



Creative Inclusion

LEARNING STUDIO

**Creative Inclusion: An Independent Alternative
Specialist Provision**

Online Safety Policy and Procedures

Effective Date: July 2025

Approved by: Advisory Board August 2025

Review Date: July 2026

REVIEW SHEET

Each entry in the table below summarises the changes to this Policy and procedures made since the last review (if any).

Version Number	KAHSC Version Description	Date of Revision/Review
1	Original. Complete rewrite to take into account current national guidance on Online Safety	Nov 2019
2	Updated in line with Keeping Children Safe in Education 2020. No legal or significant policy changes just updates to link document mentions to the latest versions of them online (not highlighted). Minor policy addition in Section 3 to draw attention to policy or procedure addendums staff and others must be aware of (usually Covid-19 related). Minor policy clarification in Section 9.1 (BYOD procedures) just to specifically reference wearable technologies and the broadcasting of location data (highlighted).	Sept 2020
3	Updated to include additional information on sharing nude and semi-nude images and online challenges and hoaxes.	Mar 2021
4	Updated in light of statutory DfE guidance 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' Sept 2021 which newly references provisions having an online safety policy and what it should contain, the 4Cs, and the continuing DfE expectation that all provisions responsible for the provision of compulsory provisioning (including independent provisions with learners funded by the taxpayer i.e. children looked after or children from military families attending boarding provisions) will provide remote education and do it safely. Minor updates to appendices to reflect language/KCSiE updates.	Sept 2021
5	Updated in line with statutory DfE guidance 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' Sept 2022. Changed BYOD into section 9.2 to make it easier to find and reference (no content changes). Significant chunks of the Remote Learning section removed and replaced with links to government guides. Appendices removed and replaced with links to separate documents that are easier to use, update and distribute. Other links all checked as correct.	Sept 2022
6	Updated in line with KCSiE 2023 (filtering and monitoring) and to various links	Sept 2023
7	Removed the link to the KAHSC filtering and monitoring guidance which now forms Appendix A as an additional document and provides specific detail on how the provision will manage filtering and monitoring of the technology used and of provision-owned devices. Provisions should complete the Appendix and publish with the Policy and procedures.	Nov 2023
8	Minor updates with links to DfE guidance for provisions on creating a Mobile Phone Policy/procedure for learners.	Feb 2024

9	Updated in line with revised DfE Digital and technology standards in provisions and Generative artificial intelligence (AI) in education.	Sept 2024
10	Adopted by Creative Inclusion	August 2025

CONTENTS

POLICY.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1. Background/Rationale	3
2. Definitions	4
3. Associated Provision Policies and procedures.....	4
4. Communication/Monitoring/Review of this Policy and procedures.....	4
5. Scope of the Policy	4
PROCEDURES.....	1
1. Roles and Responsibilities	1
1.1 Advisory Board	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.2 Head of Provision	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.3 Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)/Digital Technology Lead (DTL)	3
1.4 All Staff	4
1.5 PSHE/RSHE Lead(s).....	5
1.6 Computing/Subject Lead(s)	6
1.7 Network Manager/Technical staff	6
1.8 Data Protection Officer (DPO)	7
1.9 Volunteers and contractors.....	7
1.10 Learners	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.11 Parents	8
2. Teaching and Learning	8
2.1 How internet use enhances learning	9
2.2 Learners with additional needs	10
2.3 Remote Education	11
3. Handling online safety concerns and incidents	13
3.1 Sharing nude and/or semi-nude images and/or videos	14
3.2 Upskirting.....	15
3.3 Cyberbullying.....	15
3.4 Harmful online challenges or hoaxes.....	17
3.5 Sexual violence and harassment.....	17
3.6 Misuse of provision technology (devices, systems, networks, or platforms).....	18
3.7 Social media incidents.....	18
4. Data protection and data security.....	18
4.1 Maintaining Information Systems Security.....	19
4.2 Password Security	19
5. Electronic Communications	20
5.1 Managing Email.....	20
5.2 Emailing personal, sensitive, confidential, or classified information.....	21
5.3 Zombie accounts	22
6. Provision Website	22

7. Use of digital and video images	22
8. Cloud Platforms	24
9. Social Media	24
9.1 Managing social networking, social media, and personal publishing sites	24
9.2 Personal devices and bring your own device (BYOD) procedures:	26
10. Generative Artificial Intelligence	29
11. Managing filtering and monitoring.....	2
12. Webcams and Surveillance Camera Systems (incl. CCTV)	3
13. Managing emerging technologies.....	3
14. Cyber security and resilience.....	4
15. Policy Decisions	4
15.1 Authorising internet access.....	4
15.2 Assessing risks	5
15.3 Responding to incidents of concern.....	5
16. Communicating Policy and procedures	5
16.1 Introducing the Policy and procedures to Learners	5
16.2 Discussing the Policy and procedures with Staff	6
16.3 Enlisting Parents' Support	7
17. Complaints	7
Creative Inclusion Provision - Online Safety - Filtering and Monitoring Arrangements.....	1
1. Introduction.....	1
2. DfE Filtering and monitoring standards	2
3. Blocking harmful and inappropriate content	3
4. Filtering	4
5. Monitoring	5
6. Review of filtering and monitoring.....	7
7. Reporting safeguarding and technical concerns	8
8. Filtering and monitoring resource list / sources of further information	8

[Appendix A](#) – Provision specific information on managing filtering and monitoring of provision-owned devices

[Online Safety – links to various useful websites](#)

[360° safe - Online safety self-review tool for provisions](#)

Sample UKSIC EYFS, Primary and Special Provision Online Safety Posters ([ages 3-6](#)) ([ages 7-11](#))

Sample UKSIC Secondary Provision Online Safety Poster ([11 years and over](#))

[KAHSC Model EYFS, Primary & Special Provision learner/parent Acceptable Use Agreement](#)

[KAHSC Model Secondary Provision learner/parent Acceptable Use Agreement](#)

[KAHSC Model Staff/Volunteer Acceptable Use Agreement](#)

[KAHSC Model Governor Acceptable Use Agreement](#)

[KAHSC Response to an online safety incident or concern flowchart](#)

[KAHSC Provision specific filtering and monitoring checks record/log](#)

1. Background/Rationale

New technologies have become integral to the lives of children and young people in society, both in provision and in their lives outside provision.

The Internet and other digital and information technologies are powerful tools, which open new opportunities for everyone. Electronic communication helps teachers and learners learn from each other. These technologies can stimulate discussion, promote creativity, and increase awareness of context to promote effective learning. Children and young people have an entitlement to safe internet access.

The requirement to ensure that children and young people can use online and related communications technologies appropriately and safely is part of the wider duty of care to which all who work in provisions are bound. The provision Online Safety Policy and procedures will help to ensure safe and appropriate use, and the development and implementation will involve all stakeholders in a child's education from the Head of Provision and Advisory Board to the senior leaders and classroom teachers, support staff, parents, carers, members of the community and the learners themselves.

The use of these exciting and innovative tools in provision and at home has been shown to raise educational standards and promote learner achievement. However, the use of these new technologies can put young people at risk in and outside of provision. Some of the dangers they may face include:

- access to illegal, harmful, or inappropriate images or other content;
- unauthorised access to/loss of/sharing of personal information;
- the risk of being subject to grooming by those with whom they make contact on the internet;
- the risk of being targeted by extremists in order to promote and encourage radicalisation;
- the risk of being targeted by those involved in child sexual exploitation;
- the sharing/distribution of personal images without an individual's consent or knowledge;
- being drawn into taking part in unsuitable online challenges and/or hoaxes;
- inappropriate communication/contact with others, including strangers;
- cyberbullying (including prejudiced-based and discriminatory bullying);
- access to gambling/gaming sites;
- access to unsuitable video/internet games;
- an inability to evaluate the quality, accuracy, and relevance of information on the Internet;
- plagiarism and copyright infringement;
- illegal downloading of music or video files;
- the potential for excessive use which may impact on the social and emotional development and learning of the young person.

Many of these risks reflect situations in the off-line world and it is essential that this Online Safety Policy and procedures is used in conjunction with other provision Policies and procedures including the Overarching Safeguarding Statement, Child Protection, Data Protection and Behaviour.

As with all other risks, it is impossible to eliminate online risks completely. It is therefore essential, through good educational provision to build learners' resilience to the risks to which they may be exposed, so that they have the confidence and skills to face and deal with these risks.

This provision must demonstrate that it has provided the necessary safeguards to help ensure that we have done everything that could reasonably be expected of us to manage and reduce these risks. The Online Safety Policy and procedures that follows explains how we intend to do this, while also addressing wider educational issues to help young people (and their families) to be responsible users and stay safe while using the Internet and other communications technologies for educational, personal, and recreational use.

2. Definitions

For the purposes of this document a child, young person, learner, or learner is referred to as a 'child' or a 'learner' and they are normally under 18 years of age.

Wherever the term 'parent' is used this includes any person with parental authority over the child concerned e.g. carers, legal guardians etc.

Wherever the term 'Head of Provision' is used this also refers to any Manager with the equivalent responsibility for children.

Wherever the term 'provision' is used this also refers to academies and Learner Referral Units (PRU) and references to Governing Bodies include Proprietors in Independent Provisions and Academies and the Management Committees of PRUs and will usually include wrap around care provided by a setting such as After Provision Clubs and Breakfast Clubs.

3. Associated Provision Policies and procedures

This Policy should be read in conjunction with the following provision Policies/procedures and, where they exist, addendums to those Policies and procedures:

- Overarching Safeguarding Statement
- Child Protection Policy and procedures
- Data Protection Policy including procedures for CCTV
- Health and Safety Policy and procedures
- Behaviour Policy and procedures
- Whistleblowing procedures
- Code of Conduct for staff and other adults

4. Communication/Monitoring/Review of this Policy and procedures

This Policy and procedures will be communicated to staff, learners, and the wider community by:

- posting it on the provision website/Learning Platform/shared staff drive
- making a paper copy available on request from the provision office and for staff in the office
- discussing provision policy and procedures during induction with new staff and other relevant adults including (where relevant) the staff Acceptable Use Agreement
- discussing Acceptable Use Agreements with learners at the start of each year
- issuing Acceptable Use Agreements to external users of provision systems (e.g. Advisory Board) usually on entry to the provision
- holding Acceptable Use Agreements in learner and personnel files

The Online Safety Policy is also referenced in other provision Policies and procedures as outlined above.

The review period for this Policy and procedures is determined by the Advisory Board/Proprietors and indicated on the front cover.

5. Scope of the Policy

This Policy and procedures applies to all members of the Provision/Academy community (including staff, learners, volunteers, parents, visitors, community users) who have access to and are users of our ICT systems, both in and out of provision.

The Education and Inspections Act 2006 empowers Head of Provisions, to such extent as is reasonable, to regulate the behaviour of learners when they are off the provision site and empowers members of staff to impose disciplinary penalties for inappropriate behaviour.

This includes incidents of cyberbullying (including prejudiced-based and discriminatory bullying), or other online safety related incidents covered by this Policy and procedures, which may take place out of provision, but is linked to membership of the provision. The 2011 Education Act increased these powers in relation to the searching for, and of, electronic devices and the deletion of data. In the case of both acts, action can only be taken in relation to issues covered by the published Behaviour Policy and procedures.

The provision will deal with such incidents within this Policy and procedures and the Behaviour Policy and procedures which includes anti-bullying procedures and will, where known, inform parents of incidents of inappropriate online safety behaviour that take place out of provision.

PROCEDURES

1. Roles and Responsibilities

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

1.1 Advisory Board

The role of the Advisory Board members is to:

- ensure a member of the Advisory Board is elected to the role of Online Safety/Digital link member who should then lead on relevant governance requirements below;
- ensure an appropriate senior member of staff from the Provision Leadership Team (SLT) is appointed to the role of DSL with lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection (including online safety and an understanding of the filtering and monitoring systems and processes in place) with the appropriate status, authority, time, funding, training, resources, and support. The DSL or an alternative member of SLT should be given the role of Digital technology lead;
- ensure an effective digital technology strategy is in place which is monitored and reviewed annually (see DfE [Digital leadership and governance standards](#));
- ensure other roles and responsibilities are appropriately allocated to staff and third parties, e.g. external service providers in order to meet the DfE [Digital and technology standards](#);
- ensure that systems are in place to meet the requirements of the DfE [Cyber security standards](#). Provisions must have a Cyber security and resilience strategy in place which is supported by an appropriate Cyber Response Plan;
- ensure online safety is a running and interrelated theme whilst devising and implementing policies and procedures;
- approve the Online Safety Policy and procedures, reviewing its effectiveness e.g. through Advisory Board or a Governor Sub-committee receiving regular information about online safety incidents and monitoring reports and making use of the UK Council for Internet Safety (UKCIS) guide [Online safety in provisions and colleges: Questions from the Governing Board](#);
- ensure that appropriate filters and appropriate monitoring systems are in place, but also consider how 'over-blocking' may lead to unreasonable restrictions on what learners can be taught in relation to online teaching and safeguarding;
- ensure that the SLT and **all** staff have an awareness and understanding of the procedures and processes in place to manage filtering and monitoring and how to escalate concerns when identified;
- ensure all Advisory Board and trustees receive appropriate training on online safety which, amongst other things, includes an understanding of the expectations, applicable roles and responsibilities in relation to filtering and monitoring in relation to provision owned IT devices;
- ensure that the provision follows all current online safety advice (including that for online filtering and monitoring) to keep both learners and staff safe;
- support the provision in encouraging parents and the wider community to become engaged in online safety activities;
- have regular reviews with the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)/Digital technology lead (DTL) and incorporate online safety into standing discussions of safeguarding at Advisory Board meetings (including incident logs, adverse monitoring reports, change control logs etc.)
- ensure that where the Digital technology lead is not the named DSL or deputy DSL, there is regular review and open communication between these roles and that the DSL's clear overarching responsibility for online safety as a whole is not compromised;

- work with the Data Protection Officer (DPO), DSL and Head of Provision to ensure a UK GDPR compliant framework for storing data, helping to ensure that child protection is always at the forefront and data protection processes support careful and legal sharing of information;
- check that provision is making good use of information and support (Annex B – Further information which forms part of [Keeping Children Safe in Education](#));
- ensure that all staff undertake regular updated safeguarding training, including online safety training, in line with advice from the Local Safeguarding Children's Partnerships (LSCP), and that it is integrated, aligned, and considered as part of the whole provision safeguarding approach and wider staff training and curriculum planning;
- recognise that a one size fits all educational approach may not be appropriate for all children, and a more personalised or contextualised approach for more vulnerable children, victims of abuse and some SEND children might be needed;
- ensure learners are taught how to keep themselves safe, including online as part of providing a broad and balanced curriculum with clear procedures on the use of mobile technology.

1.2 Head of Provision

The Head of Provision has overall responsibility for online safety provision. The day-to-day responsibility for online safety may be delegated to the Digital technology Lead (DTL)/Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL).

The Head of Provision will:

- take overall responsibility for data and data security;
- foster a culture of safeguarding where online safety is fully integrated into whole provision safeguarding;
- oversee the activities of the DSL/DTL and ensure that the responsibilities listed in the section below are being followed and fully supported;
- ensure that Policies and procedures are followed by all staff and other adults working paid or unpaid in the provision;
- undertake training in offline and online safety, in accordance with statutory guidance and relevant Local Safeguarding Partnership recommendations;
- take responsibility for liaising with the Advisory Board in order to achieve their obligations in meeting the DfE [digital and technology standards](#), particularly as they relate to [cyber security](#) and [filtering and monitoring](#) and ensuring the Advisory Board are regularly updated on progress towards the standards;
- ensure that online safety is appropriately monitored and reviewed by undertaking an annual review of the provision's approach to online safety, supported by an annual review of the [risk assessment](#) that considers and reflects the risks the children face. We will use appropriate tools for this purpose such as the self-review tool [360° safe](#) or LGfL [online safety audit](#).
- liaise with the DSL on all online-safety issues which might arise and receive regular updates on provision issues and broader policy and practice information;
- take overall responsibility for data management and information security ensuring the provision's provision follows best practice in information handling; work with the DPO, DSL and Advisory Board to ensure a Data Protection Act 2018 (DPA) compliant framework for storing data, but helping to ensure that child protection is always put first, and data-protection processes support careful and legal sharing of information;
- ensure the provision implements and makes effective use of appropriate ICT systems and services including provision-safe filtering and monitoring, protected email systems and that all technology including [cloud systems](#) are implemented according to child-safety first principles;

- be responsible for ensuring that **all** staff receive suitable training on induction to carry out their child protection and online safety roles (which should include the procedures and processes in place to manage filtering and monitoring and how to escalate concerns when identified). UKCIS have published an [Online Safety Audit Tool](#) which helps mentors of trainee teachers and early career teachers induct mentees and provide ongoing support, development and monitoring;
- understand and make all staff aware of procedures to be followed in the event of a serious online safeguarding incident involving a learner or an incident which results in an allegation against a member of staff or other adult (see [flowchart for dealing with online safety incidents](#));
- encourage parents/carers to provide age-appropriate supervision for children in their care using the internet including by the use of internet filters which should be used to block malicious websites (usually free but often need turned on. Information for parents/carers will be regularly updated and published on the provision website and via newsletters and other publications.
- ensure suitable risk assessments are undertaken so the curriculum meets needs of learners, including the risk of children being radicalised;
- take responsibility for formulating the provision's Cyber security resilience strategy and Cyber response plan in liaison with the Online Safety Governor and other third party providers.
- ensure the provision website meets statutory requirements (see KAHSC guidance on statutory and desirable website features and content for [maintained](#) or [academy](#) provisions).

1.3 Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)/Digital Technology Lead (DTL)

The DSL may delegate certain online safety duties e.g. to the DTL, but not the day-to-day responsibility; this assertion and all quotes below are taken from [Keeping Children Safe in Education](#). Where the Digital technology lead is not the named DSL or deputy DSL, he/she must be a member of the Senior Leadership team and there must be a regular review and open communication between these roles to ensure that the DSL's clear overarching responsibility for online safety is not compromised.

The Designated Safeguarding Lead/Digital technology Lead will:

- have strategic oversight of all digital technology and how it fits with the provision development plan;
- create and manage the digital technology strategy led by the needs of staff and learners, not the technology itself;
- help all staff to embed digital technology that meets staff and learner needs;
- take lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection (including online safety and understanding the filtering and monitoring systems and processes in place);
- be the first point of contact for any concerns the wider staff and other adults working in the provision may have in relation to child protection and online safety harmful behaviour e.g. sharing nude and/or semi-nude images and/or videos/online challenges or hoaxes and refer to the UKCIS guidance [Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: how to respond to an incident](#) and the DfE Guidance [Harmful online challenges and online hoaxes](#);
- ensure an effective digital technology strategy is in place that empowers the provision to protect and educate the whole provision community in their use of technology and establish mechanisms to identify, intervene in and escalate any incident where appropriate;
- source innovative ways to promote an awareness and commitment to online safety throughout the provision community with strong focus on parents, who are often appreciative of provision support in this area, but also including 'hard-to-reach' parents;
- liaise with other agencies in line with [Working together to Safeguard Children](#) statutory guidance;

- have an understanding of the unique risks associated with online safety (including an understanding of the filtering and monitoring systems and processes in place in the provision) and be confident that they have the relevant knowledge and up to date capability required to keep children safe whilst they are online at provision and to support other adults in doing so;
- ensure that online safety education is embedded in line with DfE guidance [Teaching Online Safety in provisions](#) across the curriculum (e.g. by use of the UKCIS framework 'Education for a Connected World' and the [ProjectEVOLVE - Education for a Connected World Resources](#)) and beyond, in the wider provision community;
- work with the Head of Provision, Data Protection Officer, Advisory Board, and the provision ICT technical staff to ensure a DPA compliant framework for storing data, helping to ensure that child protection is always at the fore and data protection processes support careful and legal sharing of information;
- keep up to date with the latest local and national trends in online safety;
- review and update this Policy and procedures, other online safety documents (e.g. Acceptable Use Agreements) and the strategy on which they are based (in line with Policies and procedures for behaviour and child protection) and submit for review on a regular basis to the Advisory Board/Trustees;
- liaise with provision technical, pastoral, and support staff as appropriate;
- communicate regularly with SLT and the designated online safety Governor/committee to discuss current issues (anonymised), review incident logs and filtering/change control logs;
- ensure that all staff are aware of the procedures that need to be followed in the event of an online safety incident and that these are logged in the same way as any other child protection incident;
- oversee and discuss 'appropriate filtering and monitoring' with Advisory Board in order to meet the DfE [Filtering and monitoring standards](#) (both physical and technical) and ensure staff are aware of its necessity;
- ensure the DfE guidance on sexual violence and sexual harassment (particularly online) (Part five - [Keeping Children Safe in Education](#)) is followed throughout the provision and that staff adopt a zero-tolerance approach to this as well as to bullying (in all its forms) generally;
- facilitate training and advice for staff and others working in the provision to ensure that:
 - all staff who work directly with children must read and understand [KCSiE Part one](#) (which includes Annex B). The DSL, Head of Provision, Safeguarding Governor and other members of the SLT must read and understand the whole of [Keeping Children Safe in Education](#)
 - knowledge of risks and opportunities is cascaded throughout the organisation;
- be aware of emerging online safety issues and legislation, and of the potential for serious child protection issues to arise from:
 - sharing of personal data;
 - access to illegal/inappropriate materials;
 - inappropriate online contact with adults/strangers;
 - potential or actual incidents of grooming;
 - cyberbullying and the use of social media.

1.4 All Staff

It is the responsibility of all staff to:

- understand that online safety is a core part of safeguarding; as such it is part of everyone's role. Never think that 'someone else will pick it up';
- know who the Designated Safeguarding Lead and Online Safety Lead are;

- read and understand [Part one \(which includes Annex B\)](#) of [Keeping Children Safe in Education](#) unless they **do not** work directly with children when they must read and understand Annex A instead;
- read, understand, and help promote the provision's Online Safety Policy and procedures in conjunction with the Child Protection and other related provision Policies and procedures;
- read, sign, and follow the provision Staff Acceptable Use Agreement and staff Code of Conduct;
- be aware of online safety issues related to the use of mobile technology e.g. phones, cameras, smart watches and other hand-held devices and follow provision procedures in relation to these devices.
- ensure the security of their username and password for the provision system, not allow other users to access the systems using their log on details and immediately report any suspicion or evidence that there has been a breach of security. Passwords will be changed on a regular basis and at least every 3 months;
- should understand (via training and other means) the different roles and responsibilities for the filtering and monitoring of online systems and expectations of them in their role, including for their own online activities on any device using the provision network or on provision-owned devices using any network;
- record online safety incidents in the same way as any child protection incident and report incidents to the DSL/OSL in accordance with provision procedures;
- notify the DSL/OSL if policy does not reflect practice in the provision and follow escalation procedures if concerns are not promptly acted upon;
- identify opportunities to thread online safety through all provision activities, both outside the classroom and within the curriculum, supporting curriculum/stage/subject leads, and making the most of unexpected learning opportunities as they arise;
- whenever overseeing the use of technology (devices, the Internet, new technology such as augmented reality, etc.) in provision or setting as homework tasks, encourage sensible use, monitor what learners are doing and consider potential dangers and the age appropriateness of websites (check what appropriate filtering and monitoring processes are in place);
- carefully supervise and guide learners when engaged in learning activities involving online technology, supporting them with search skills, critical thinking (e.g. fake news), age-appropriate materials and signposting, and legal issues such as copyright and data law;
- prepare and check all online source and resources before using in the classroom;
- encourage learners to follow their Acceptable Use Agreement, regularly remind them about it and enforce provision sanctions where there is a breach of the Agreement;
- notify the DSL/OSL of new trends and issues before they become a problem;
- take a zero-tolerance approach to bullying and low-level sexual harassment either offline or online;
- receive and act upon regular updates from the DSL/OSL and have a healthy curiosity for online safety issues;
- model safe, responsible, and professional behaviours in their own use of technology. This includes outside the provision hours and site, and on social media, in all aspects upholding the reputation of the provision and the professional reputation of all staff;
- ensure that any digital communications with learners are on a professional level and only through provision-based systems, never through personal mechanisms, e.g. email, text, mobile phones or social media messaging or posts.

1.5 PSHE/RSHE Lead(s)

Responsibilities of PSHE/RSHE Leads include:

- all as listed in the 'all staff' section above;

- ensuring that consent, mental wellbeing, healthy relationships and staying safe online is embedded into the PSHE/Relationships education, relationships, and sex education (RSE) and health education curriculum. This will include being taught what positive, healthy and respectful online relationships look like, the effects of the learners' online actions on others and knowing how to recognise and display respectful behaviour online. Throughout these subjects, teachers will address online safety and appropriate behaviour in an age-appropriate way that is relevant to their learners' lives (KCSiE);
- complementing the computing curriculum which covers the principles of online safety at all key stages, with progression in the content to reflect the different and escalating risks that learners face. This includes how to use technology safely, responsibly, respectfully, and securely, and where to go for help and support when the learner has concerns about content or contact on the Internet or other online technologies;
- working closely with the DSL/DTL and all other staff to ensure an understanding of the issues, approaches, and messages within PSHE/RSHE.

1.6 Computing/Subject Lead(s)

Responsibilities of the Computing Lead include:

- all as listed in the 'all staff' section above;
- the overseeing delivery of the online safety element of the Computing curriculum in accordance with the national curriculum;
- working closely with the DSL/DTL and all other staff to ensure an understanding of the issues, approaches, and messages within Computing;
- collaboration with technical staff and others responsible for ICT use in provision to ensure a common and consistent approach, in line with Acceptable Use Agreements.

1.7 Network Manager/Technical staff

Responsibilities of the Network Manager/ICT Technician include:

- all as listed in the 'all staff' section above;
- supporting Advisory Board and SLT in achieving the DfE [digital and technology standards](#);
- supporting SLT in the formulation of a Cyber Security resilience strategy and appropriate Cyber response plan as outlined in the DfE [Cyber security standards](#);
- reporting any online safety related issues that arise through external monitoring reports, to the DSL/DTL in the first instance;
- keeping up to date with the provision's Online safety Policy and technical information to effectively carry out their online safety role and to inform and update others as relevant;
- working closely with the DSL/DTL/DPO to ensure that provision systems and networks reflect provision Policy;
- ensuring that the above stakeholders understand the terms of existing services and how any changes to these systems (especially in terms of access to personal and sensitive records/data and to systems such as YouTube mode, web filtering settings, sharing permissions for files on cloud platforms etc.) might affect the system functions and safety online;
- supporting and providing advice on the implementation of 'appropriate filtering and monitoring' in order to meet the provision's obligations outlined in the DfE [Filtering and Monitoring standards](#);
- ensuring that users may only access the provision's networks through an authorised and properly enforced password protection procedures, in which passwords are regularly changed;
- ensuring that the provision's ICT infrastructure is secure and is not open to misuse or malicious attack e.g. keeping virus protection up to date;

- ensuring that access controls/encryption exist to protect personal and sensitive information held on provision-owned devices;
- monitoring the use of the network/Virtual Learning Environment (VLE)/remote access/email and social media presence and that any misuse/attempted misuse is reported to the DSL/DTL in line with provision Policy;
- ensuring that appropriate backup procedures exist so that critical information and systems can be recovered in the event of a cyber-attack or other disaster and to complement the business continuity process and cyber response plan;
- maintaining up-to-date documentation of the provision's online security and technical procedures;
- working with the Head of Provision to ensure the provision website meets statutory DfE requirements;
- reporting online safety issues that come to their attention in line with provision Policy.

1.8 Data Protection Officer (DPO)

The DPO will be familiar with references to the relationship between data protection and safeguarding in key DfE documents '[Keeping Children Safe in Education](#)' and '[Data protection: a toolkit for provisions](#)'.

The Data Protection Act 2018 and UK GDPR **do not** prevent, or limit, the sharing of information for the purposes of keeping children safe and promoting their welfare. Information which is sensitive and personal will be treated as 'special category personal data' for the purposes of compliance with DPA 2018. Legal and secure information sharing between provisions, Children's Social Care and other local agencies is essential for keeping children safe and ensuring they get the support they need. Information can be shared without consent if to gain consent would place a child at risk. Fears about sharing information **must not** be allowed to stand in the way of the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. As with all data sharing, appropriate organisational and technical safeguards will be in place.

Other responsibilities of the DPO include:

- working with the DSL, Head of Provision and Advisory Board to ensure frameworks are in place for the protection of data and of safeguarding information sharing as outlined above;
- ensuring that all access to safeguarding data is limited as appropriate, monitored, and audited.

1.9 Volunteers and contractors

The key responsibilities of volunteers and contractors are to:

- read, understand, sign, and adhere to any Acceptable Use Agreement issued by the provision;
- report any concerns, no matter how small, to the DSL/DTL without delay;
- maintain an awareness of current online safety issues and guidance;
- model safe, responsible, and professional behaviours in their own use of technology.

1.10 Learners

Taking into account their age and level of understanding, the key responsibilities of learners are to:

- use the provision ICT systems in accordance with the age-appropriate Learner Acceptable Use Agreement – see links on contents page, which they and/or their parents will be expected to sign before being given access to provision systems.

- ensure the security of their username and password for the provision system, not allow other users to access the systems using their log on details and must immediately report any suspicion or evidence that there has been a breach of security;
- understand the importance of reporting abuse, misuse or access to inappropriate materials including those involving hoaxes and on-line challenges and know how to do so;
- know what action to take if they or someone they know feels worried or vulnerable when using online technology;
- understand the importance of adopting safe and responsible behaviours and good online safety practice when using digital technologies outside of provision and realise that the provision's acceptable use agreements cover their actions out of provision, including on social media;
- know and understand provision procedures on the use of mobile phones, digital cameras, and other digital devices (see 9.2 below);
- know and understand provision procedures on the taking/use of images and on cyberbullying/sharing nude and/or semi-nude images and/or videos;
- understand that the provision is able to, and will, impose filtering rules and will monitor the use of provision owned digital devices for inappropriate access to, or downloads from, websites. Beaches may lead to sanctions as described in the Provision Behaviour Policy and procedures and, in some cases, may involve the Police;
- understand the benefits/opportunities and risks/dangers of the online world and know who to talk to at provision if there are problems.

1.11 Parents

Parents play a crucial role in ensuring that their children understand the need to use the Internet/mobile devices in an appropriate way. Research shows that many parents do not fully understand the issues and are less experienced in the use of ICT than their children. The provision will therefore take every opportunity to help parents understand these issues through parents' evenings, newsletters, letters, website and information about national/local online safety campaigns/literature.

The key responsibilities for parents are to:

- support the provision in promoting online safety which includes the learners' use of the Internet and the provision's use of photographic and video images;
- work with and support the provision when issues or concerns are identified which are as a result of the provision's filtering and monitoring procedures and processes;
- read, sign, and promote the Learner Acceptable Use Agreement and encourage their child to follow it;
- consult with the provision if they have any concerns about their child's and others' use of technology;
- promote positive online safety and model safe, responsible, and positive behaviours in their own use of technology (including on social media) by ensuring that they themselves do not use the Internet/social network sites/other forms of technical communication in an inappropriate or defamatory way;
- support the provision's approach to online safety by not uploading or posting to the Internet any images or details of others without permission and refraining from posting pictures, video or text that could upset, offend, or threaten the safety of any member of the provision community or bring the provision into disrepute.

2. Teaching and Learning

The breadth of issues classified within online safety is considerable, but can be categorised into four areas of risk known as the 4Cs:

- **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:** personal online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm; for example, making, sending, and receiving explicit images (e.g. consensual and non-consensual 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.

Strong links between teaching online safety and the curriculum (see also Roles above) are the clearest in:

- Personal, Social and Health Education (PSHE)
- Relationships education, relationships, and sex education (RSE) and health
- Computing
- Citizenship

It is the role of all staff to identify opportunities to thread online safety through all provision activities, both outside the classroom and within the curriculum, supporting subject lead staff and making the most of unexpected learning opportunities as they arise. We will make reference to the DfE guidance '[Teaching online safety in provisions](#)' and the UKCIS guidance '[Education for a Connected World](#)'.

Whenever overseeing the use of technology (devices, the Internet, new technology such as augmented reality, etc) in provision or setting as homework tasks, all staff will encourage sensible use, monitor (either physically; by the use of internet and web access software or via the use of active/proactive technology monitoring services) what learners are doing and consider potential dangers and the age appropriateness of websites.

Equally, all staff should carefully supervise and guide learners when engaged in learning activities involving online technology (including, extra-curricular and extended provision activities if relevant), supporting them with search skills, critical thinking (e.g. fake news), age-appropriate materials and signposting, and legal issues such as copyright, plagiarism, and data law.

We recognise that online safety and broader digital resilience must be included throughout the curriculum.

Annual reviews of curriculum plans / schemes of work (including for SEND learners) are used as an opportunity to assess the key areas of Self-image and Identity, Online relationships, Online reputation, Online bullying, Managing online information, Health, Wellbeing and lifestyle, Privacy and security, and Copyright and ownership.

2.1 How internet use enhances learning

This provision:

- has a clear, progressive online safety education programme as part of the Computing/PSHE curriculum. This covers the teaching of a range of skills and behaviours which are appropriate to the age and experience of the learners concerned and include those to:
 - STOP and THINK before they CLICK;
 - develop a range of strategies to evaluate and verify information before accepting its accuracy;

- be aware that the author of a website/page may have a particular bias or purpose and to develop skills to recognise what that may be;
 - know how to narrow down or refine a search;
 - [for older learners] understand how search engines work and to understand that this affects the results they see at the top of the listings;
 - understand acceptable behaviour when using an online environment/email, i.e. be polite, no bad or abusive language or other inappropriate behaviour; keeping personal information private;
 - understand how photographs can be manipulated and how web content can attract unwanted or inappropriate attention;
 - understand why they should not post or share detailed accounts of their personal lives, contact information, daily routines, location, photographs, and videos and to know how to ensure they have turned-on privacy settings;
 - understand why they must not post pictures or videos of others without their permission;
 - know not to download any files – such as music files – without permission;
 - have strategies for dealing with receipt of inappropriate materials;
 - [for older learners] understand why and how some people will ‘groom’ young people for sexual or extremist ideology reasons;
 - understand the impact of cyberbullying, sharing inappropriate images and trolling and know how to seek help if they are affected by any form of online bullying;
 - know how to report any abuse including cyberbullying; and how to seek help if they experience problems when using the Internet and related technologies, i.e. parent, teacher or trusted staff member, or an organisation such as ChildLine or the CLICK CEOP button.
- plans internet use carefully to ensure that it is age-appropriate and supports the learning objectives for specific curriculum areas;
 - will remind learners about their responsibilities through an end-user Acceptable Use Agreement which will be displayed throughout the provision or when they log on to the provision’s network;
 - ensures staff model safe and responsible behaviour in their own use of technology during lessons;
 - ensures that when copying materials from the web, staff and learners understand issues around plagiarism; how to check copyright and know that they must respect and acknowledge copyright/intellectual property rights;
 - ensures that staff and learners understand the issues around aspects of the commercial use of the Internet, as age appropriate. This may include risks in pop-ups; buying online; online gaming/gambling etc.

2.2 Learners with additional needs

We use a wide range of strategies to support children with additional needs who might need extra support to keep themselves safe, especially online.

- Sensitively check learner’s understanding and knowledge of general personal safety issues using reminders and explicit prompts to link their existing knowledge of “how to keep safe” to the rules that will apply specifically to, for instance, internet use.
- Apply rules consistently to embed understanding.
- Communicate rules clearly to parents and seek their support in implementing provision rules at home. Working with parents and sharing information with them is relevant to all children, but this group especially.
- Careful explanations about why rules might change in different situations i.e. why it is ok to give your name and address to an adult if you are lost in town, but not when using the Internet.

- Consistent use of cause and effect linking the rules to consequences teaching realistic and practical examples of what might happen if... without frightening learners.

2.3 Remote Education

The DfE expects provisions to maintain their capabilities to deliver high quality remote education in cases where it is not possible or contrary to government guidance for some or all learners to attend face-to-face education.

Our priority will always be to deliver high-quality face-to-face education to all learners. Remote education will only ever be considered as a short-term measure and as a last resort where in person attendance is not possible.

This might include:

- occasions when our Head of Provision decides that it is not possible for us to open safely, or that opening would contradict guidance from local or central government;
- occasions when individual learners, for a limited duration, are unable to physically attend provision but are able to continue learning, for example learners with an infectious illness.

In these circumstances learners will have access to remote education as soon as we reasonably can in proportion to the length of absence and disruption to their learning.

We will try to provide remote education equivalent in length to the core teaching learners would receive in provision. This can include recorded or live direct teaching time, as well as time for learners to complete tasks and assignments independently, and we understand good practice is considered to be:

- 5 hours a day for key stages 3 and 4 (as a maximum);

In developing our remote education provision, we have:

- selected the Microsoft digital platform to use consistently across the provision to allow interaction, assessment, and feedback with procedures in place to ensure staff are trained and confident in its use. This enables us to provide online video lessons recorded by teaching staff and high-quality lessons developed by external providers as well as monitored methods of communication.
- identified ways to discover and overcome barriers to digital access for learners e.g. forms or other survey methods, distributing provision-owned laptops, securing appropriate internet connectivity solutions, providing printed resources, such as textbooks and workbooks, to structure learning, supplemented with other forms of communication to keep learners on track or answer questions about work.
- ensured that provision-owned devices distributed for the purpose of access to remote education will always include appropriate [safeguarding controls and support](#) to help children and families, and staff use them safely, including information about physically healthy computing e.g. posture, the teaching and learning environment, sleep.
- Considered how to transfer effective teaching from the classroom into remote education.
- Determined our thresholds of absence at which we will again publish on the provision website up-to-date [information](#) about what is intended to be taught and practised in each subject so that learners can progress through the curriculum. This may trigger reviews and updates of relevant Policies, procedures, and supporting documents like our Acceptable Use Agreements.
- Put systems in place for checking, daily, whether learners are engaging with their work, so we can work with families to rapidly identify effective solutions where engagement is a concern.
- Identified a named senior leader (Kris Marley) who will take overarching responsibility for the oversight of the quality, delivery, and safety of remote education.
- Considered issues that specific individuals or groups of learners may have engaging with remote education due to their age, stage of development, special educational needs, or

disability e.g. where this would place significant demands on parents' help or support, ensuring that the teachers best placed to know how the learner's needs can be most effectively met to ensure they continue to make progress, work with families to deliver an ambitious and appropriate curriculum

- Sought to demonstrate that we understand the requirement for provisions under the [Children and Families Act 2014](#) to use our best endeavours to secure the special educational provision called for by the learners' special educational needs remains in place.
- Identified potential personal, professional, and children's safeguarding issues associated with the provision of remote education; put in place hardware, software, procedures, and training to reduce the risk of harm to the adults, children, and young people exposed to it; and ensured the risks are being addressed in a consistent and ongoing way through the curriculum (see below).

In the provision of remote education this provision undertakes to:

- communicate with parents to reinforce the importance of children being safe online by providing information on the systems we use to filter and monitor online use;
- set meaningful and ambitious work each day in an appropriate range of subjects, with clear information for parents on what their child is being asked to do online (including the sites they will be asked to access), and who from the provision (if anyone) their child is going to be interacting with online;
- transfer into remote education what we already know about effective teaching in live classrooms by:
 - providing frequent, clear explanations of new content, delivered by a teacher or through high-quality curriculum resources;
 - providing opportunities for interactivity, including questioning, eliciting and reflective discussion;
 - providing scaffolded practice and opportunities to apply new knowledge;
 - enabling learners to receive timely and frequent feedback on how to progress, using digitally facilitated or whole-class feedback where appropriate;
 - using assessment to ensure teaching is responsive to learners' needs and addresses any critical gaps in learners' knowledge;
 - avoiding an over-reliance on long-term projects or internet research activities
- ensure leaders and teachers can access the DfE webpage [Get help with technology for remote education](#) which signposts to Microsoft etc. guidance on setting up devices for remote learning safely;
- review and self-assess our remote education offer regularly;
- continue to record attendance accurately in the register for learners who are receiving remote education in line with DfE non-statutory guidance [Working together to improve provision attendance](#);
- carry out an annual review of the provision's approach to online safety, supported by an [annual risk assessment](#) that considers and reflects the risks the learners that attend this provision face using a tool like the [360° safe website](#).

We recognise that there are additional safeguarding risks to learners associated with them spending more time online than before the global pandemic, both in their leisure time and to be able to access remote education. There may also be risks from or to the people they live with during live video link work and staff are expected to plan accordingly and seek advice from the DSL/DTL as necessary. The learner Acceptable Use Agreement includes expected conduct during remote education activities.

We recognise that there are additional safeguarding risks to staff as well, especially those facilitating remote learning via live video links that may also impact other people in their household or community. The Staff Code of Conduct sets out expected good remote education practice.

Staff are expected to:

- follow DfE guidance [Safeguarding and remote education](#) and safeguarding procedures when planning remote education strategies and teaching remotely
- provide information about their temporary home working environment insofar as it might impact on their physical health, or the safeguarding of learners or their own household.
- act appropriately on feedback and use any necessary online or cyber tools provided.
- provide information about the technology they use at home to get online i.e. to ensure compatibility with provision systems, especially cyber security measures involved in accessing sensitive data like medical, behaviour or performance information on provision servers remotely.
- implement relevant guidance on safe teaching and pastoral care from their home e.g. what is in the background of recorded or live streams, what is visible on shared screens, what can be heard by others in a household etc.
- Pay special attention to how they protect personal data at home.
- Report to their line manager any issues or concerns they may have either about their personal safety or that of a learner.
- Keep talking about staying safe online, which we can do by:
 - Ensuring staff have the tools to promote a healthy balance between the positive and negative aspects of life online.
 - Signposting parents and carers to tools to explain and reduce risks and help them talk to their child.
 - Reiterating behaviour expectations and ways to handle and report problems, especially encouraging children to speak to a trusted adult if they come across content online that makes them uncomfortable.
 - Supporting critical thinking and promoting resources like [It's not easy being a parent in the digital age | Parent Zone](#) and [Trust Me | Childnet](#) which provide ways parents and carers can help their child develop these skills.

3. Handling online safety concerns and incidents

Our staff recognise that online safety is only one element of the wider safeguarding agenda as well as being a curriculum strand of Computing, PSHE/RSHE and Citizenship.

General concerns will be handled in the same way as any other child protection concern. Early reporting to the DSL/DTL is vital to ensure that the information contributes to the overall picture or highlights what might not yet be a problem.

Support staff will often have a unique insight and opportunity to find out about issues first in the playground, corridors, toilets, and other communal areas outside the classroom (particularly relating to bullying and sexual harassment and violence).

Procedures for dealing with online safety, concerns and incidents are detailed in the following Policies:

- Child Protection Policy and procedures
- Child on child abuse Policy and procedures
- Behaviour Policy and procedures (includes anti-bullying procedures)
- Acceptable Use Agreements
- Prevent Risk Assessment
- Data Protection Policy, agreements, and other documentation (e.g. privacy statement, consent forms for data sharing image use etc.)

We are committed to taking all reasonable precautions to ensure online safety but recognise that incidents will occur both inside and outside provision. All members of the provision

community are encouraged to report issues swiftly to provision staff so that they can be dealt with quickly and sensitively through the provision's escalation processes.

Any suspected online risk or infringement should be reported to the DSL/DTL on the same day wherever possible or, if out of provision, the following provision day.

Any concern/allegation about misuse by staff or other adult in provision will always be referred directly to the Head of Provision unless the concern is about the Head of Provision, in which case, the complaint will be directed to the Chair of Advisory Board. Staff may also use the NSPCC Whistleblowing Helpline. Call 0800 028 0285 or email: help@nspcc.org.uk.

The provision will actively seek support from other agencies as needed (i.e. Local Authority Safeguarding Hub, UK Safer Internet Centre's Professionals' Online Safety Helpline (03443814772), NCA CEOP, Cumbria Police Prevent Officer, Cumbria Police, Internet Watch Foundation (IWF)). We will inform parents of online safety incidents involving their child and the Police where staff or learners engage in or are subject to behaviour which we consider is particularly disturbing or is considered illegal. See Sections below for procedures for dealing with the sharing of nude and/or semi-nude images and/or videos, upskirting and online (cyber) bullying.

- In this provision there is strict monitoring and application of the Online Safety Policy and a differentiated and appropriate range of sanctions.
- All members of the provision community will be informed about the procedure for reporting online safety concerns (such as breaches of filtering, cyberbullying, illegal content etc.).
- The Digital technology lead will record all reported incidents and actions taken in the Provision Online Safety incident log and other in any relevant areas e.g. Bullying or Child protection log.
- The Designated Safeguarding Lead will be informed of any online safety incidents involving Child Protection concerns, which will then be escalated appropriately – See Child Protection Policy and procedures for dealing with concerns.
- The provision will manage Online Safety incidents in accordance with the provision discipline/Behaviour Policy where appropriate.
- The provision will inform parents of any incidents or concerns as and when required.
- After any investigations are completed, the provision will debrief, identify lessons learnt and implement any changes required.
- Where there is cause for concern or fear that illegal activity has taken place or is taking place then the provision will contact the Safeguarding Hub **and** escalate the concern to the Police.
- If the provision is unsure how to proceed with any incidents of concern, then the incident may be escalated to the Safeguarding Hub – see Child Protection Policy and procedures.

If members of staff suspect that misuse might have taken place, but that the misuse is not illegal (as above) it is essential that correct procedures are used to investigate, preserve evidence, and protect those carrying out the investigation. More than one member of staff should be involved in the investigation which should be carried out on a "clean" designated computer.

Incidents will be dealt with as soon as possible in a proportionate manner through normal behaviour/disciplinary procedures. It is important that, where necessary, members of the provision community are made aware that incidents have been dealt with.

3.1 Sharing nude and/or semi-nude images and/or videos

Where incidents of the sharing of nude and/or semi-nude images and/or videos via the internet or mobile phone by those under the age of 18 are discovered, we will refer to the UK Council for (UKCIS) guidance '[Sharing nude and semi-nude images](#)'. A copy of this

document is available from the provision office. Where one of the parties is over the age of 18 and the other is under 18, we will refer to it as child sexual abuse.

All staff and other relevant adults have been issued with a copy of the UKCIS overview document ([Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: how to respond to an incident](#)) in recognition of the fact that it is generally someone other than the DSL or DTL who will first become aware of an incident. Staff, other than the DSL, must not intentionally view, copy, print, share, store or save or delete the image or ask anyone else to do so but must report the incident to the DSL as soon as possible.

It is the responsibility of the DSL to follow the guidance issued by UKCIS, decide on the next steps and whether to involve other agencies as appropriate.

It is important to understand that whilst the sharing of nude and/or semi-nude images and/or videos is illegal, learners should be encouraged to discuss with staff situations if they have made a mistake or had a problem with this issue.

The UKCIS advice outlines how to respond to an incident of nudes and semi-nudes being shared including:

- risk assessing situations;
- safeguarding and supporting children and young people;
- handling devices and images;
- recording incidents, including the role of other agencies.
- informing parents and carers

The types of incidents which this advice covers are:

- a person under the age of 18 creates and shares nudes and semi-nudes of themselves with a peer under the age of 18;
- a person under the age of 18 shares nudes and semi-nudes created by another person under the age of 18 with a peer under the age of 18;
- a person under the age of 18 is in possession of nudes and semi-nudes created by another person under the age of 18.

3.2 Upskirting

All staff are aware that 'upskirting' (taking a photo of someone under their clothing) is now a criminal offence, but that learners should be encouraged to discuss with staff situations if they have made a mistake or had a problem with this issue. If staff or other adults become aware of an incident of 'upskirting', the issue must be reported to the DSL as soon as possible.

3.3 Cyberbullying

Cyberbullying (also known as online bullying) can be defined as the use of information and communications technology particularly mobile devices and the internet, deliberately to upset someone else and reported incidents will be treated in the same way as any other form of bullying. The Behaviour Policy and procedures will be followed in relation to sanctions taken against the perpetrator. It is important not to treat online bullying separately to offline bullying and to recognise that some bullying will have both online and offline elements. Support will be provided to both the victim and the perpetrator. In some cases, it may be necessary to inform or involve the Police.

Many young people and adults find that using the Internet and mobile phones is a positive and creative part of their everyday life. Unfortunately, technologies can also be used negatively. When children are the target of bullying via mobile phones, gaming, or the Internet, they can often feel very alone, particularly if the adults around them do not understand cyberbullying and its effects. A once previously safe and enjoyable environment or activity can become threatening, harmful and a source of anxiety. It is essential that

young people, provision staff and parents understand how cyberbullying is different from other forms of bullying, how it can affect people and how to respond and combat misuse. Promoting a culture of confident users will support innovation and safety.

There are several statutory obligations on provisions in relation to behaviour which establish clear responsibilities to respond to bullying. In particular, section 89 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006:

- every provision must have measures to encourage good behaviour and prevent all forms of bullying amongst learners. These measures should be part of the provision's Behaviour Policy which must be communicated to all learners, provision staff and parents;
- gives Head of Provisions the ability to ensure that learners behave when they are not on provision premises or under the lawful control of provision staff.

Where bullying outside provision (such as online or via text) is reported to the provision, it will be investigated and acted on in line with the provision Behaviour Policy and procedures.

Although bullying in itself is not a specific criminal offence in the UK, it is important to bear in mind that some types of harassing or threatening behaviour or communications could be a criminal offence, for example under the Protection from Harassment Act 1997, the Malicious Communications Act 1988, the Communications Act 2003, and the Public Order Act 1986. If provision staff feels that an offence may have been committed, they should seek assistance from the Police.

All staff have a role in implementing our behaviour policy and our procedures for tackling cyberbullying as follows, and are encouraged to use [Resources | Childnet](#) which offers guidance and practical advice (select the topic online bullying):

- Cyberbullying (along with all other forms of bullying) of any member of the provision community will never be tolerated. Full details are set out in the Behaviour Policy and procedures.
- There are clear procedures in place to support anyone in the provision community affected by cyberbullying.
- All incidents of cyberbullying reported to the provision will be recorded.
- There will be clear procedures in place to investigate incidents or allegations of cyberbullying.
- Learners, staff, and parents will be advised to keep a record of the bullying as evidence.
- The provision will take steps to identify the perpetrator, where possible and appropriate. This may include examining provision system logs, identifying and interviewing possible witnesses, and contacting the service provider and the Police, if necessary.
- Learners, staff, and parents will be required to work with the provision to support the approach to cyberbullying and the provision's online safety ethos.
- Sanctions for those involved in cyberbullying may include:
 - The perpetrator will be asked to remove any material deemed to be inappropriate or offensive.
 - A service provider may be contacted to remove content if the perpetrator refuses or is unable to delete content.
 - Internet access may be suspended at provision for the user for a period of time. Other sanctions for learners and staff may also be used in accordance with the Behaviour Policy and procedures, Acceptable Use Agreement and Disciplinary Procedures.
 - Parents of both the perpetrator(s) and the victim(s) will be informed.
 - The Police will be contacted if a criminal offence is suspected.

3.4 Harmful online challenges or hoaxes

An online challenge will generally involve users recording themselves taking a challenge and then distributing the resulting video through social media sites, often inspiring or daring others to repeat the challenge. Whilst many will be safe and fun, others can be potentially harmful and even life threatening.

If staff are confident children and young people are aware of, and engaged in, a real challenge that may be putting them at risk of harm, then it would be appropriate for this to be directly addressed by either the DSL or a senior leader in provision. Careful consideration will be given on how best to do this, and it may be appropriate to offer focussed support to a particular age group or individual children at risk. We will take account of the fact that even with real challenges, many children and young people may not have seen it and may not be aware of it and will carefully weigh up the benefits of institution-wide highlighting of the potential harms related to a challenge against needlessly increasing children and young people's exposure to it.

Where staff become aware of a potentially harmful online hoax or challenge, they will immediately inform the DSL who will take the appropriate action either with the learner concerned or with the wider group where the incident involves more than one learner.

Where the DSL considers it necessary to directly address an issue, this can be achieved without exposing children and young people to scary or distressing content. In the response, we will consider the following questions:

- is it factual?
- is it proportional to the actual (or perceived) risk?
- is it helpful?
- is it age and stage of development appropriate?
- is it supportive?

A hoax is a deliberate lie designed to seem truthful. The internet and social media provide a perfect platform for hoaxes, especially hoaxes about challenges or trends that are said to be harmful to children and young people to be spread quickly.

We will carefully consider if a challenge or scare story is a hoax. Generally speaking, naming an online hoax, and providing direct warnings is not helpful. Concerns are often fuelled by unhelpful publicity, usually generated on social media, and may not be based on confirmed or factual occurrences or any real risk to children and young people. There have been examples of hoaxes where much of the content was created by those responding to the story being reported, needlessly increasing children and young people's exposure to distressing content.

Evidence from Childline shows that, following viral online hoaxes, children and young people often seek support after witnessing harmful and distressing content that has been highlighted, or directly shown to them (often with the best of intentions), by parents, carers, provisions, and other bodies. In this respect, staff will be mindful of the advice provided by the UK Safer Internet Centre which provides guidance on [dealing with online hoaxes or challenges](#).

In any response, reference will be made to the DfE guidance '[Harmful online challenges and online hoaxes](#)'.

3.5 Sexual violence and harassment

DfE guidance on sexual violence and harassment is referenced in Part five of '[Keeping Children Safe in Education](#)'. All staff are aware of this guidance.

We have a zero tolerance approach to all forms of sexual violence and harassment and will act appropriately on information which suggests inappropriate behaviour regardless of the considered seriousness. Any incident of sexual harassment or violence (online or offline)

must be reported to the DSL at the earliest opportunity. The DSL will follow the guidance as outlined in the Child Protection Policy and procedures. Sanctions will be applied in line with our Behaviour Policy and procedures.

3.6 Misuse of provision technology (devices, systems, networks, or platforms)

Clear and well communicated rules and procedures are essential to govern learner and adult use of provision networks, connections, internet connectivity and devices, cloud platforms and social media (both when on provision site and outside of provision).

These rules are defined in the relevant Acceptable Use Agreements as provided to learners, staff, and Advisory Board.

Where learners contravene these rules, the Behaviour Policy and procedures will be applied; where staff contravene these rules, action will be taken as outlined in the staff code of conduct and, where necessary, the provision disciplinary procedures.

The provision reserves the right to withdraw, temporarily or permanently, any or all access to such technology or the right to bring mobile technology devices onto provision property.

3.7 Social media incidents

See also Section 9. below. Social media incidents are governed by Acceptable Use Agreements. Breaches will be dealt with in line with these procedures, the Behaviour Policy and procedures (for learners) and the staff Code of Conduct/Disciplinary procedures (for staff and other adults).

Where an incident relates to an inappropriate, upsetting, violent or abusive social media post by an identifiable member of the provision community, we will request that the post be deleted and will expect this to be actioned promptly.

Where an offending post has been made by a third party or is anonymous, the provision may report it to the hosting platform, the Police or may contact the [Professionals' Online Safety Helpline](#) (UK Safer Internet Centre) for support or assistance in accelerating the process of removal.

4. Data protection and data security

All learners, staff, Advisory Board, parents, and other adults working in or visiting provision are bound by the provision's Data Protection Policy and procedures a copy of which is available from the provision office.

There are references to the relationship between data protection and safeguarding in key DfE documents i.e. [Keeping Children Safe in Education](#) and [Data protection: a toolkit for provisions](#) which the DPO and DSL will seek to apply.

The Head of Provision, DPO and Advisory Board work together to ensure a DPA compliant framework for storing data, but which ensures that child protection is always the primary consideration and data protection processes support careful and legal sharing of information. The Data Protection Act 2018 does not prevent, or limit, the sharing of information for the purposes of keeping children safe. Information which is sensitive and personal will be treated as 'special category personal data' for the purposes of compliance with the DPA. Legal and secure information sharing between provisions, Children's Social Care and other local agencies is essential for keeping children safe and ensuring they get the support they need. Information can be shared without consent if to gain consent would place a child at risk. Fears about sharing information **must not** be allowed to stand in the way of promoting the welfare and protecting the safety of children. As with all data sharing, appropriate organisational and technical safeguards will be in place.

All learners, staff, Advisory Board, volunteers, contractors, and parents are bound by the provision's Data Protection Policy and procedures.

4.1 Maintaining Information Systems Security

Local Area Network (LAN) security issues include:

- Users must act reasonably e.g. the downloading of large files or viewing sporting events during the working day will affect the service that others receive.
- Users must take responsibility for their network use. For staff, flouting the provision Acceptable Use Agreement may be regarded as a reason for dismissal.
- Workstations should be secured against user mistakes and deliberate actions.
- Servers will be located securely and physical access restricted.
- The server operating system is secured and kept up to date.
- Virus protection for the whole network is installed and current.
- Access by wireless devices will be proactively managed and secured with a minimum of WPA2 encryption.

Wide Area Network (WAN) security issues include:

- Broadband firewalls and local CPEs (Customer Premises Equipment) are configured to prevent unauthorised access between provisions.
- Decisions on WAN security are made in partnership between provision and our network provider.

The following statements apply in our provision:

- The security of the provision information systems and users will be reviewed regularly.
- Virus protection will be updated regularly.
- Personal data sent over the Internet or taken off site will be encrypted.
- Portable media may not be used without specific permission followed by an anti-virus/malware scan.
- Unapproved software will not be allowed in work areas or attached to email.
- Files held on the provision's network will be regularly checked.
- The ICT coordinator/network manager will review system capacity regularly.
- Use of user logins and passwords to access the provision network will be enforced – see Section 6.2 below.

The provision broadband and online suppliers are

The Head of Provision, Data Protection Officer and Advisory Board work together to ensure a DPA compliant framework for storing data, but which ensures that child protection is always put first, and data protection processes support careful and legal sharing of information.

4.2 Password Security

We will ensure that the provision network is as safe and secure as is reasonably possible and that users can only access data to which they have right of access; no user is able to access another's files without permission (or as allowed for monitoring purposes within the provision's procedures); access to personal data is securely controlled in line with the provision's personal data procedures; logs are maintained of access by users and of their actions while users of the system.

All users (adults and young people) will have responsibility for the security of their username and password, must not allow other users to access the systems using their log on details and must immediately report any suspicion or evidence that there has been a breach of security.

Passwords for new users, and replacement passwords for existing users can be allocated by Kris Marley. Any changes carried out must be notified to the member of staff responsible for issuing and coordinating password security (above).

Users will change their passwords every 90 days / 3 months.

Training/Awareness:

It is essential that users are made aware of the need to keep passwords secure, and the risks attached to unauthorised access/data loss. This will apply to even the youngest of users, even if class log-ons are being used.

Members of staff will be made aware of the provision's password security procedures:

- at induction;
- through the provision's Online Safety Policy and procedures;
- through the Acceptable Use Agreement.

Learners will be made aware of the provision's password security procedures:

- in Computing/ICT and/or Online Safety lessons;
- through the Acceptable Use Agreement.

The following rules apply to the use of passwords:

- passwords must be changed at least every 90 days / 3 months;
- the last four passwords cannot be re-used;
- the password will be a minimum of 8 characters long and must include three of – uppercase character, lowercase character, number, special character;
- the account should be “locked out” following six successive incorrect log-on attempts;
- temporary passwords e.g. used with new user accounts or when users have forgotten their passwords, shall be enforced to change immediately upon the next account log-on;
- passwords shall not be displayed on screen, and shall be securely hashed (use of one-way encryption);
- requests for password changes should be authenticated by Kris Marley to ensure that the new password can only be passed to the genuine user.

The “master/administrator” passwords for the provision ICT system, used by the Network Manager (or other person) are made available to the Head of Provision or other nominated senior leader and kept in a secure place.

Audit/Monitoring/Reporting/Review:

The responsible person (Head of Provision) will ensure that full records are kept of:

- User Ids and requests for password changes;
- User log-ons;
- Security incidents related to this Policy and procedures.

In the event of a serious security incident, the Police may request and will be allowed access to passwords used for encryption. Local Authority Auditors also have the right of access to passwords for audit investigation purposes.

User lists, IDs and other security related information must be given the highest security classification and stored in a secure manner. These records will be reviewed by Kris Marley, Head of Provision at regular intervals.

5. Electronic Communications

5.1 Managing Email

Our general principles for email use are as follows:

- Learners may only use their / any approved email accounts for provision purposes.
- Learners must immediately tell a designated member of staff if they receive an offensive email or one which upsets or worries them.

- Learners must not reveal personal details of themselves or others in email communication or arrange to meet anyone without specific permission from an adult.
- Whole-class or group email addresses will be used in primary provisions for communication outside of the provision.
- Learners at KS3 and above will be provided with individual provision email addresses for educational use.
- Staff will only use official provision provided email accounts to communicate with learners and parents, as approved by the SLT. Any deviation from this must be agreed with the DSL/Head of Provision.
- Any digital communication between staff and learners or parents (email, chat, VLE etc.) must be professional in tone and content. These communications may only take place on official (monitored) provision systems. Personal email addresses, text messaging or public chat/social networking programmes must not be used for these communications. Any unauthorised attempt to use a different system may be a safeguarding concern or disciplinary matter and should be notified to the DSL (if by a child) or to the Head of Provision (if by a staff member).
- Staff are not permitted to use personal email accounts during provision hours or for professional purposes.
- Learners and staff are/are not permitted to use the provision email system for personal use and should be aware that all use is monitored, their emails may be read, and the same rules of appropriate behaviour apply at all times. Emails using inappropriate language, images, malware or to adult sites may be blocked and not arrive at their intended destination.
- Appropriate behaviour is expected at all times, and the system should not be used to send inappropriate materials or language which is or could be construed as bullying, aggressive, rude, insulting, illegal or otherwise inappropriate, or which (for staff) might bring the provision into disrepute or compromise the professionalism of staff.
- Users must immediately report to the Head of Provision or DSL the receipt of any email that makes them feel uncomfortable, is offensive, threatening or bullying in nature and must not respond to any such email.
- Learners will be taught about email safety issues, such as the risks attached to the use of personal details. They will also be taught strategies to deal with inappropriate emails and be reminded of the need to write emails clearly and correctly and not include any unsuitable or abusive material.
- Personal information must not be posted on the provision website and only official email addresses will be used to identify members of staff.
- Spam, phishing, and virus attachments can make email dangerous. The provision ICT provider ensures mail is virus checked (incoming and outgoing), includes spam filtering and backs emails up daily.

5.2 Emailing personal, sensitive, confidential, or classified information

Staff or learner personal data should never be sent/shared/stored in emails, and any data must be encrypted prior to being sent.

- Assess whether the information can be transmitted by other secure means before using email - emailing confidential data is not recommended and should be avoided where possible;
- The use of Hotmail, BT Internet, G-mail or any other Internet based webmail service for sending email containing sensitive information is not permitted;
- Where your conclusion is that email must be used to transmit such data:
 - Obtain express consent from your manager to provide the information by email;
 - Exercise caution when sending the email and always follow these checks before releasing the email:

- Verify the details, including accurate email address, of any intended recipient of the information;
 - Verify (by phoning) the details of a requestor before responding to email requests for information;
 - Do not copy or forward the email to any more recipients than is necessary.
- Do not send the information to any person whose details you have been unable to separately verify (usually by phone);
 - Send the information as an encrypted document **attached** to an email;
 - Provide the encryption key or password by a **separate** contact with the recipient(s) e.g. by telephone or in writing;
 - Do not identify such information in the subject line of any email;
 - Request confirmation of safe receipt.

5.3 Zombie accounts

Zombie accounts refer to accounts belonging to users who have left the provision and therefore no longer have authorised access to the provision's systems. Such Zombie accounts when left active can cause a security threat by allowing unauthorised access.

- Ensure that all user accounts are disabled once the member of the provision has left;
- Prompt action on disabling accounts will prevent unauthorised access;
- Regularly change generic passwords to avoid unauthorised access (Microsoft® advise every 42 days).

Staff will refer to further advice available at [IT Governance](#) as necessary.

6. Provision Website

The provision website is a key public-facing information portal for the provision community (both existing and prospective stakeholders) with a key reputational value. Joanne Vance has day to day editorial responsibility for online content published by the provision on the provision website and will ensure that content published is accurate and appropriate. The provision website is managed by/hosted by Dave Marley.

The DfE has determined information which must be available on a provision website: [What academies, free provisions and colleges should publish online](#) (academies and free provisions).

Where other staff submit information for the website, they are asked to consider the following principles:

- The contact details on the website are the provision address, email, and telephone number. Staff, Advisory Board, or learners' personal information are not published.
- Email addresses will be published carefully online, to avoid being harvested for spam (e.g. by replacing '@' with 'AT').
- The provision website will comply with the provision's guidelines for publications including respect for intellectual property rights, privacy procedures and copyright.
- Where learner work, images or videos are published on the website, their identities are protected, and full names are not published (remember also not to save images with a filename that includes a learner's full name).

7. Use of digital and video images

The development of digital imaging technologies has created significant benefits to learning, allowing staff and learners instant use of images that they have recorded themselves or downloaded from the Internet. However, staff, learners and parents need to be aware of the risks associated with sharing images and with posting digital images on the Internet. Those images may remain available on the Internet forever and may cause harm or

embarrassment to individuals in the short or longer term. There are many reported incidents of employers carrying out internet searches for information about potential and existing employees. The provision will inform and educate users about these risks and will implement procedures to reduce the likelihood of the potential for harm:

- We gain parental permission for the use of digital photographs or video involving their child as part of the provision agreement form when their child joins the provision. This is a once in a provision lifetime consent. Parents are required to inform the provision if their consent changes.
- We seek consent for the publication of images from learners.
- When we publish images or video, we will inform learners and parents before publishing, so they have a chance to object as is their legal right under DPA 2018.
- We do not identify learners in online photographic materials or include the full names of learners in the credits of any published provision produced digital materials. Photo file names/tags do not include full names to avoid accidentally sharing them.
- When using digital images, staff will inform and educate learners about the risks associated with the taking, use, sharing, publication and distribution of images. Learners are advised to be very careful about placing any personal photos on any 'social' online network space. They are taught to understand the need to maintain privacy settings so as not to make public, personal information.
- Staff are governed by their contract of employment, the staff Code of Conduct and sign the provision's Acceptable Use Agreement. This includes a clause on the use of mobile phones/personal equipment for taking pictures of learners.
- The provision blocks/filter access to social networking sites or newsgroups unless there is a specific approved educational purpose.
- Staff are permitted to take digital/video images to support educational aims, but must follow provision procedures concerning the sharing, distribution, and publication of those images. Those images will, wherever possible only be taken on provision equipment. No member of staff will ever use their personal phone to capture photos or videos of learners. These will be appropriate, linked to provision activities, taken without secrecy, and not captured in a one-to-one situation. Photos will always be moved to provision storage as soon as possible after which they are deleted from personal devices and/or cloud services (Note: many phones automatically back up photos).
- Staff will ensure that when taking digital/video images that learners are appropriately dressed and are not participating in activities that might bring the individuals or the provision into disrepute.
- Digital images/videos are stored on the provision network in line with the retention schedule of the provision Data Protection Policy.
- Learners are taught about how images can be manipulated in their online safety education programme and are taught to consider how to publish for a wide range of audiences which might include Advisory Board, parents, or younger children as part of their ICT scheme of work;
- Learners are taught that they should not post images or videos of others without their consent. We teach them about the risks associated with providing information with images (including the name of the file), that reveals the identity of others and their location, such as house number, street name or provision. We teach them about the need to keep their data secure and what to do if they or a friend are subject to bullying or abuse.
- Staff and parents are regularly reminded about the importance of not sharing without consent, due to child protection concerns (e.g. children looked-after often have restrictions for their own protection) data protection, religious or cultural reasons or simply for reasons of personal privacy.
- If specific learner photos (not group photos) are used on the provision web site, in the prospectus or in other high-profile publications the provision will obtain individual parental or learner consent for its long-term use (for more information see [KAHSC Safety Series:](#)

[General G21 – The Use of Images when Working with Children](#) and the [KAHSC Model Consent Form - trips images and pain relief](#)).

- A learner's work can only be published with the consent of the learner and parents. We will seek the consent of the learner first and then, if necessary, the parents.

8. Cloud Platforms

This provision adheres to the principles of the DfE documents [Cloud computing services: guidance for provision leaders, provision staff and governing bodies](#), [Meeting digital and technology standards in provisions \(Cloud solution standards for provisions and colleges\)](#). Our Data Protection Policy and procedures includes the use of Cloud services.

For online safety, basic rules of good password management, expert administration and training is used to keep staff and learners safe and to avoid incidents. The DPO and network manager will analyse and document systems and procedures before they are implemented and regularly review them.

The following principles apply:

- Privacy statements inform parents and children when and what type of data is stored in the cloud.
- The DPO approves new cloud systems, what may or may not be stored in them and by whom on the basis of a data protection impact assessment (DPIA).
- Regular training ensures all staff understand sharing functionality and this is audited to ensure that learner data is not shared by mistake. Open access or widely shared folders are clearly marked as such.
- Learners and staff are only given access and/or sharing rights when they can demonstrate an understanding of what data may be stored and how it can be seen.
- Two-factor authentication is used for access to staff or learner data.
- Learner images/videos are only made public with parental consent.
- Only provision-approved platforms are used by learners or staff to store learner work.
- All stakeholders understand the difference between consumer and education products (e.g. a private Gmail account or Google Drive and those belonging to a managed educational domain).

9. Social Media

9.1 Managing social networking, social media, and personal publishing sites

This provision operates on the principle that if we don't manage our social media reputation, someone else will. Online reputation management is about understanding and managing our digital footprint (everything that can be seen or read about the provision online). Negative coverage almost always causes some level of disruption and can result in distress to individuals.

We therefore manage our social media footprint carefully to know what is being said about the provision and in order to respond to criticism and praise in a fair, responsible manner.

Email (via governor, staff, and learner provision email addresses only) is the main official online communication channels between parents and the provision, and between staff and learners. While we welcome communication about and with us from within and outside our provision community online using our social media accounts, they **must never** be used to communicate with us about personal or private matters, including over any private messaging service operated by such social media providers.

Staff, learners', and parents' Social Media presence:

Social media is a fact of modern life and, as a provision, we accept that many parents, staff and learners will use it. However, as stated in the Acceptable Use Agreements and our

Behaviour Policy and procedures we expect everybody to behave in a positive manner, engaging respectfully with the provision and each other on social media, in the same way as they would face to face.

This positive behaviour can be summarised as not making any posts which are, or could be construed as bullying, aggressive, rude, insulting, illegal or otherwise derogatory or inappropriate or which might bring the provision, learner body or teaching profession into disrepute. This applies to both public pages and to private posts e.g. parent chats, pages, or groups.

If parents have a concern about the provision, we urge them to contact us directly and in private to resolve the matter. If an issue cannot be resolved in this way, the provision complaints procedure (available via the provision website) should be followed. Sharing complaints on social media is unlikely to help resolve the matter but can cause upset to staff, learners, and parents, also undermining staff morale and the reputation of the provision.

Many social media platforms have a minimum age of 13 but the provision regularly deals with issues arising on social media with learners under the age of 13. We ask parents to respect age ratings on social media platforms wherever possible and not encourage or condone underage use. However, the provision accept that there is a balance between not encouraging underage use whilst at the same time needing to acknowledge reality in order to best help our learners to avoid or cope with issues if they arise. Online safety lessons will look at social media and other online behaviour, how to be a good friend online and how to report bullying, misuse, intimidation, abuse or exploitation. However, children will often learn most from the models of behaviour they see and experience. Parents can best support this by talking to their children about the apps, sites, and games they use, with whom, for how long, and when (late at night is not helpful for a good night's sleep and productive teaching and learning at provision the next day).

Learners are not allowed¹ to be 'friends' with or make a 'friend request'² to any staff, Advisory Board, volunteers or regular provision contractors or otherwise communicate via social media. Learners are discouraged from 'following' staff, Advisory Board, volunteers, or regular provision contractors public accounts (e.g. following a staff member with a public Instagram account). However, we accept that this can be difficult to control. This, however, highlights the need for staff to remain professional in their private lives. Conversely staff must not follow public learner accounts.

Staff are reminded that they should not bring the provision or profession into disrepute and the best way to avoid this is to have the strictest privacy settings and avoid inappropriate sharing and oversharing online. Staff must never discuss the provision or its stakeholders on social media and ensure that their personal opinions are not attributed to the provision.

The following principles apply:

- This provision will take steps to control access to social media and social networking sites over provision networks, on provision-owned devices, and on social media or other online accounts we control.
- Appropriate guidance or signposting will be provided for learners, parents, Advisory Board, staff, and volunteers about [Social Media and how to use it safely - NCSC.GOV.UK](https://www.ncsc.gov.uk/social-media-and-how-to-use-it-safely), [Social Media - UK Safer Internet Centre](https://www.ncsc.gov.uk/social-media), and [Social media and online safety | NSPCC Learning](https://www.ncsc.gov.uk/social-media).
- Learners will be advised never to give out personal details of any kind which may identify them and / or their location. Examples would include real name, address, mobile or

¹ Exceptions may be made, e.g. for pre-existing family links, but these must be approved by the Head teacher and should be declared upon entry of the pupil or staff member to the school.

² Any attempt to do so may be a safeguarding concern or disciplinary matter and should be notified to the DSL (if by a child) or to the Head teacher (if by a staff member).

landline phone numbers, provision attended, IM and email addresses, full names of friends/family, specific interests, and clubs etc.

- Staff wishing to use Social Media tools with learners as part of the curriculum will risk assess the sites before use and check the sites terms and conditions to ensure the site is age appropriate. Staff will obtain documented consent from the SLT before using Social Media tools in the classroom.
- Staff official blogs or wikis will be password protected and run from the provision website with approval from the SLT. Members of staff are advised not to run social network spaces for learner use on a personal basis.
- Personal publishing will be taught via age-appropriate sites that are suitable for educational purposes. They will be moderated by the provision where possible.
- Learners will be advised on security and privacy online and will be encouraged to set passwords, deny access to unknown individuals and to block unwanted communications.
- Learners will be encouraged to approve and invite known friends only on social networking sites and to deny access to others by making profiles private.
- All members of the provision community are advised not to publish specific and detailed private thoughts, especially those that may be considered threatening, hurtful, or defamatory.
- Steps will be taken in line with guidance on [How provisions and parents can spot and tackle online abuse of teachers - The Education Hub \(blog.gov.uk\)](https://www.blog.gov.uk/2015/05/27/how-provisions-and-parents-can-spot-and-tackle-online-abuse-of-teachers/).
- Newsgroups will be blocked unless a specific use is approved.
- Concerns regarding a learner's use of social networking, social media, and personal publishing sites (in or out of provision) will be raised with their parents, particularly when concerning the underage use of sites.
- Staff personal use of social networking, social media and personal publishing sites will be discussed as part of staff induction and outlined in the provision Staff Acceptable Use Agreement – see link on contents page.

9.2 Personal devices and bring your own device (BYOD) procedures:

We recognise the widespread use of personal devices makes it essential that provisions take steps to ensure mobile phones and devices, including wearable or “smart” technologies like health or fitness trackers (some of which are capable of taking and storing digital images), are used responsibly at provision and it is essential that learner use of their devices does not impede teaching, learning and good order in classrooms. Staff will be given clear boundaries on professional use, and these are set out in the staff Code of Conduct.

Mobile devices can present a number of problems when not used appropriately:

- They are valuable items which may be stolen or damaged;
- Their use can render learners or staff subject to sexual harassment, cyberbullying, and other forms of control;
- Apps or mobile devices which broadcast location data can make staff or learners vulnerable to behaviours like stalking and can provide perpetrators with information to take cyberbullying into the real world.
- Internet access on phones and personal devices can allow learners to bypass provision security settings and filtering;
- They can undermine classroom discipline as they can be used on “silent” mode;
- Mobile phones with integrated cameras could lead to child protection, cyberbullying, and data protection issues in relation to inappropriate capture, use or distribution of inappropriate images of learners or staff;

Permitted use of mobile phones and personal devices is a provision decision and the following will apply:

- The use of mobile phones and other personal devices by learners and staff in provision will be decided by the provision and covered in the relevant provision Acceptable Use Agreement, staff Code of Conduct, Mobile phone procedures, Behaviour Policy and procedures.
- The sending of abusive or inappropriate messages or content via mobile phones or personal devices is forbidden by any member of the provision community and any breaches will be dealt with as part of the provision Behaviour Policy and procedures.
- The provision reserves the right to search the content of any mobile or handheld devices on the provision premises where there is a reasonable suspicion that it may contain undesirable materials, including those which promote pornography, violence, or bullying. Staff mobiles or hand-held devices may be searched at any time as part of routine monitoring.
- Provision staff may confiscate a phone or device if they believe it is being used to contravene the provision's Mobile phone procedures, Behaviour Policy and procedures.
- If there is suspicion that the material on the mobile may provide evidence relating to a criminal offence the phone will be handed over to the Police for further investigation.
- Mobile phones and personal devices will not be used during lessons or formal provision time unless as part of an approved and directed curriculum-based activity with consent from a member of staff. They should be switched off (not placed on silent) and stored out of sight on arrival at provision. Staff members may use their phones during provision break times. All visitors are requested to keep their phones on silent whilst in the provision.]
- The recording, taking, and sharing of images, video and audio on any mobile phone or other personal device is not permitted, except where it has been explicitly agreed otherwise by the Head of Provision. Such authorised use is to be monitored and recorded. All mobile phone use is to be open to scrutiny, and the Head of Provision is authorised to withdraw or restrict authorisation for use at any time if it is deemed necessary. Where permission is given by the Head of Provision, no images or videos are to be taken on mobile phones or personally owned mobile devices without the prior consent of the person or people in the image.
- The Bluetooth function of a mobile phone should always be switched off and not be used to send images or files to other mobile phones.
- Electronic devices of all kinds that are brought into provision are the responsibility of the user. The provision accepts no responsibility for the loss, theft, or damage of such items. Nor will the provision accept responsibility for any adverse health effects caused by any such devices either potential or actual.
- Where parents or learners need to contact each other during the provision day, they should do so only through the provision's telephone. Staff may use their phones during break times. If a staff member is expecting a personal call, they may leave their phone with the provision office to answer on their behalf or seek specific permissions to use their phone at other than their break time.
- Mobile phones and personal devices are not permitted to be used in certain areas within the provision site such as changing rooms, toilets, and swimming pools.

Learner use of personal devices:

- The provision procedure for the use of mobile phones states that learner mobile phones may be brought into provision but can only be used when allowed. However, the provision accepts that there may be circumstances in which a parent wishes their child to have a mobile phone for their own safety. If this is the case, the circumstances should be discussed with the class teacher and the normal rules regarding use during the provision day will apply.
- If a learner breaches the provision procedures, then the phone or device will be confiscated and will be held in a secure place in the provision office. Mobile phones and

devices will be released to parents in accordance with the provision Behaviour Policy and procedures.

- Phones and devices must not be taken into examinations. Learners found in possession of a mobile phone during an exam will be reported to the appropriate examining body. This may result in the learner's withdrawal from either that examination or all examinations.
- If a learner needs to contact his/her parent, they will be allowed to use a provision phone. Parents are advised not to contact their child via their mobile phone during the provision day, but to contact the provision office.
- Learners should protect their phone numbers by only giving them to trusted friends and family members.
- Learners will be instructed in safe and appropriate use of mobile phones and personal devices and will be made aware of boundaries and consequences.
- Learners will be provided with provision mobile phones or other hand-held personal devices to use in specific learning activities under the supervision of a member of staff. Such mobile phones will be set up so that only those features required for the activity will be enabled.

Staff use of personal devices:

- Staff are not permitted to use their own personal phones or devices for contacting children, young people, and their families within or outside of the setting in a professional capacity.
- Staff will be issued with a provision phone where contact with learners or parents is required.
- Mobile phones and personally owned devices will be switched off or switched to 'silent' mode; Bluetooth communication should be "hidden" or switched off, location data switched off unless being used only for the duration of a specific task like route directions on a provision trip, and mobile phones or personally owned devices will not be used during teaching periods unless permission has been given by a member of SLT for emergency circumstances.
- The function on a personal device which allows the capture and recording of images including photographs, video, and voice will be disabled whilst on the provision site.
- If members of staff have an educational reason to allow children to use mobile phones or personal devices as part of an educational activity, then it will only take place when approved by the SLT.
- Staff should not use personal devices such as mobile phones or cameras to take photos or videos of learners and will only use work-provided equipment for this purpose.
- Where members of staff are required to use a mobile phone for provision duties, for instance in case of emergency during off-site activities, or for contacting learners or parents, then a provision mobile phone will be provided and used. In an emergency where a staff member does not have access to a provision-owned device, they should use their own device and hide their own mobile number for confidentiality purposes.
- If a member of staff breaches the provision Policy and procedures, then disciplinary action may be taken.

Parents are asked to keep phones out of sight whilst on the provision premises. They must ask permission before taking any photos e.g. of displays in corridors or classrooms and avoid capturing other children. Parents are asked not to call learners on their mobile phones during the provision day; urgent messages can be passed via the provision office.

Network/internet access on provision devices

Learners are not allowed networked file access via personal devices. However, they are permitted to access the provision wireless internet network for provision-related internet

use/limited personal use within the framework of the Acceptable Use Agreement. All such use is monitored.

Searching, Screening and Confiscation

In line with the DfE guidance '[Searching, screening and confiscation: guidance for provisions](#)', the Head of Provision and staff authorised by them have a statutory power to search learners/property on provision premises (with consent for items banned by the provision and without consent for items which are prohibited or illegal). Staff may examine any data or files on an electronic device they have confiscated as a result of a search, if there is good reason to do so. If the member of staff conducting the search suspects they may find an indecent image of a child (sometimes known as nude or semi-nude images), the member of staff must never intentionally view the image, and must never copy, print, share, store, save or delete such images.

When an incident might involve an indecent image of a child and/or video, the member of staff will confiscate the device, avoid looking at the device and refer the incident to the DSL (or deputy) as the most appropriate person to advise on the provision's response. This includes the content of mobile phones and other devices, for example as a result of a reasonable suspicion that a device contains illegal or undesirable material, including but not exclusive to sexual images, pornography, upskirting, violence or bullying. Further details are available in the Behaviour Policy and procedures.

10. Generative Artificial Intelligence

Generative artificial intelligence (AI) is technology that can be used to create new content based on large volumes of data that models have been trained on from a variety of works and other sources. ChatGPT and Google Bard are generative AI tools built on large language models (LLMs).

Tools such as ChatGPT and Google Bard can:

- answer questions
- complete written tasks
- respond to prompts in a human-like way

Other forms of generative AI can produce:

- audio
- code
- images
- text
- simulations
- videos

AI technology is not new and we already use it in everyday life for:

- email spam filtering
- media recommendation systems
- navigation apps
- online chatbots

However, recent advances in technology mean that we can now use tools such as ChatGPT and Google Bard to produce AI-generated content. This creates both opportunities and challenges for provisions which are briefly described in DfE guidance [Generative artificial intelligence \(AI\) in education - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#).

We recognise that this means we have two key duties:

- to prepare learners for changing workplaces, and
- to teach learners how to use emerging technologies, such as generative AI, safely and appropriately.

This has implications for:

- How effectively we use and monitor the use of AI
- The protection of the personal data, privacy and intellectual property of staff and learners and explicit consent if any data will be used for machine learning.

- Maintaining the integrity of formal assessments i.e., detecting and preventing the misuse of AI, and
- Curriculum development.

At different stages of education, teaching may include:

- the limitations, reliability, and potential bias of generative AI
- how information on the internet is organised and ranked
- online safety to protect against harmful or misleading content
- understanding and protecting intellectual property (IP) rights
- creating and using digital content safely and responsibly
- the impact of technology, including disruptive and enabling technologies
- foundational knowledge about how computers work, connect with each other, follow rules and process data

All staff who make any use of AI are expected to have read the DfE guidance (see link above) and must incorporate the principles in all of their work with it. All work with AI must also be done in line with this Policy and our Data Protection Policy. New uses of AI that are not similar to anything we currently do must be explained to and approved by Kris Marley, who will lead on deciding whether the benefits outweigh the risks and how the risks will be monitored and minimised.

11. Managing filtering and monitoring

For specific information on how we manage filtering and monitoring in this provision, please see **Appendix A**.

Whilst considering our responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and provide them with a safe environment in which to learn we (the Advisory Board, SLT and staff) will do all we reasonably can to limit children's exposure to online safety risks from the provision's IT system. As part of this process, we will ensure that the provision has appropriate filtering and monitoring systems in place and will regularly review their effectiveness.

By making use of an appropriate [risk assessment](#), the provision will work towards meeting the obligations set out in the DfE [filtering and monitoring standards](#) which set out that provisions should:

- identify and assign roles and responsibilities to manage filtering and monitoring systems.
- review filtering and monitoring provision at least annually.
- block harmful and inappropriate content without unreasonably impacting teaching and learning.
- have effective monitoring strategies in place that meet their safeguarding needs

The Advisory Board will review the standards and discuss with IT staff and service providers what more needs to be done to support the provision in meeting the standards.

The following issues will be addressed and regularly reviewed in relation to the management of filtering:

- The provision's broadband access will include filtering appropriate to the age and maturity of learners.
- The provision will work with the Provision's Broadband team to ensure that filtering procedures are continually reviewed.
- The provision will have a clear procedure for monitoring and subsequent reporting breaches of filtering. All members of the provision community (all staff and all learners) will be aware of this procedure.

- If staff or learners discover unsuitable sites, the URL will be reported to the Provision Digital technology lead/DSL who will then record the incident and escalate the concern as appropriate.
- The provision filtering system will block all sites on the [Internet Watch Foundation](#) (IWF) list.
- Changes to the provision filtering procedures will be risk assessed by staff with educational and technical experience prior to any changes and where appropriate with consent from the SLT.
- The provision SLT will ensure that regular checks are made to ensure that the filtering methods selected are effective.
- Any material that the provision believes is illegal will be reported to appropriate agencies such as [IWF](#), the Police or [CEOP](#).
- The provision's access strategy will be designed by educators to suit the age and curriculum requirements of the learners, with advice from network managers.

Filtering on provision networks must not be tested by searching for content that is known to be filtered because it is harmful. South West Grid for Learning ([swgfl.org.uk](#)) have created [a tool](#) to check whether a provision's filtering provider is signed up to relevant lists (CSA content, Sexual Content, Terrorist content Your Internet Connection Blocks Child Abuse & Terrorist Content).

12. Webcams and Surveillance Camera Systems (incl. CCTV)

The provision uses a surveillance camera system for security and safety. The only people with access to the surveillance camera system is/are **Joanne Vance and Matthew Jessop**. Notification of camera system use is displayed at the front of the provision and at various points throughout the building so that individuals are aware that a surveillance camera system is in operation. Staff will refer to the Information Commissioners Office (ICO) for further guidance and the provision surveillance camera system procedures.

In relation to webcams:

- We do not use public (unrestricted) access webcams in provision unless we are livestreaming an appropriate educational project such as construction work or egg-hatching in a way that does not capture images of children or adults and positioning is checked regularly e.g., disabling any microphone, and siting the camera so only the eggs are visible, or so far away from construction work that people are not identifiable.
- We only use private (restricted) access webcams with children or adults when it is necessary e.g., for educational purposes or provision management reasons (commonly remote education, Teams meetings between colleagues and other professionals, and live online training platforms) and when we have conducted a DPIA which indicates it is reasonable to and that recordings or streaming will be appropriately secure.
- Misuse of the webcam by any member of the provision community will result in sanctions.

13. Managing emerging technologies

Many emerging communications technologies offer the potential to develop new teaching and learning tools, including mobile communications, internet access, collaboration, and multimedia tools. We will undertake a risk assessment on each new technology for effective and safe practice in classroom use to be developed. The safest approach is to deny access until a risk assessment has been completed, and safe practice has been established.

Virtual online classrooms and communities widen the geographical boundaries of learning. Approaches such as mentoring, online learning and parental access are becoming embedded within provision systems. Online communities can also be one way of encouraging a disaffected learner to keep in touch.

The safety and effectiveness of virtual communities depends on users being trusted and identifiable. This may not be easy, as authentication beyond the provision may be difficult as demonstrated by social networking sites and other online tools such as Instagram, YouTube, X (formerly known as Twitter) and Tik Tok. The registering of individuals to establish and maintain validated electronic identities is essential for safe communication but is often not possible. Video conferencing introduces new dimensions; webcams are increasingly inexpensive and, with faster internet access, enable video to be exchanged across the Internet. The availability of live video can sometimes increase safety - you can see who you are talking to - but if inappropriately used, a video link could reveal security details.

New applications are continually being developed based on the Internet, the mobile phone network, wireless, Bluetooth or infrared connections. Users can be mobile using a phone, games console or personal digital assistant with wireless internet access. This can offer immense opportunities for learning as well as dangers such as a learner using a phone to video a teacher's reaction in a difficult situation.

We will take steps to keep updated on new technologies, including those relating to mobile phones and handheld devices, and be ready to develop appropriate strategies. For example, whether communicating with a learner or families via SMS or an instant messaging app about a learner's absence or to send reminders for, for example, exam coursework is appropriate in some or all cases. There are dangers for staff if personal devices or accounts are used to contact learners so, we will endeavour to make a provision owned device or account available if this kind of contact is necessary.

The inclusion of inappropriate language or images is difficult for staff to detect. Learners may need reminding that such use is inappropriate and conflicts with provision Policy and procedures. Abusive messages should be dealt with in line with the provision's Behaviour Policy and procedures.

- Emerging technologies will be examined for educational benefit and a risk assessment will be carried out before use in provision is allowed.
- Learners will be instructed about safe and appropriate use of personal devices both on and off site in accordance with the provision Acceptable Use Agreement/Mobile phone procedures.

14. Cyber security and resilience

It is vital that the provision understand our vulnerabilities in relation to potential cyber-attacks and breaches, regularly review our existing defences and take the necessary steps to protect our networks. As well as having a current and cohesive Cyber Response Plan in place, there are several measures that we can implement to help to improve our IT security and mitigate the risk of a cyber-attack. These measures fall under the 'Identify, Protect and Detect' pillars of effective cyber resilience and are outlined in our cyber security and resilience strategy. A copy of our cyber security strategy is available on request from the provision office.

15. Policy Decisions

15.1 Authorising internet access

The provision will allocate internet access to staff and learners based on educational need. It will be clear who has internet access and who has not. Normally most learners will be granted internet access. We will not prevent learners from accessing the Internet unless the parents have specifically denied permission, or the child is subject to a sanction as part of our Behaviour policy and procedures.

- The provision will maintain a current record of all staff and learners who are granted access to the provision's electronic communications.

- All staff will read and sign the Staff Acceptable Use Agreement before using any provision ICT resources.
- Parents will be asked to read and sign the Provision Acceptable Use Agreement for learner access and discuss it with their child, where appropriate.
- Parents will be informed that learners will be provided with supervised internet access appropriate to their age and ability.
- When considering access for vulnerable members of the provision community (such as with children with special education needs) the provision will make decisions based on the specific needs and understanding of the learner(s).

According to Setting Type:

- Creative Inclusion learners will apply for internet access individually by agreeing to comply with the provision online safety rules and Acceptable Use Agreement.

15.2 Assessing risks

As the quantity and breadth of information available through the Internet continues to grow it is not possible to guard against every undesirable situation. The provision will need to address the fact that it is not possible to completely remove the risk that learners might access unsuitable materials via the provision system.

Risks can be considerably greater where tools are used which are beyond the provision's control such as most popular social media sites.

- The provision will take all reasonable precautions to ensure that users access only appropriate material. However, due to the global and connected nature of internet content, it is not possible to guarantee that access to unsuitable material will never occur via a provision computer. Neither the provision nor the LA can accept liability for the material accessed, or any consequences resulting from internet use.
- The provision will audit ICT use to establish if the Online Safety Policy and procedures is adequate and that the implementation of the Online Safety Policy is appropriate – see [LGfL Online Safety Audit](#).
- The use of computer systems without permission or for inappropriate purposes could constitute a criminal offence under the Computer Misuse Act 1990 and breaches will be reported to the Police using 101 or the appropriate online report from available from our local Constabulary website.
- Methods to identify, assess and minimise risks will be reviewed regularly.

15.3 Responding to incidents of concern

Refer to Section 3 above.

16. Communicating Policy and procedures

16.1 Introducing the Policy and procedures to Learners

Many learners are very familiar with the culture of mobile and internet use, so we try to involve them in the development of the Provision Online Safety Policy, through “learner voice” activities like the Provision Council. As learners’ perceptions of the risks will vary, the online safety rules will be explained or discussed in an age-appropriate manner.

Online safety learner and parental engagement programmes we can use include:

- [Think U Know](#) (now part of CEOP)
- [Childnet](#)

Learner induction and ongoing training and education will include:

- Informing all users that network and internet use will be monitored.

- Establishing an online safety training programme across the provision to raise the awareness and highlight the importance of safe and responsible internet use.
- Learner instruction regarding responsible and safe use *before* internet access is given.
- An online safety module in the PSHE, Citizenship and/or ICT programmes covering both safe provision and home use.
- Online safety training as part of the transition programme across the Key Stages and when moving between provisions or other educational or training settings.
- Accessible Online Safety rules or copies of the learner Acceptable Use Agreement including posters in all rooms with computers/internet access.
- Regular reinforcement of safe and responsible use of the Internet and technology across the curriculum, in all subject areas, and extended provisions or extra-curricular activities.
- Particular attention paid to Online Safety education where learners are considered to be vulnerable.

16.2 Discussing the Policy and procedures with Staff

It is important that all staff feel confident meeting the demands of using ICT appropriately in teaching, administration, and all other aspects of their provision and personal life and the Provision Online Safety Policy and procedures will only be effective if all staff subscribe to its values and methods.

Staff will be given opportunities to discuss the issues and develop appropriate teaching or other work strategies. It would be unreasonable, for instance, if cover or supply staff were asked to take charge of an internet activity without preparation.

Any member of staff who has concerns about any aspect of their own or anyone else's ICT or internet use either on or off site, they should discuss this with their line manager. Where concerns are related to children's safeguarding, they should also be reported to the DSL who should follow the Child Protection Policy and procedure for recording and reporting allegations that meet the harm threshold and recording (and in some case reporting i.e. to a contractor's employer) low level concerns that do not.

Consideration is given when members of staff are provided with devices by the provision which may be accessed outside of the provision network. Staff are made aware of their responsibility to maintain the security and confidentiality of provision information.

All staff have a universal duty to understand harms and protect children from them, including online. ICT use is widespread and all staff including administration, midday supervisors, facilities staff, Advisory Board, and volunteers who use it or work with children who use it are included in awareness raising and training.

Induction of all new staff will include:

- A copy of the Online Safety Policy and procedures and a scheduled opportunity to discuss them.
- That internet traffic can be monitored and traced to the individual user, and the importance of having high professional standards and always following current policies and procedures.
- Up-to-date and appropriate staff training in safe and responsible internet use, both professionally and personally.
- Requirement to read, understand and sign relevant Acceptable Use Agreements.
- For staff who manage filtering systems or monitor ICT use: that they will be supervised by the SLT and what the procedures for reporting issues are.
- How the provision will promote online tools which staff should use for work purposes, especially with children, and the procedure staff should go through if there is a new tool they want to use.
- That their online conduct out of provision could have an impact on their role and reputation in provision. Civil, legal, or disciplinary action could be taken if they are found

to bring the profession or institution into disrepute, or if something is felt to have undermined confidence in their professional abilities.

Volunteers will receive an online safety induction based on what staff receive but suitable for the role they have been asked to fulfil.

When we employ an Early Career Teacher (ECT replacing newly qualified teacher or NQT) or work with trainee teachers the DTL will ensure use of the [UKCIS Online Safety Audit Tool](#) or similar self-assessment with them to help them better understand their role in keeping children safe online and our policy and practice.

16.3 Enlisting Parents' Support

Internet use in learners' homes is increasingly widespread. Unless parents are aware of the dangers, learners may have unrestricted and unsupervised access to the Internet in the home. The provision may be able to help parents plan appropriate, supervised use of the Internet at home and educate them about the risks.

To engage with parents and carers we will:

- draw attention to our Online Safety Policy and procedures in newsletters, and on the provision website;
- Advise parents on the details of the provision procedure on the use of mobile phones by learners whilst on provision premises and educate learners about the risks associated with the use of mobile phones both in provision and more broadly, and the benefits of a mobile phone-free provision environment;
- encourage a partnership approach to online safety at home and at provision which may include demonstration evenings, regular suggestions for safe home internet use, promoting educational online safety activities for families, or highlighting online safety issues at other attended events e.g. parent evenings and sports days;
- ask parents and carers to read and sign the provision Acceptable Use Agreement for younger learners and discuss its implications with their children and offer support to do this if required;
- provide information and guidance for families about online safety in a variety of formats;
- provide advice on useful resources and websites, filtering systems and educational and leisure activities which include responsible use of the Internet;
- refer interested parents to organisations listed in the "[Online safety Links](#)";
- advise that they check whether their child's use of the Internet elsewhere in the community is covered by an appropriate Acceptable Use Agreement and if they understand the rules.

17. Complaints

The provision will take all reasonable precautions to ensure online safety. However, owing to the international scale and linked nature of internet content, the availability of mobile technologies and speed of change, it is not possible to guarantee that unsuitable materials will never appear on a provision computer or mobile device. Neither the provision staff nor the Advisory Board/Board of Directors can accept liability for material accessed, or any consequences of internet access.

- Complaints about the misuse of on-line systems will be dealt with under the provision's Complaints procedure.
- Complaints about cyberbullying are dealt with in accordance with our Anti-bullying procedures which form part of our Behaviour Policy and procedures.
- Complaints related to child protection are dealt with in accordance with provision Child Protection Policy and procedures.
- Any complaints about staff misuse will be referred to the Head of Provision.

- All online safety complaints and incidents will be recorded by the provision including any actions taken making use of the [‘Response to online safety incidents or concerns’](#) flowchart.

Staff and learners are given information about infringements in use and possible sanctions. Sanctions available include:

- interview/ or counselling Digital Technology Lead/Head of Provision;
- informing parents;
- removal of internet or computer access for a period, which could ultimately prevent access to files held on the system, including examination coursework);
- referral to the Police.

Creative Inclusion Provision - Online Safety - Filtering and Monitoring Arrangements

1. Introduction

The Department for Education's (DfE) statutory guidance '[Keeping Children Safe in Education](#)' obliges provisions in England to "ensure appropriate filters and appropriate monitoring systems are in place and regularly review their effectiveness" and they "should be doing all that they reasonably can to limit children's exposure to risks from the provision's IT system" however, we will "be careful that "over blocking" does not lead to unreasonable restrictions as to what children can be taught with regards to online teaching and safeguarding."

To further support provisions to meet digital and technology standards, the DfE have published [Filtering and Monitoring Standards](#). (See 2. Below). In addition to aspects of both filtering and monitoring systems, these standards detail the allocation of roles and responsibilities, and that provisions should be checking their filtering and monitoring provision at least annually. Given the extent of personal data involved with some monitoring solutions, we will consider undertaking a [data protection impact assessment](#) and ensure that the adopted monitoring strategy is integrated within our policies and alongside relevant data sharing agreements.

'[Keeping Children Safe in Education](#)' also requires that **all** staff should receive, at induction, appropriate safeguarding and child protection training (including online safety which, amongst other things, includes an understanding of the expectations, applicable roles and responsibilities in relation to filtering and monitoring). The training will be regularly updated. In addition, all staff receive safeguarding and child protection (including online safety) updates (for example, via email, e-bulletins, and staff meetings), as required, and at least annually, to continue to provide them with relevant skills and knowledge to safeguard children effectively.

It is essential that children are safeguarded from potentially harmful and inappropriate online material. An effective whole provision approach to online safety, including arrangements for filtering and monitoring, empowers the provision to protect and educate learners, and staff in their use of technology and establishes mechanisms to identify, intervene in, and escalate any concerns where appropriate.

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. If we feel our learners, learners or staff are at risk, we will report incidents to the Anti-Phishing Working Group (<https://apwg.org/>).

Filtering and monitoring systems are used to keep learners safe when using the provision's IT system. Filtering systems block access to harmful sites and content. Monitoring systems identify when a user accesses or searches for certain types of harmful content on provision

devices (it doesn't stop someone accessing it). The provision is then alerted to any concerning content so that appropriate interventions and ultimate responses can be made.

All staff and others who can access provision devices will be provided with a copy of the provision Code of Conduct on induction which sets out information in relation to the acceptable behaviour standards, including those for use of provision devices (either in provision or off-site). All staff, learners (or parents/carers on the child's behalf) and Advisory Board will be required to read and sign the Online Acceptable Use agreement on induction for the use of provision devices (either in provision or off-site).

2. DfE Filtering and monitoring standards

The DfE published updated guidance in March 2023 which sets out standards that provisions should meet in relation to filtering and monitoring. The provision will comply with the requirements set out in DfE guidance relating to [‘filtering and monitoring standards for provisions and colleges’](#), which are summarised in figure 1 below:

Required Outcome	Responsibility	Named responsible individual(s)
Identify and assign a member of the Senior Leadership Team (SLT) to be responsible for ensuring that the standards are met.	Advisory Board	Matthew Jessop
Document decisions about what is blocked or allowed and why.	SLT	Joanne Vance
Review the effectiveness of our provision (and provide evidence e.g. communication between technical staff and Designated Safeguarding Leads (DSLs)).	SLT	Linsay McKenzie
Oversee reports.	SLT	Joanne Vance
Ensuring all staff have received appropriate and up to date training, follow Policies, procedures and processes around online safety and filtering and monitoring.	SLT	
Ensuring all staff act on reports and concerns.	SLT	
Oversee and act on filtering and monitoring reports.	DSL	Joanne Vance
Oversee and act on safeguarding concerns.	DSL	Joanne Vance
Oversee and act on checks to monitoring systems.	DSL	Joanne Vance
Maintain filtering and monitoring systems.	IT service provider	Securly
Provide filtering and monitoring reports.	IT service provider	Securly
Complete actions following concerns or checks to systems.	IT service provider	Securly
Carry out reviews of the filtering and monitoring provision at least annually.	JOINT	

Carry out checks which are informed by the review to ensure systems are working as intended.	JOINT
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Figure 1: Filtering and monitoring standards – summary of requirements.

In order to meet these requirements we will ensure that the following arrangements are in place at the outset.

We will identify and assign roles and responsibilities to manage our filtering and monitoring systems as follows and outlined above:

- A member of SLT and a Governor will be responsible for ensuring the standards are met.
- The roles and responsibilities of individual staff members (e.g. pastoral leads, Digital technology lead, DSL) and third parties (e.g. external service providers such as IT providers) will be clearly identified.
- The provision's access strategy will be designed by educators to suit the age and curriculum requirements of the learners, with advice from network managers. All decisions regarding what content is blocked or allowed, and why, will be documented.
- All staff will be given awareness training at induction outlining how our filtering and monitoring systems work. This training will also be included in the annual safeguarding training.

Day to day management of filtering and monitoring systems requires the specialist knowledge of both safeguarding and IT staff to be effective. The Head of Provision/DSL works closely together with IT service providers to meet the needs of our setting.

The Head of Provision/DSL takes lead responsibility for safeguarding and online safety, in the following areas:

- filtering and monitoring reports;
- safeguarding concerns;
- checks to filtering and monitoring systems.

The Head of Provision/IT service provider has technical responsibility for:

- maintaining filtering and monitoring systems;
- providing filtering and monitoring reports;
- completing actions following concerns or checks to systems.

The Head of Provision and IT service provider work to:

- procure systems
- identify risk
- carry out reviews
- carry out checks

3. Blocking harmful and inappropriate content

No filtering system can be 100% effective and we understand the coverage of our filtering system, any limitations it has, and take mitigating measures accordingly to minimise harm and to meet our statutory duties outlined in [Keeping Children Safe in Education](#) and the Home Office [Prevent Duty](#).

We will ensure that our filtering system blocks harmful and inappropriate content, including all sites on the [Internet Watch Foundation \(IWF\) list](#), without unreasonably impacting teaching and learning or restricting learners from learning how to assess and manage risk themselves. As a minimum we will ensure that our filtering system manages the following content (and web search)

Content	Explanatory notes – content that:
Discrimination	Promotes the unjust or prejudicial treatment of people with protected characteristics of the Equality Act 2010.
Drugs / Substance abuse	Displays or promotes the illegal use of drugs or substances.
Extremism	Promotes terrorism and terrorist ideologies, violence or intolerance.
Gambling	Enables gambling.
Malware / Hacking	Promotes the compromising of systems including anonymous browsing and other filter bypass tools as well as sites hosting malicious content.
Pornography	Displays sexual acts or explicit images.
Piracy and copyright theft	Includes illegal provision of copyrighted material.
Self-Harm	Promotes or displays deliberate self-harm (including suicide and eating disorders).
Violence	Displays or promotes the use of physical force intended to hurt or kill.

Figure 2: Filtering systems - inappropriate online content (reproduced from UKSIC guidance)

In order to ensure that our filtering system blocks harmful and inappropriate content the following arrangements will apply:

- the Advisory Board will support SLT to procure and set up systems which meet this standard and the risk profile of the provision;
- we will follow the guidance set out for provisions by the UK Safer Internet Centre (UKSIC) on [‘Appropriate Filtering for Education Settings’](#) to inform our approach to establishing appropriate levels of filtering;
- we will ensure that our filtering provider is a member of the [Internet Watch Foundation](#); is signed up to the Counter-Terrorism Internet Referral Unit list (CTIRU) and blocks access to illegal content including child sexual abuse material (CSAM);
- we will ensure that our filtering system is operational, up to date and applied to all users (including guest user accounts); provision owned devices and devices using the provision broadband connection;
- our filtering provider will be asked for system specific training and support for the DSL and IT staff as required;
- we will regularly check that our filtering system remains current by using the [internet filter test tool](#) created and hosted by South West Grid for Learning ([swgfl.org.uk](#))

4. Filtering

For filtering to be effective, it should meet the needs of both learners and staff and reflect specific use of technology whilst minimising potential harms. An active and well managed filtering system is an important part of providing a safe environment for learners to learn.

Our filtering system:

- filters all internet feeds, including any backup connections;

- is age and ability appropriate for the users, and is suitable for our setting;
- handles multilingual web content, images, common misspellings and abbreviations;
- identifies technologies and techniques that allow users to get around the filtering such as VPNs and proxy services and blocks them;
- provides alerts when any web content has been blocked;

It is important to be able to identify individuals who might be trying to access unsuitable or illegal material so they can be supported by appropriate staff, such as a member of SLT and/or the DSL.

Our filtering systems allow us to identify the:

- device name or ID, IP address, and where possible, the individual
- time and date of attempted access
- search term or content being blocked

The provision has a clear procedure for reporting breaches of filtering. All members of the provision community (all staff and all learners) will be made aware of this procedure. If staff or learners discover unsuitable sites, the URL will be reported to the provision Digital technology lead who will then record the incident and escalate the concern as appropriate. Any material that the provision believes is illegal will be reported to appropriate agencies such as [IWF](#), the Police or [CEOP](#).

In this provision we use Securly to provide an additional level of protection for users on top of the existing filtering service.

5. Monitoring

We will employ effective monitoring strategies that meet the safeguarding needs of our provision. Whilst we recognise that no monitoring can be 100% effective, we will ensure that, as a minimum, our monitoring system covers the following content:

Content	Explanatory notes – content or communications that:
Illegal	Is illegal (e.g. Child abuse images and terrorist content). It is important that safeguards for illegal content cannot be disabled by the user.
Bullying	Involve the repeated use of force, threat or coercion to abuse, intimidate or aggressively dominate others.
Child Sexual Exploitation	Is encouraging the child into a coercive/manipulative sexual relationship. This may include encouragement to meet.
Discrimination	Promotes the unjust or prejudicial treatment of people with protected characteristics of the Equality Act 2010.
Drugs/Substance abuse	Displays or promotes the illegal use of drugs or substances.
Extremism	Promotes terrorism and terrorist ideologies, violence or intolerance.
Gambling	Enables gambling.
Pornography	Displays sexual acts or explicit images.
Self-Harm	Promotes or displays deliberate self-harm (including suicide and eating disorders).
Violence	Displays or promotes the use of physical force intended to hurt or kill.

Suicide	Suggest the user is considering suicide.
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Figure 3: Monitoring systems - inappropriate content (reproduced from UKSIC guidance)

In order to achieve this, the following arrangements will apply.

- We will follow the guidance set out for provisions by the UK Safer Internet Centre on ['Appropriate Monitoring for Provisions'](#) to inform our monitoring strategy.
- The Advisory Board will support the SLT to make sure effective device monitoring is in place which meets this standard and the risk profile of the provision.
- the DSL will take lead responsibility for any safeguarding and child protection matters that are picked up through monitoring.
- Training will be provided to ensure that the specialist knowledge of both safeguarding and IT staff remains current.
- Staff will provide effective supervision, take steps to maintain awareness of how devices are being used by learners/others and report any safeguarding concerns to the Head of Provision/DSL.

Monitoring user activity on provision devices is an important part of providing a safe environment for children and staff. Unlike filtering, it does not prevent users from accessing material through internet searches or software.

Monitoring allows the provision to review user activity on our devices. For monitoring to be effective it must pick up incidents urgently, usually through alerts or observations, allowing us to take prompt action and record the outcome.

Our monitoring strategy is informed by the filtering and monitoring review. A variety of monitoring strategies are required to minimise safeguarding risks on internet connected devices and include:

- physically monitoring by staff watching screens of users;
- live supervision by staff on a console with device management software;
- network monitoring using log files of internet traffic and web access;
- individual device monitoring through software or third-party services.

The Advisory Board/Board of Trustees/Local Advisory Board support SLT to review the effectiveness of our monitoring strategies and reporting process. We will always make sure that incidents are urgently picked up, acted on and outcomes are recorded. Incidents could be of a malicious, technical, or safeguarding nature. It is clear to all staff how to deal with these incidents and who should lead on any actions.

Device monitoring is managed by the Head of Provision/DSL, who will:

- ensure monitoring systems are working as expected;
- provide reporting on learner device activity at intervals to be determined by the provision;
- receive safeguarding training including online safety;
- record and report safeguarding concerns to the DSL;

Those involved will also ensure that:

- monitoring data is received in a format that staff can understand;
- users are identifiable to the provision, so concerns can be traced back to an individual, including guest accounts.

Where we make use of mobile or app technologies, then we will apply a technical monitoring system to the devices since the normal filtering system might not pick up mobile or app content. We will discuss this with our external provider.

Our monitoring system will alert us to behaviours associated with the 4c's as outlined in Section 1 – Introduction – above.

6. Review of filtering and monitoring

The Advisory Board/Trustees have overall strategic responsibility for meeting the standard which relates to the review of filtering and monitoring. They should make sure that filtering and monitoring provision is reviewed at least annually and may form part of a wider online safety review. Tools such as the SWGfL [360 degree safe](#) self-review tool or the [LGFL Online Safety Audit](#), will help to ensure that filtering and monitoring are working as expected across all devices, including mobile devices.

Reviews of filtering and monitoring are carried out to identify our current provision, any gaps, and the specific needs of any learners and staff.

Prior to undertaking the review, we will consider the following:

- the risk profile of our learners, including their age range, learners with special educational needs and disability (SEND), learners with English as an additional language (EAL);
- what our filtering system currently blocks or allows and why;
- any outside safeguarding influences, such as county lines;
- any relevant safeguarding reports;
- the digital resilience of our learners;
- teaching requirements, for example, our RHSE and PSHE curriculum;
- the specific use of our chosen technologies, including Bring Your Own Device (BYOD);
- the related safeguarding or technology Policies we already have in place;
- the checks that are currently taking place and how resulting actions are handled.

As a result, and to ensure it remains effective, our review of filtering and monitoring will inform:

- related safeguarding or technology policies and procedures;
- roles and responsibilities;
- any gaps in training for staff;
- curriculum and learning opportunities;
- procurement decisions;
- how often and what is checked;
- monitoring strategies.

Although the DfE standards recommended that the review of the filtering and monitoring systems is undertaken at least annually, we will also consider a review when:

- a safeguarding risk is identified;
- there is a change in working practice, like remote access or BOYD;
- new technology is introduced.

As part of the review process, there are a number of external tools which can be used to support the provision:

- [SWGfL 360 degree safe toolkit](#)
- [LGFL Online Safety Audit](#)
- UKCIS (UK Centre for Internet Safety) '[Questions from the governing board](#)'
- UKCIS [Online Safety Audit Tool for trainee and early career teachers](#)
- UKCIS '[External visitors guidance](#)'

The review is conducted by the Head of Provision/DSL and the IT service provider and, where necessary the responsible governor will be involved. The results of the online safety review will be recorded on the [SWGFL Filtering and Monitoring Checklist Register](#) (or similar), actioned and shared with staff as appropriate and made available to those entitled to inspect that information.

Reviews may be conducted more frequently if a safeguarding risk is identified (as outlined above), or there is a change in working practice (e.g. remote access or BOYD) or if new technology is introduced. Changes to the provision filtering procedures will be [risk assessed](#) by staff with educational and technical experience prior to any changes and where appropriate with consent from the SLT. The outcomes from all filtering and monitoring reviews will be recorded.

We will undertake checks of our filtering provision the regularity of which will be based on the context, the risks highlighted in the filtering and monitoring review and any other risk assessments. Any checks will be undertaken from both a safeguarding and IT perspective. We can also make use of the [South West Grid for Learning filtering testing tool](#) which checks that our filtering system is blocking access to illegal child sexual abuse material; unlawful terrorist content; and adult content.

When checking our filtering and monitoring systems, we will ensure that the system setup has not changed or been deactivated and the checks will include a range of:

- provision owned devices and services (for both learners and staff), including those used off site;
- implications in relation to geographical areas across the provision site;
- user groups, e.g. teachers, learners and guests.

Records will be held in the form of a [System filtering and monitoring checks record/log](#) so that they can be reviewed. Our record/log will include:

- when the checks took place;
- who did the check;
- what they tested or checked;
- resulting actions.

Checks (termly) might include any or all of the following:

- settings and updates on, for example, Microsoft systems;
- all in-provision staff device password and log-on checks, including those which are used in the home environment;
- learner and staff account compliance checks;
- maintenance of subscriptions and licences;
- revision and review of policies and procedures.

7. Reporting safeguarding and technical concerns

All staff are aware of the reporting mechanisms in place for reporting concerns about safeguarding and technical issues. Staff are advised to report if:

- they witness or suspect unsuitable material has been accessed;
- they can access unsuitable material;
- they are teaching topics which could create unusual activity on the filtering logs ;
- there is failure in the software or abuse of the system;
- there are perceived unreasonable restrictions that affect teaching and learning or administrative tasks;
- they notice abbreviations or misspellings that allow access to restricted material.

8. Filtering and monitoring resource list / sources of further information

[DfE Keeping children Safe in Education](#)

[DfE Broadband internet standards for provisions and colleges](#)

[DfE Filtering & monitoring standards for provisions and colleges](#)

[DfE Cyber security standards for provisions and colleges](#)

[LGfL Free Training on Filtering and Monitoring](#)

[LGfL Online Safety Audit Toolkit](#)

[Smoothwall Benchmarking Your Digital Safeguarding - Strategies for Ofsted](#)

[SWGfL Filtering and Monitoring Checklist Register](#)

[SWGfL 360o Safe - Online safety review tool](#)

[UKSIC Guidance on Appropriate Filtering](#)

[UKSIC Guidance on Appropriate Monitoring](#)

[UKSIC Online safety in provisions and colleges: Questions from the Governing Board 2022](#)

[UKSIC Webinar: Introduction to Filtering & Monitoring](#)

[UKSIC Webinar: Overview of Filtering & Monitoring Standards](#)

[UKSIC Webinar: Filtering & Monitoring Systems - Assessing Risk](#)

[UKSIC Webinar: Filtering & Monitoring Safeguards](#)

[UKSIC Webinar: Filtering & Monitoring Responsibilities & Documenting](#)

ONLINE SAFETY LINKS

This list provides links to relevant government guidance and a range of national organisations who can offer support to provisions.

Related guidance is available on:

- [relationships and sex education \(RSE\) and health education](#)
- [national curriculum in England computing programmes of study](#)
- [national curriculum in England citizenship programmes of study](#)

Support and resources are also available from:

- [National Centre for Computing Education \(NCCE\)](#)
- [UK Council for Internet Safety](#)
- [UK Safer Internet Centre \(UKSIC\)](#)
- [Education for a Connected World](#)
- [CEOP](#) (Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre)
- [CEOP Education Programme](#) (Thinkuknow.co.uk)
- [Cumbria Safeguarding Children Partnership](#) (Cumbria SCP)
- [Information Commissioner's Office \(ICO\)](#)
- [Teaching online safety in provisions](#)
- [The PREVENT Duty: an introduction for those with safeguarding responsibilities in provisions](#)
- [How social media is used to encourage travel to Syria and Iraq: briefing note for provisions](#)
– Home Office advice
- [Internet Watch Foundation \(IWF\)](#)
- [Smoothwall](#)

Provisions can also get advice from national organisations such as:

- [Anti-Bullying Alliance](#)
- [Association for Citizenship Teaching](#)
- [The Diana Award](#)
- [DotCom Charity](#)
- [Hopes and Streams](#)
- [Internet Matters](#)
- [NSPCC learning](#)
- [Parent Zone's provision resources](#)
- [PSHE Association](#)
- [SWGfl](#)
- [Better Internet for Kids](#)
- [Virtual Global Taskforce — Report Abuse](#)
- [Cyberbullying.org](#)

You can refer parents to the following national organisations for support:

- [Internet Matters](#)
- [NSPCC](#)
- [Parent Zone](#)
- [Facebook Advice to Parents](#)
- [Family Online Safety Institute \(FOSI\)](#)
- [Get safe online - Test your online safety skills](#)

You can refer learners to the following national organisations for support:

- [BBC Own It](#)
- [Childline](#)
- [Childnet](#)