature and



responsibilities of their work place them in a position of trust and that their conduct should reflect this.

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

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

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

School staff should ensure that:

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

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

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



Personal use

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

Monitoring of public social media

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

Digital and video images

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

- the school may use live-streaming or video-conferencing services in line with national and local safeguarding guidance / policies. [Guidance can be found on the SWGfL Safer Remote Learning web pages and in the DfE Safeguarding and remote education](#)
- when using digital images, staff will inform and educate learners about the risks associated with the taking, use, sharing, publication and distribution of images.
- staff/volunteers must be aware of those learners whose images must not be taken/published. Those images should only be taken on school devices. The personal devices of staff should not be used for such purposes



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

Online Publishing

The school communicates with parents/carers and the wider community and promotes the school through ([amend as necessary](#)):

- Public-facing website
- Social media
- Online newsletters
- *Other (to be described)*



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

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

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

The website includes an online reporting process for parents and the wider community to register issues and concerns to complement the internal reporting process.

Data Protection

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

The school:

- has a Data Protection Policy. [\(See appendix for template policy\)](#)
- implements the data protection principles and can demonstrate that it does so
- has paid the appropriate fee to the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO)
- has appointed an appropriate Data Protection Officer (DPO) who has effective understanding of data protection law and is free from any conflict of interest. [The school may also wish to appoint a Data Manager and Systems Controllers to support the DPO](#)
- has a 'Record of Processing Activities' in place and knows exactly what personal data is held, where, why and which member of staff has responsibility for managing it
- the Record of Processing Activities lists the lawful basis for processing personal data (including, where relevant, consent). Where special category data is processed, an additional lawful basis is listed
- has an 'information asset register' in place and knows exactly [what personal data is held](#), where, why and which member of staff has responsibility for managing it



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

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

- data will be encrypted, and password protected.



- device will be password protected. ([Be sure to select devices that can be protected in this way](#))
- device will be protected by up-to-date endpoint (anti-virus) software
- data will be securely deleted from the device, in line with school policy (below) once it has been transferred or its use is complete.

Staff must ensure that they: ([schools may wish to include more school specific detail](#))

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

Outcomes

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

- there is balanced professional debate about the evidence taken from the reviews/audits and the impact of preventative work e.g., online safety education, awareness, and training
- there are well-established routes to regularly report patterns of online safety incidents and outcomes to school leadership and Governors
- parents/carers are informed of patterns of online safety incidents as part of the school's online safety awareness raising



- online safety (and related) policies and procedures are regularly updated in response to the evidence gathered from these reviews/audits/professional debate
- the evidence of impact is shared with other schools, agencies and LAs to help ensure the development of a consistent and effective local online safety strategy.

Appendix

Copies of the more detailed template policies and agreements, contained in the appendix, can be found in the links and resources section of the relevant aspects in the 360safe self-review tool and online on the [SWGfL website](#). The appendices are as follows:

- A1 - Learner Acceptable Use Agreement Template – for older learners
 - A2 - Learner Acceptable Use Agreement Template – KS2
 - A3 - Learner Acceptable Use Agreement Template – for younger learners (Foundation/KS1)
 - A4 - Parent/Carer Acceptable Use Agreement Template
 - A5 - Staff (and Volunteer) Acceptable Use Policy Agreement Template
 - A6 - Community Users Acceptable Use Agreement Template
 - A7 – Online Safety Group Terms of Reference Template
 - A8 - Harmful Sexual Behaviour Policy Template (new template added September 2022)
 - A9 - Computer Misuse and Cyber Choices Policy Template
 - A10 - Responding to incidents of misuse – flow chart
 - A11 - Record of reviewing devices/internet sites (responding to incidents of misuse)
 - A12 - Reporting Log
 - B1 - Training Needs Audit Log
 - C1 - Technical Security Policy Template (including filtering and passwords)
 - C2 - Personal Data Advice and Guidance
 - C3 - School Online Safety Policy Template: Electronic Devices - Searching Screening and Confiscation (new DfE guidance from September 2022)
 - C4 - Mobile Technologies Policy Template (inc. BYOD/BYOT)
 - C5 - Social Media Policy Template
- Legislation
- Links to other organisations and resources
- Glossary of Terms



SWGfL would like to acknowledge a range of individuals and organisations whose policies, documents, advice, and guidance have contributed to the development of this school Online Safety Policy template and of the 360 safe online safety self-review tool:

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School Online Safety Policy

Template Appendices

Appendices

- A1 - Learner Acceptable Use Agreement Template – for older learners
- A2 - Learner Acceptable Use Agreement Template – KS2
- A3 - Learner Acceptable Use Agreement Template – for younger learners (Foundation/KS1)
- A4 - Parent/Carer Acceptable Use Agreement Template
- A5 - Staff (and Volunteer) Acceptable Use Policy Agreement Template
- A6 - Community Users Acceptable Use Agreement Template
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- B1 - Training Needs Audit Log
- C1 - Technical Security Policy Template (including filtering and passwords)
- C2 - Personal Data Advice and Guidance
- C3 - School Online Safety Policy Template: Electronic Devices - Searching Screening and Confiscation (new DfE guidance from September 2022)
- C4 - Mobile Technologies Policy Template (inc. BYOD/BYOT)
- C5 - Social Media Policy Template
- Legislation
- Links to other organisations and resources
- Glossary of Terms



A2 Learner Acceptable Use Agreement Template – for KS2

Introduction

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

This acceptable use agreement is intended:

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

Acceptable Use Agreement

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

For my own personal safety:

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



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

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

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

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

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

- Where work is protected by copyright, I will not try to download copies (including music and videos).
- When I am using the internet to find information, I should take care to check that the information is accurate, as I understand that the work of others may not be truthful and may be a deliberate attempt to mislead me.
- I should have permission if I use the original work of others in my own work.

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

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

Learner Acceptable Use Agreement Form

Please complete the sections below to show that you have read, understood and agree to the rules included in the acceptable use agreement.

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



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

Name of Learner:Group/Class:.....

Signed:Date:



A3 Learner Acceptable Use Agreement Template – for younger learners

This is how we stay safe when we use computers:

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

Signed (child):

Signed (parent):



A5 Staff (and Volunteer) Acceptable Use Policy Agreement

School Policy

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

This acceptable use policy is intended to ensure:

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

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

Acceptable Use Policy Agreement

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

For my professional and personal safety:

- I understand that the school will monitor my use of the school digital technology and communications systems.
- I understand that the rules set out in this agreement also apply to use of these technologies (e.g. laptops, email etc) out of school, and to the transfer of personal data (digital or paper based) out of school.



- I understand that the school digital technology systems are primarily intended for educational use and that I will only use the systems for personal or recreational use within the policies and rules set down by the school.
- I will not disclose my username or password to anyone else, nor will I try to use any other person's username and password.
- I will immediately report any illegal, inappropriate or harmful material or incident, I become aware of, to the appropriate person.

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

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

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

- When I use my mobile devices in school, I will follow the rules set out in this agreement, in the same way as if I was using school equipment. I will also follow any additional rules set by the school about such use. I will ensure that any such devices are protected by up to date anti-virus software and are free from viruses.
- I will not use personal email addresses on the school's IT systems. [with the exception of to access my pension statement, which should be registered to a personal, rather than professional address.]
- I will not open any hyperlinks in emails or any attachments to emails, unless the source is known and trusted, or if I have any concerns about the validity of the email.
- I will ensure that my data is regularly backed up, in accordance with relevant school policies.
- I will not try to upload, download or access any materials which are illegal (child sexual abuse images, criminally racist material, terrorist or extremist material, adult



pornography covered by the Obscene Publications Act) or inappropriate or may cause harm or distress to others. I will not try to use any programmes or software that might allow me to bypass the filtering/security systems in place to prevent access to such materials.

- I will not try (unless I have permission) to make large downloads or uploads that might take up internet capacity and prevent other users from being able to carry out their work.
- I will not install or attempt to install programmes of any type on a machine, or store programmes on a computer, nor will I try to alter computer settings.
- I will not disable or cause any damage to school equipment, or the equipment belonging to others.
- I will only transport, hold, disclose or share personal information about myself or others, taking care and due diligence. Where digital personal data is transferred outside the school's network, it must be encrypted. Paper based documents containing personal data must be held in lockable storage.
- I understand that data protection policy requires that any staff or learner data to which I have access, will be kept private and confidential, except when it is deemed necessary that I am required by law or by school policy to disclose such information to an appropriate authority.
- I will immediately report any damage or faults involving equipment or software, however this may have happened.

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

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

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

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

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



C2 School Personal Data Advice and Guidance

Data Protection Law – A Legislative Context

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

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

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

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

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

Does the Data Protection Law apply to schools?

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

Some types of personal data are designated as '**special category**' being personal data; "revealing racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, or trade union membership, and the processing of genetic data, biometric data for the purpose of uniquely identifying a natural person, data concerning health or data concerning a natural person's sex life or sexual orientation"

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

You should decide and document this before you start processing the data.

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

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| (a) Consent: | the data subject has given clear consent for you to process their personal data for a specific purpose (see below for further guidance) |
| (b) Contract: | the processing is necessary for a contract you have with the data subject |
| (c) Legal obligation: | the processing is necessary for you to comply with the law (not including contractual obligations). |
| (d) Vital interests: | the processing is necessary to protect someone's life. |
| (e) Public task: | the processing is necessary for you to perform a task in the public interest or for your official functions, and the task or function has a clear basis in law. |



(f) Legitimate interests: the processing is necessary for your legitimate interests or the legitimate interests of a third party unless there is a good reason to protect the individual's personal data which overrides those legitimate interests. (This cannot apply if you are a public authority processing data to perform your official tasks) Please also be aware that these criteria must be supported by a written legitimate interest assessment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

Content of Privacy Notices

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

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

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



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

Data subject's right of access

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

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

Several of these could impact schools, such as the right of access.

Subject Access Requests

These are written or verbal requests to see all or a part of the personal data held by the Controller in connection with the data subject. Controllers normally have 1 calendar month to provide the information, unless the case is unusually complex in which case an extension can be obtained.

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

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

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



Breaches and how to manage a breach

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

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

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

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

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

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

All significant [data protection incidents must be reported](#) through the DPO to the Information Commissioner’s Office based upon the local incident handling policy and communication



plan. The new laws require that this notification should take place within 72 hours of the breach being detected, where feasible.

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

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

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

Privacy by Design and Data Protection Impact Assessments (DPIA)

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

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

The risk assessment will involve:

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

According to the ICO a DPIA should contain:

- a description of the processing operations and the purpose
- an assessment of the necessity and proportionality of the processing in relation to the purpose
- an assessment of the risks to individuals



- the measures in place to address risk, including security and to demonstrate that you comply.

Or more simply and fully:

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

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

Secure storage of and access to data

The school should ensure that systems are set up so that the existence of protected files is hidden from 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 school equipment. Private equipment (i.e. owned by the users) must not be used for the storage of school personal data.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Secure transfer of data and access out of school

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

- Users may not remove or copy sensitive or restricted or protected personal data from the school or authorised premises without permission and unless the media is encrypted and password protected and is transported securely for storage in a secure location



- Users must take particular care that computers or removable devices which contain personal data must not be accessed by other users (e.g. family members) when out of school
- When restricted or protected personal data is required by an authorised user from outside the organisation's premises (for example, by a member of staff to work from their home), they should preferably have secure remote access to the management information system or learning platform
- If secure remote access is not possible, users must only remove or copy personal or sensitive data from the organisation or authorised premises if the storage media, portable or mobile device is encrypted and is transported securely for storage in a secure location
- Users must protect all portable and mobile devices, including media, used to store and 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 personal data

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

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

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

Demonstrating Compliance - Audit Logging / Reporting / Incident Handling

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

- the name and contact details of the data controller



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

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

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

Fee

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

Responsibilities

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

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

They must have:

- expert knowledge
- timely and proper involvement in all issues relating to data protection
- the necessary resources to fulfil the role



- access to the necessary personal data processing operations
- a direct reporting route to the highest management level

The data controller must:

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

As a minimum a Data Protection Officer must:

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

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

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

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

- what information is held, for how long and for what purpose
- how information has been amended or added to over time, and



- who has access to the data and why.

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

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

Training & awareness

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

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

Freedom of Information Act

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

- delegate to the Headteacher day-to-day responsibility for FOI policy and the provision of advice, guidance, publicity and interpretation of the school's policy
- consider designating an individual with responsibility for FOI, to provide a single point of reference, coordinate FOI and related policies and procedures, take a view on possibly sensitive areas and consider what information and training staff may need
- consider arrangements for overseeing access to information and delegation to the appropriate governing body
- proactively publish information with details of how it can be accessed through a Publication Scheme (see Model Publication Scheme below) and review this annually



- ensure that a well-managed records management and information system exists in order to comply with requests
- ensure a record of refusals and reasons for refusals is kept, allowing the schools to review its access policy on an annual basis

Model Publication Scheme

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

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

Parental permission for use of cloud hosted services

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

Use of Biometric Information

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

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

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

Privacy and Electronic Communications

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

