Policy Document	
Subject	**Online Safety Policy**
Approval Date: September 2024	Review Date: June 2026
Signed by: Name: Role:	Written by: S.England Headteacher

Online Safety Policy

(Including Online Safety Parent/Visitor/Pupil Acceptable Use Agreements)

Contents:

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

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

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

The measures implemented to protect pupils and staff revolve around these areas of risk. Our school has created this policy with the aim of ensuring appropriate and safe use of the internet and other digital technology devices by all pupils and staff.

1. Legal framework

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

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

This policy operates in conjunction with the following school policies:

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

2. Roles and responsibilities

The governing board will be responsible for:

- Ensuring that this policy is effective and complies with relevant laws and statutory guidance.
- Ensuring the DSL's remit covers online safety.
- Reviewing this policy every 2 years.
- Ensuring their own knowledge of online safety issues is up to date.
- Ensuring all staff undergo safeguarding and child protection training, including online safety, at induction and at regular intervals.
- Ensuring that there are appropriate filtering and monitoring systems in place.
- Ensuring that the effectiveness of filtering and monitoring systems is reviewed at least annually in liaison with ICT staff and service providers.
- Ensuring that the SLT and other relevant staff have an awareness and understanding of the filtering and monitoring provisions in place and manage them effectively and know how to escalate concerns when identified.
- Ensuring that all relevant school policies have an effective approach to planning for, and responding to, online challenges and hoaxes embedded within them.

The headteacher will be responsible for:

- Ensuring that online safety is a running and interrelated theme throughout the school's policies and procedures, including in those related to the curriculum, teacher training and safeguarding.
- Supporting the DSL and the deputy DSL by ensuring they have enough time and resources to carry out their responsibilities in relation to online safety.
- Ensuring staff receive regular, up-to-date, and appropriate online safety training and information as part of their induction and safeguarding training.
- Ensuring online safety practices are audited and evaluated.
- Organising engagement with parents to keep them up to date with current online safety issues and how the school is keeping pupils safe.
- Working with the DSL and HfL IT Services to conduct half-termly light-touch reviews of this policy.
- Working with the DSL and governing board to update this policy every 2 years.

The DSL will be responsible for:

- Taking the lead responsibility for online safety in the school.
- Undertaking training so they understand the risks associated with online safety and can recognise additional risks that pupils with SEND face online.
- Liaising with relevant members of staff on online safety matters, e.g. the SENCO and HfL IT Services.
- Ensuring online safety is recognised as part of the school's safeguarding responsibilities and that a coordinated approach is implemented.
- Ensuring safeguarding is considered in the school's approach to remote learning.
- Establishing a procedure for reporting online safety incidents and inappropriate internet use, both by pupils and staff, and ensuring all members of the school community understand this procedure.
- Understanding the filtering and monitoring processes in place at the school.
- Ensuring that all safeguarding training given to staff includes an understanding of the expectations, roles, and responsibilities in relation to filtering and monitoring systems at the school.
- Maintaining detailed, secure, and accurate written records of reported online safety concerns as well as the decisions and whether or not referrals have been made.
- Monitoring online safety incidents to identify trends and any gaps in the school's provision and using this data to update the school's procedures.
- Reporting to the governing board about online safety on a termly basis.

- Working with the headteacher and HfL IT Services to conduct half-termly light-touch reviews of this policy.

All staff members will be responsible for:

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

Pupils will be responsible for:

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

3. Managing online safety

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

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

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

- Staff and governors receive regular training.
- Staff receive regular email updates regarding online safety information and any changes to online safety guidance or legislation.
- Online safety is integrated into learning throughout the curriculum.

Handling online safety concerns

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

Staff will be aware that harmful online sexual behaviour can progress on a continuum, and appropriate and early intervention can prevent abusive behaviour in the future. Staff will also acknowledge that pupils displaying this type of behaviour are often victims of abuse themselves and should be suitably supported. The victim of online harmful sexual behaviour may ask for no one to be told about the abuse. The DSL will consider whether sharing details of the abuse would put the victim in a more harmful position, or whether it is necessary in order to protect them from further harm. Ultimately the DSL will balance the victim's wishes against their duty to protect the victim and other young people. The DSL and other appropriate staff members will meet with the victim's parents to discuss the safeguarding measures that are being put in place to support their child and how the report will progress.

Confidentiality will not be promised, and information may be still shared lawfully, for example, if the DSL decides that there is a legal basis under UK GDPR such as the public task basis whereby it is in the public interest to share the information. If the decision is made to report abuse to children's social care or the police against the victim's wishes, this must be handled extremely carefully – the reasons for sharing the information should be explained to the victim and appropriate specialised support should be offered.

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

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

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

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

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

4. Cyberbullying

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

- Threatening, intimidating, or upsetting text messages.
- Threatening or embarrassing pictures and video clips sent via mobile phone cameras.
- Silent or abusive phone calls or using the victim's phone to harass others, to make them think the victim is responsible.
- Threatening or bullying emails possibly sent using a pseudonym or someone else's name.
- Unpleasant messages sent via instant messaging.
- Unpleasant or defamatory information posted to blogs, personal websites, and social networking sites, e.g. Facebook.
- Abuse between young people in intimate relationships online i.e. teenage relationship abuse.
- Discriminatory bullying online i.e. homophobia, racism, misogyny/misandry.

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

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

5. Child-on-child sexual abuse and harassment

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

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

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

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

becoming less likely to report such conduct.

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

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

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

6. Grooming and exploitation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Radicalisation

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

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

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

7. Mental health

Staff will be aware that online activity both in and outside of school can have a substantial impact on a pupil's mental state, both positively and negatively. The DSL will ensure that training is available to help ensure that staff members understand popular social media sites and terminology, the ways in which social media and the internet in general can impact mental health, and the indicators that a pupil is suffering from challenges in their mental health. Concerns about the mental health of a pupil will be dealt with in line with the Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) Policy.

8. Online hoaxes and harmful online challenges

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The DSL and headteacher will only implement a school-wide approach to highlighting potential harms of a hoax or challenge when the risk of needlessly increasing pupils' exposure to the risk is considered and

mitigated as far as possible.

9. Cyber-crime

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

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

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

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

In addition, the school will cover cyber awareness within their Online Safety Curriculum for pupils and staff to ensure that they understand the basics of cyber security and protecting themselves from cyber-crime.

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

10. Online safety training for staff

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

11. Online safety and the curriculum

Online safety is embedded throughout the curriculum; however, it is particularly addressed in the following subjects:

- Relationships and health education
- PSHE
- Computing

Online safety teaching is always appropriate to pupils' ages and developmental stages. Pupils are taught the underpinning knowledge and behaviours that can help them to navigate the online world safely and confidently regardless of the device, platform, or app they are using. The underpinning knowledge and behaviours pupils learn through the curriculum include the following:

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

The online risks pupils may face online are always considered when developing the curriculum. The risks that are considered and how they are covered in the curriculum can be found in appendix A of this policy.

The DSL will be involved with the development of the school's online safety curriculum. Pupils will be consulted on the online safety curriculum, where appropriate, due to their unique knowledge of the kinds of websites they and their peers frequent and the kinds of behaviours in which they engage online.

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

The school will also endeavour to take a more personalised or contextualised approach to teaching about online safety for more susceptible children, and in response to instances of harmful online behaviour from pupils.

Class teachers will review external resources prior to using them for the online safety curriculum, to ensure they are appropriate for the cohort of pupils.

External visitors may be invited into school to help with the delivery of certain aspects of the online safety curriculum. The headteacher and DSL will decide when it is appropriate to invite external groups into school and ensure the visitors selected are appropriate.

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

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

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

If a pupil makes a disclosure to a member of staff regarding online abuse following a lesson or activity, the staff member will follow the reporting procedure outlined in the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

12. Use of technology in the classroom

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

- Computers
- Laptops / Chromebooks
- IPads / Tablets
- Internet / Intranet
- Email
- Cameras

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

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

13. Use of smart technology

While the school recognises that the use of smart technology can have educational benefits, there are also a variety of associated risks which the school will ensure it manages.

Pupils will be educated on the acceptable and appropriate use of personal devices and will use technology in line with the school's Technology Acceptable Use Agreement for Pupils.

Staff will use all smart technology and personal technology in line with the school's Staff ICT and Electronic Devices Policy.
The school recognises that pupils' unlimited and unrestricted access to the internet via mobile phone networks means that some pupils may use the internet in a way which breaches the school's acceptable use of ICT agreement for pupils.

Inappropriate use of smart technology may include:

- Using mobile and smart technology to sexually harass, bully, troll or intimidate peers.
- Sharing indecent images, both consensually and non-consensually.
- Viewing and sharing pornography and other harmful content.

Pupils will not be permitted to use smart devices or any other personal technology whilst in the classroom.

Where it is deemed necessary, the school will ban pupil's use of personal technology whilst on school site. Where there is a significant problem with the misuse of smart technology among pupils, the school will discipline those involved in line with the school's Behaviour Policy.

The school will hold assemblies, where appropriate, which address any specific concerns related to the misuse of smart technology and outline the importance of using smart technology in an appropriate manner.

The school will seek to ensure that it is kept up to date with the latest devices, platforms, apps, trends, and related threats.

The school will consider the 4Cs (content, contact, conduct and commerce) when educating pupils about the risks involved with the inappropriate use of smart technology and enforcing the appropriate disciplinary measures.

14. Educating parents

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

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

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

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

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

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

15. Internet access

Pupils, staff, and other members of the school community will only be granted access to the school's internet network once they have read and signed the Acceptable Use Agreement. A record will be kept of users who have been granted internet access. All members of the school community will be encouraged to use the school's internet network, instead of 3G, 4G and 5G networks, as the network has appropriate filtering and monitoring to ensure individuals are using the internet appropriately.

16. Filtering and monitoring online activity.

The governing board will ensure the school's ICT network has appropriate filters and monitoring systems in place and that it is meeting the DfE's 'Filtering and monitoring standards for schools and colleges'. The governing board will ensure 'over blocking' does not lead to unreasonable restrictions as to what pupils can be taught with regards to online teaching and safeguarding.

The DSL will ensure that specific roles and responsibilities are identified and assigned to manage filtering and monitoring systems and to ensure they meet the school's safeguarding needs.

The headteacher and HfL IT Services will undertake a risk assessment to determine what filtering and monitoring systems are required. The filtering and monitoring systems the school implements will be appropriate to pupils' ages, the number of pupils using the network, how often pupils access the network, and the proportionality of costs compared to the risks. The DSL will undertake monthly checks on the filtering and monitoring systems to ensure they are effective and appropriate.

Requests regarding making changes to the filtering system will be directed to the headteacher. Prior to making any changes to the filtering system, HfL IT Services and the DSL will conduct a risk assessment. Any changes made to the system will be recorded by HfL IT Services. Reports of inappropriate websites or materials will be made to the DSL immediately, who will investigate the matter and makes any necessary changes.

Deliberate breaches of the filtering system will be reported to the DSL and HfL IT Services, who will escalate the matter appropriately. If a pupil has deliberately breached the filtering system, they will be disciplined in line with the Behaviour Policy. If a member of staff has deliberately breached the filtering system, they will be disciplined in line with the Disciplinary Policy and Procedure.

If material that is believed to be illegal is accessed, inadvertently or deliberately, this material will be reported to the appropriate agency immediately, e.g. the Internet Watch Foundation (IWF), CEOP and/or the police.

The school's network and school-owned devices will be appropriately monitored. All users of the network and school-owned devices will be informed about how and why they are monitored. Concerns identified through monitoring will be reported to the DSL who will manage the situation in line with the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

17. Network security.

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

Staff and pupils will be advised not to download unapproved software or open unfamiliar email attachments and will be expected to report all malware and virus attacks to HfL IT Services.

All members of staff will have their own unique usernames and private passwords to access the school's systems. Pupils will be provided with their own unique username. Staff members will be responsible for keeping their passwords private.

Users will inform HfL IT Services if they forget their login details, who will arrange for the user to access the systems under different login details. Users will not be permitted to share their login details with others and will not be allowed to log in as another user at any time. If a user is found to be sharing their login details or otherwise mistreating the password system, the headteacher will be informed and will decide the necessary action to take.

Users will be required to lock access to devices and systems when they are not in use.

18. Emails

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

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

The school's monitoring system can detect inappropriate links, malware, and profanity within emails – staff and pupils will be made aware of this. Chain letters, spam and all other emails from unknown sources will be deleted without being opened. Staff will be aware of what a phishing email and other malicious emails might look like – training will be available and will include information on the following:

- How to determine whether an email address is legitimate.
- The types of address a phishing email could use.
- The importance of asking "does the email urge you to act immediately?"
- The importance of checking the spelling and grammar of an email.

19. Generative artificial intelligence (AI)

The school will take steps to prepare pupils for changing and emerging technologies, e.g. generative AI and how to use them safely and appropriately with consideration given to pupils' age. The school will ensure its IT system includes appropriate filtering and monitoring systems to limit pupil's ability to access or create harmful or inappropriate content through generative AI. The school will ensure that pupils are not accessing or creating harmful or inappropriate content, including through generative AI. The school will take steps to ensure that personal and sensitive data is not entered into generative AI tools and that it is not identifiable. The school will make use of any guidance and support that enables it to have a safe, secure, and reliable foundation in place before using more powerful technology such as generative AI.

20. Social networking

The use of social media by staff and pupils will be managed in line with the school's Social Media Policy.

21. The school website

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

22. Use of devices

Staff members and pupils will be issued with school-owned devices to assist with their work, where necessary. Requirements around the use of school-owned devices can be found in the school's Device User Agreement.

The use of personal devices on the school premises and for the purposes of school work will be managed in line with the Staff ICT and Electronic Devices Policy.

23. Remote learning

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

24. Monitoring and review

The school recognises that the online world is constantly changing; therefore, the DSL and the headteacher conduct half-termly light-touch reviews of this policy to evaluate its effectiveness.
The governing board, headteacher and DSL will review this policy in full every 2 years and following any online safety incidents.

Appendix A

Online harms and risks – curriculum coverage

Subject area	Description and teaching content	Curriculum area the harm or risk is covered in
How to navigate the internet and manage information		
Age restrictions	Some online activities have age restrictions because they include content which is not appropriate for children under a specific age. Teaching will include the following: • That age verification exists and why some online platforms ask users to verify their age. • Why age restrictions exist. • That content that requires age verification can be damaging to under-age consumers. • What the age of digital consent is (13 for most platforms) and why it is important.	This risk or harm will be covered in the following curriculum areas: • Health education • Computing
How content can be used and shared	Knowing what happens to information, comments or images that are put online. Teaching will include the following: • What a digital footprint is, how it develops and how it can affect pupils' futures. • How cookies work. • How content can be shared, tagged, and traced. • How difficult it is to remove something once it has been shared online.	This risk or harm will be covered in the following curriculum areas: • Relationships education • Computing
Disinformation, misinformation, and hoaxes	Some information shared online is accidentally or intentionally wrong, misleading, or exaggerated. Teaching will include the following: • Disinformation and why individuals or groups choose to share false information in order to deliberately deceive. • Misinformation and being aware that false and misleading information can be shared inadvertently. • Misinformation and understanding that some genuine information can be published with the deliberate intent to harm, e.g. releasing private information or photographs. • Online hoaxes, which can be deliberately and inadvertently spread for a variety of reasons. • That the widespread nature of this sort of content can often appear to be a stamp of authenticity, making it important to evaluate what is seen online. • How to measure and check authenticity online • The potential consequences of sharing information that may not be true	This risk or harm will be covered in the following curriculum areas: • Relationships and health education • Computing
Fake websites and scam emails	Fake websites and scam emails are used to extort data, money, images, and other things that can either be used by the scammer to harm the person targeted or sold on for financial, or other, gain. Teaching will include the following: • How to recognise fake URLs and websites • What secure markings on websites are and how to assess the sources of emails	This risk or harm will be covered in the following curriculum areas: • Relationships education • Computing

	• The risks of entering information to a website which is not secure. • What pupils should do if they are harmed, targeted, or groomed as a result of interacting with a fake website or scam email? • Who pupils should go to for support. • The risk of 'too good to be true' online offers, advertising and fake product sales designed to persuade people to part with money for products and services that do not exist	
Password phishing	Password phishing is the process by which people try to find out individuals' passwords so they can access protected content. Teaching will include the following: • Why passwords are important, how to keep them safe and that others might try to get people to reveal them. • How to recognise phishing scams • The importance of online security to protect against viruses that are designed to gain access to password information. • What to do when a password is compromised or thought to be compromised	This risk or harm will be covered in the following curriculum areas: • Relationships education • Computing
Personal data	Online platforms and search engines gather personal data – this is often referred to as 'harvesting' or 'farming'. Teaching will include the following: • How cookies work • How and why personal data is shared by online companies. • How pupils can protect themselves and that acting quickly is essential when something happens • The rights children have with regards to their data • How to limit the data companies can gather	This risk or harm will be covered in the following curriculum areas: • Relationships education • Computing
Persuasive design	Many devices, apps and games are designed to keep users online for longer than they might have planned or desired. Teaching will include the following: • That the majority of games and platforms are designed to make money, and that their primary driver is to encourage people to stay online for as long as possible to encourage them to spend money or generate advertising revenue. • How notifications are used to pull users back online	This risk or harm will be covered in the following curriculum areas: • Health education • Computing
Privacy settings	Almost all devices, websites, apps, and other online services come with privacy settings that can be used to control what is shared. Teaching will include the following: • How to find information about privacy settings on various sites, apps, devices, and platforms • That privacy settings have limitations	This risk or harm will be covered in the following curriculum areas: • Relationships education • Computing
Targeting of online content	Much of the information seen online is a result of some form of targeting. Teaching will include the following: • How adverts seen at the top of online searches and social media have often come from companies paying to be on there and different people will see different adverts. • How the targeting is done	This risk or harm will be covered in the following curriculum areas: • Relationships education • Computing
How to stay safe online		
Online abuse	Some online behaviours are abusive. They are negative	This risk or harm will

	in nature, potentially harmful and, in some cases, can be illegal. Teaching will include the following: • The types of online abuse, including sexual harassment, bullying, trolling and intimidation • When online abuse can become illegal • How to respond to online abuse and how to access support. • How to respond when the abuse is anonymous • The potential implications of online abuse • What acceptable and unacceptable online behaviours look like	be covered in the following curriculum areas: • Relationships education • Computing
Fake profiles	Not everyone online is who they say they are. Teaching will include the following: • That, in some cases, profiles may be people posing as someone they are not or may be 'bots'. • How to look out for fake profiles	This risk or harm will be covered in the following curriculum areas: • Relationships education • Computing
Unsafe communication	Knowing different strategies for staying safe when communicating with others, especially people they do not know or have not met. Teaching will include the following: • That communicating safely online and protecting your privacy and data is important, regardless of who you are communicating with. • How to identify indicators of risk and unsafe communications • The risks associated with giving out addresses, phone numbers or email addresses to people pupils do not know or arranging to meet someone they have not met before. • What online consent is and how to develop strategies to confidently say no to both friends and strangers online.	This risk or harm will be covered in the following curriculum areas: • Relationships education • Computing
Wellbeing		
Impact on confidence (including body confidence)	Knowing about the impact of comparisons to 'unrealistic' online images. Teaching will include the following: • The issue of using image filters and digital enhancement • The role of social media influencers, including that they are paid to influence the behaviour of their followers. • That 'easy money' lifestyles and offers may be too good to be true. • The issue of photo manipulation, including why people do it and how to look out for it	This risk or harm will be covered in the following curriculum areas: • Relationships education
Impact on quality of life, physical and mental health and relationships	Knowing how to identify when online behaviours stop being fun and begin to create anxiety, including that there needs to be a balance between time spent online and offline. Teaching will include the following: • How to evaluate critically what pupils are doing online, why they are doing it and for how long (screen time) • How to consider quality vs. quantity of online activity • The need for pupils to consider if they are actually enjoying being online or just doing it out of habit,	This risk or harm will be covered in the following curriculum areas: • Health education

	due to peer pressure or due to the fear or missing out. • That time spent online gives users less time to do other activities, which can lead some users to become physically inactive. • Where to get help	
Online vs. offline behaviours	People can often behave differently online to how they would act face to face. Teaching will include the following: • How and why people can often portray an exaggerated picture of their lives (especially online) and how that can lead to pressure How and why people are unkind or hurtful online when they would not necessarily be unkind to someone face to face	This risk or harm will be covered in the following curriculum areas: • Relationships education

Appendix B - Requirements for visitors, volunteers and parent/carer helpers

Ashwell Primary School

Online safety lead: Mr S England

Designated Safeguarding Lead: Mr S England

This document is designed to ensure that you are aware of your responsibilities when using any form of IT in the school and other aspects of safeguarding in connection with online safety.

Please raise **any** safeguarding concerns arising from your visit immediately with the headteacher and/or DSL

- I understand I may only use my personal mobile phone(s) and other devices with camera functions in designated areas. When not in a designated area, phones must be switched off and out of sight. Any exception must be pre-arranged.

- I will not take images, sound recording or videos of school events or activities, on or off site, on any device. Any possible exception must be pre-arranged.

- I will not give out my personal details such as mobile phone number, email address, and social media account details to pupils. Where appropriate I may share my professional contact details with parents/carers provided the DSL or headteacher is informed before I leave the school.

- I understand my visit to the school may give me access to privileged information about pupils, staff, school systems and plans. Such information should never be shared online, including on social media sites.

- I understand I should not use school equipment to access the internet without prior approval from my contact in the school or the headteacher.

- If working in the classroom, I will pre-check for appropriateness all internet sites I intend to use including checking the acceptability of other material visible on the site. I will not free surf the internet in front of pupils. If I am in any doubt about the appropriateness of the content, I plan to use I will check with my contact in the school.

- I am aware that all internet activity using the schools main and guest wi-fi is monitored by the school and HfL ICT Services.

Signature ……..……..……..…… Date ……..……

Full Name ……..... (Please use block capitals)

Appendix C - Online Safety Acceptable Use Agreement Primary Pupils

My online safety rules.

- I will only use school IT equipment for activities agreed by school staff.
- I will not use my personal email address or other personal accounts in school.
- I will not sign up for any online service on school devices unless this is an agreed part of a school project approved by my teacher and agreed by my parent/carer.
- I will only open email attachments if it has been approved by a member of school staff in school or a parent/carer out of school.
- In school I will only open or delete my files when told by a member of staff.
- I will not tell anyone other than my parents/carers my passwords. I will not use other people's usernames or passwords to pretend to be them online.
- I will make sure that all online contact I make is responsible, polite and sensible. I will be kind and respectful at all times.
- If I come across anything upsetting, unpleasant or nasty, or anything that makes me feel unsafe, I will tell my teacher or my parent/carer immediately.
- If someone says, asks or posts about me anything upsetting, unpleasant or nasty, or anything that makes me feel unsafe, I will not reply. I will tell my teacher or my parent/carer immediately.
- I will not give out my own or other people's personal information, including: name, phone number, home address, interests, schools or clubs. I will tell my teacher or parent/carer if anyone asks me online for personal information.
- Uploading or sending my image (photographs, videos, live streaming) online puts me at risk. I will always seek permission from my teacher or parent/carer if I wish to do this. I will not take, share or upload any image of anyone else without their permission and also, if they are a child, without their parent's/carer's permission.
- Even if I have permission, I will not upload any images, videos, sounds or words that **could** upset, now or in the future, any member of the school community, as this is cyberbullying.
- I understand that some people on the internet are not who they say they are and some people are not safe to be in contact with. I will not arrange to meet someone I only know on the internet. If someone asks to meet me, I will not reply to them and I will tell a teacher or a parent/carer immediately.
- I understand that everything I do or receive online can be traced now and in the future. I know it is important to build a good online reputation.
- I understand that some personal devices are allowed in school, and some are not, and I will follow the rules. I will not assume that new devices can be brought into school without getting permission.
- I understand my behaviour in the virtual classroom should mirror that in the physical classroom.
- I will not lie about my age in order to access games, apps or social networks that are for older people as this will put me at risk.
- I understand that these rules are designed to keep me safe now and in the future. If I break the rules my teachers will look into it and may need to take action.

Dear Parent/Carer,

The internet, email, mobile technologies, and online resources have become an important part of learning and life. We want all children to be safe and responsible when using any IT. It is essential that children are aware of online risk, know how to stay safe and know where to go to report problems or to get help.

Please read through these online safety rules with your child/ren and talk with them to ensure they understand their importance and what it means for them (and for you). When you have done this, you both need to sign this agreement to say that you agree to follow the rules. Any concerns or explanation can be discussed with the Headteacher.

Please return the signed sections of this form which will be kept on record at the school.

Pupil agreement

Pupil name……..…

This agreement is to keep me safe. I have discussed this agreement with my parents/carers and understand the commitment I have made and my responsibilities.

Pupil signature……...

Parent(s)/Carer(s) agreement

Parent(s)/Carer(s) name(s)……

I/we have discussed this agreement, which highlights the associated risks when accessing the internet, mobile and digital technologies, with our child/ren. I/we agree to support them in following the terms of this agreement.

I/we also agree not to share school related information or images online or post material that may bring the school or any individual within it into disrepute.

(Rather than posting negative material online, any parent, distressed or concerned about an aspect of school should make immediate contact with a member of staff. Negative postings about the school would impact on the reputation of the whole school community. Parents are encouraged to report breaches so that we can protect the reputation of the school, staff, pupils and parents).

I/we also agree only to use personal mobile phones and devices in designated areas of the school unless otherwise informed, e.g. for specific events and activities. I/we understand that under no circumstance should images be taken at any time on school premises of anyone other than our own child/ren, unless there is a pre-specified agreement. I/we understand that when on school premises, but not in a designated area where phones can be used, they must be switched off and out of sight.

Parent(s)/Carer(s) agreement

Parent(s)/Carer(s) name(s)……

Parent/carer signature……..

Date ……...……

Appendix D - Online safety policy guide - Summary of key parent/carer responsibilities

The school provides online safety information for parents/carers, through the website, in newsletters and at events. It is important that parents/carers understand their key role in supporting children to behave appropriately and keep themselves safe online.

The online safety policy, supported by its acceptable use agreements, is intended to protect the interests and safety of the whole school community.

- Parents/carers are required to support their child in understanding and signing the Online Safety Acceptable Use Agreement for pupils.

- Parents/carers may only use personal mobile phones and devices in designated areas of the school unless otherwise informed, e.g. for specific events and activities. Under no circumstance should images be taken at any time on school premises that include anyone other than their own child, unless there is a pre-specified agreement with individuals and parents/carers. When a parent/carer is on school premises but not in a designated area, their phone/s must be switched off and out of sight.

- Parents/carers should not assume that pupils can bring technological devices to school and should always check the school policy.

- All cyberbullying incidents affecting children in the school should be reported immediately. (If the incident involves an indecent image of a child the report must also be made immediately to the police for your own protection.) The school will investigate and respond to all reported cyberbullying incidents, liaising with others where appropriate. No reply should ever be sent to the sender/poster of cyberbullying content. If applicable block the sender and report abuse to the site. Evidence should be retained and shown in school and/or to the police. Evidence should not be forwarded.

- The school may choose to set up social media sites, blogs or have some other online presence in its own name. Parents/carers, however, do not have the right to set up any site, page, chat group or any other online presence that uses the school name or logo in any form.

- Any parent/carer, distressed or concerned about an aspect of school should make immediate contact with a member of staff rather than posting their concerns online. Parents/carers should not share school related information or images online or post material that may bring the school or any individual within it into disrepute. Negative postings about the school would impact on the reputation of the whole school community. Parents/carers are encouraged to report breaches so that we can protect the reputation of the school, staff, pupils and parents/carers.

Please see the full online safety policy in the policies section on the school website.

Appendix E - **Guidance on the process for responding to cyberbullying incidents**

All cyberbullying incidents should be reported and responded to. Where the perpetrator is a member of the school community the majority of cases can be dealt with through mediation and/or disciplinary processes.

The following procedures are recommended:

- Never reply to the sender/poster of cyberbullying content. If applicable, block the sender.
- Incidents should be reported immediately. Pupils should report to a member of staff (e.g. class teacher, headteacher) and staff members should seek support from their line manager or a senior member of staff.
- The person reporting the cyberbullying should save the evidence and record the time and date. This evidence must not be forwarded but must be available to show at a meeting. Under no circumstances should indecent images of children and young people be printed or forwarded as this is a further criminal act. Staff should not ask to see the evidence of reported indecent images of children or young people but must refer this immediately to the police. Any member of staff being shown such evidence should immediately inform their line manager or the headteacher so that the circumstances can be recorded.
- A senior member of staff will meet with the person who has reported the incident and the target, if different, to listen, reassure and support. All relevant facts will be reviewed and documented.
- A senior member of staff will conduct an investigation.
- Anyone found to have cyberbullied will have attention drawn to the seriousness of their behaviour and if necessary the police will be involved. If the comments are threatening, abusive, sexist, of a sexual nature, constitute a hate crime or are libellous they may well break the law. Online harassment and stalking is also a crime.
- Once evidence has been secured then the person who has cyberbullied will be requested to remove the offending comments/material. Any refusal will lead to an escalation of sanctions.