



Wawne Primary School

Online Safety Policy

February 2025

Contents:

Statement of intent

1. Legal framework
2. Use of the internet
3. Roles and responsibilities
4. Managing online safety
5. Cyber bullying
6. Child-on-child sexual abuse and harassment
7. Grooming and exploitation
8. Mental Health
9. Online hoaxes and harmful online challenges
10. Cyber-crime
11. Online safety training for staff
12. Online safety education
13. Internet control measures
14. Reporting misuse
15. Remote Learning
16. Filtering and Monitoring Online Activity
17. Generative Artificial Intelligence (AI)
18. Monitoring and review

Appendix

Online harms and risk- curriculum coverage

Statement of intent

At Wawne Primary School, we understand that computer technology is an essential resource for supporting teaching and learning. The internet, and other digital and information technologies, open up opportunities for pupils and play an important role in their everyday lives.

Whilst the school recognises the importance of promoting the use of computer technology throughout the curriculum, we also understand the need for safe internet access and appropriate use.

Our school has created this policy with the aim of ensuring appropriate and safe use of the internet and other digital technology devices by all pupils and staff.

The school is committed to providing a safe learning and teaching environment for all pupils and staff, and has implemented important controls to mitigate the risk of harm.

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

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

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

1. Legal framework

This policy has due regard to all relevant legislation including, but not limited to:

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

This policy will be used in conjunction with the following school policies and procedures:

- Social Media Policy
- Allegations of Abuse Against Staff Policy
- Acceptable Use Agreement
- Behaviour Policy
- Anti-Bullying Policy
- Low-level Safeguarding Concerns Policy
- Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy
- Child-on-Child Abuse Policy
- RSE and Health Education Policy
- Staff Code of Conduct
- Disciplinary Policy and Procedures
- Data Protection Policy
- Technology acceptable use Policy- staff and pupils

2. Use of the internet

The school understands that using the internet is important when raising educational standards, promoting pupil achievement and enhancing teaching and learning.

Internet use is embedded in the statutory curriculum and is therefore an entitlement for all pupils, though there are a number of controls the school is required to implement to minimise harmful risks.

When accessing the internet, individuals are especially vulnerable to a number of risks which may be physically and emotionally harmful, including the following:

- Access to illegal, harmful or inappropriate images
- Cyber bullying
- Access to, or loss of, personal information
- Access to unsuitable online videos or games
- Loss of personal images
- Inappropriate communication with others
- Illegal downloading of files
- Exposure to explicit or harmful content, e.g. content involving radicalisation
- Plagiarism and copyright infringement
- Sharing the personal information of others without the individual's consent or knowledge

3. Roles and responsibilities

The governing board is responsible for:

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

The headteacher is responsible for:

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

The DSL is responsible for:

- Taking the lead responsibility for online safety in the school.
- Acting as the named point of contact within the school on all online safeguarding issues.
- Undertaking training so they understand the risks associated with online safety and can recognise additional risks that pupils with SEND face online.
- Liaising with relevant members of staff on online safety matters, e.g. the SENCO and ICT technicians.
- Ensuring online safety is recognised as part of the school's safeguarding responsibilities and that a coordinated approach is implemented.
- Ensuring safeguarding is considered in the school's approach to remote learning.
- Ensuring appropriate referrals are made to external agencies, as required.
- Working closely with the police during police investigations.
- Keeping up-to-date with current research, legislation and online trends.
- Coordinating the school's participation in local and national online safety events, e.g. Safer Internet Day.
- Establishing a procedure for reporting online safety incidents and inappropriate internet use, both by pupils and staff.
- Ensuring all members of the school community understand the reporting procedure.
- Understanding the filtering and monitoring processes in place at the school.

- Ensuring that all safeguarding training given to staff includes an understanding of the expectations, roles and responsibilities in relation to filtering and monitoring systems at the school.
- Maintaining detailed, secure and accurate written records of reported online safety concerns as well as the decisions and whether or not referrals have been made.
- Understanding the purpose of record keeping.
- Monitoring online safety incidents to identify trends and any gaps in the school's provision, and using this data to update the school's procedures.
- Reporting to the governing board about online safety on a termly basis.
- Working with the headteacher and governing board to update this policy on a regular basis.

IT technicians are responsible for:

- Providing technical support in the development and implementation of the school's online safety policies and procedures.
- Implementing appropriate security measures as directed by the headteacher.
- Ensuring that the school's filtering and monitoring systems are updated as appropriate.

All staff members are responsible for:

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

Pupils are responsible for:

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

4. Managing online safety

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

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

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

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

Handling online safety concerns

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

Staff will be aware that pupils may not feel ready or know how to tell someone about abuse they are experiencing, due to feeling embarrassed, humiliated, or threatened. Staff will be aware and recognise the importance of the presence and scale of online abuse or harassment, by considering that just because it is not being reported, does not mean it is not happening.

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

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

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

made to report abuse to children's social care or the police against the victim's wishes, this must be handled extremely carefully and appropriate support provided to the victim.

Concerns regarding a staff member's online behaviour are reported to the headteacher, who decides on the best course of action in line with the relevant policies, e.g. the Staff Code of Conduct, Allegations of Abuse Against Staff Policy, and Disciplinary Policy and Procedures. If the concern is about the headteacher, it is reported to the chair of governors.

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

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

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

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

5. Cyberbullying

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

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

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

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

6. Child-on-child sexual abuse and harassment

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. Grooming and exploitation

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

Staff will be aware that grooming often takes place online and that pupils who are being groomed are commonly unlikely to report this behaviour for many reasons, including the following:

- The pupil believes they are talking to another child, when they are actually talking to an adult masquerading as someone younger with the intention of gaining their trust to abuse them.
- The pupil does not want to admit to talking to someone they met on the internet for fear of judgement, feeling embarrassed, or a lack of understanding from their peers or adults in their life.
- The pupil may have been manipulated into feeling a sense of dependency on their groomer due to the groomer's attempts to isolate them from friends and family.
- Talking to someone secretly over the internet may make the pupil feel 'special', particularly if the person they are talking to is older.
- The pupil may have been manipulated into feeling a strong bond with their groomer and may have feelings of loyalty, admiration, or love, as well as fear, distress and confusion.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Radicalisation

Radicalisation is the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups. This process can occur through direct recruitment, e.g. individuals in extremist groups identifying, targeting and contacting young people with the intention of involving them in terrorist activity, or by exposure to violent ideological propaganda. Children who are targets for radicalisation

are likely to be groomed by extremists online to the extent that they believe the extremist has their best interests at heart, making them more likely to adopt the same radical ideology.

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

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

8. Mental Health

The internet, particularly social media, can be the root cause of a number of mental health issues in pupils, e.g. low self-esteem and suicidal ideation.

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

9. Online hoaxes and harmful online challenges

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

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

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

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

area, the DSL will consult with the LA about whether quick local action can prevent the hoax or challenge from spreading more widely.

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

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

Where the DSL's assessment finds an online challenge to be putting pupils at risk of harm, e.g. it encourages children to participate in age-inappropriate activities that could increase safeguarding risks or become a child protection concern, they will ensure that the challenge is directly addressed to the relevant pupils, e.g. those within a particular age range that is directly affected or even to individual children at risk where appropriate.

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

10. Cyber-crime

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

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

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

The DSL and headteacher will ensure that pupils are taught, throughout the curriculum, how to use technology safely, responsibly and lawfully, and will ensure that pupils cannot access sites or areas of the internet that may encourage them to stray from lawful use of technology, e.g. the 'dark web', on school-owned devices or on school networks through the use of appropriate firewalls.

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

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

11. Online safety training for staff

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

12. Online Safety education

Educating pupils:

An online safety programme will be established and taught across the curriculum on a regular basis, ensuring that pupils are aware of the safe use of new technology both inside and outside of the school. This is provided by the Project Evolve resources.

The curriculum and the school's approach to online safety is developed in line with the UK Council for Child Internet Safety's 'Education for a Connected World' framework and the DfE's 'Teaching online safety in school' guidance.

Pupils will be taught about the importance of online safety and are encouraged to be critically aware of the content they access online, including extremist material, and the validity of website content.

Pupils will be taught to acknowledge ownership of information they access online, in order to avoid copyright infringement and/or plagiarism.

Clear guidance on the rules of internet use will be presented in all classrooms.

Pupils are instructed to report any suspicious use of the internet and digital devices to their classroom teacher or Headteacher.

PSHE lessons will be used to educate pupils about cyber bullying, including how to report cyber bullying, the social effects of spending too much time online and where to access help.

The school will hold online safety events, such as Safer Internet Day and Anti-Bullying Week, to promote online safety.

Educating staff:

A planned calendar programme of online safety training opportunities is available to all staff members, including whole school activities and CPD training courses.

All staff will undergo regular online safety training to ensure they are aware of current online safety issues and any changes to the provision of online safety, as well as current developments in social media and the internet as a whole.

All staff will employ methods of good practice and act as role models for pupils when using the internet and other digital devices.

All staff will be educated on which sites are deemed appropriate and inappropriate.

All staff are reminded of the importance of acknowledging information they access online, in order to avoid copyright infringement and/or plagiarism.

Any new staff are required to undergo online safety training as part of their induction programme, ensuring they fully understand this online safety policy.

Educating parents:

The school works in partnership with parents to ensure pupils stay safe online at school and at home.

Parents are sent a copy of the Acceptable Use Agreement at the beginning of each academic year and are encouraged to go through this with their child to ensure their child understands the document and the implications of not following it.

Online safety information will be directly delivered to parents through a variety of formats, including newsletters, the school website and social media.

Parents' evenings, meetings and other similar occasions will be utilised to inform parents of any online safety related concerns.

13. Internet control measures

Internet access:

Internet access will be authorised once parents and pupils have returned the signed consent form in line with our Acceptable Use Agreement.

A record will be kept by the headteacher of all pupils who have been granted internet access.

Management systems will be in place to allow teachers and members of staff to control workstations and monitor pupils' activity.

Effective filtering systems will be established to eradicate any potential risks to pupils through access to, or trying to access, certain websites which are harmful or use inappropriate material.

Filtering systems will be used which are relevant to pupils' age ranges, their frequency of use of ICT systems, and the proportionality of costs compared to risks.

The governing board will ensure that the use of appropriate filters and monitoring systems does not lead to 'over blocking' – unreasonable restrictions as to what pupils can be taught with regards to online teaching and safeguarding.

Any requests by staff for websites to be added or removed from the filtering list must be first authorised by the headteacher.

All school systems will be protected by up-to-date virus software.

An agreed procedure will be in place for the provision of temporary users, e.g. volunteers.

Master users' passwords will be available to the headteacher for regular monitoring of activity.

Staff are able to use the internet for personal use during out-of-school hours, as well as break and lunch times.

Personal use will only be monitored by the online safety officer for access to any inappropriate or explicit sites, where the need to do so outweighs the need for privacy.

Inappropriate internet access by staff may result in the staff member being permitted to use the internet for school purposes only and prohibited from using any personal devices. This will be dealt with following the process outlined in the misuse by staff section of this policy.

Email:

Pupils and staff will be given approved email accounts and are only able to use these accounts.

The use of personal email accounts to send and receive personal data or information is prohibited.

No sensitive personal data shall be sent to any other pupils, staff or third parties via email.

Pupils are made aware that all email messages are monitored and that the filtering system will detect inappropriate links, viruses, malware and profanity.

Staff members are aware that their email messages are not monitored.

Any emails sent by pupils to external organisations will be overseen by their class teacher and must be authorised before sending.

Chain letters, spam and all other emails from unknown sources will be deleted without opening.

Staff will not be punished if they are caught out by cyber-attacks as this may prevent similar reports in the future. The online safety officer will conduct an investigation; however, this will be to identify the cause of the attack, any compromised data and if there are any steps that can be taken in the future to prevent similar attacks happening.

Social networking:

The use of social media on behalf of the school will be conducted following the processes outlined in our Social Media Policy.

Access to social networking sites will be filtered as appropriate.

Should access be needed to social networking sites for any reason, this will be monitored and controlled by staff at all times and must be first authorised by the headteacher.

Pupils are regularly educated on the implications of posting personal data online outside of the school.

Staff are regularly educated on posting inappropriate photos or information online, which may potentially affect their position and the school as a whole.

Staff are not permitted to communicate with pupils or parents over social networking sites and are reminded to alter their privacy settings.

Staff are not permitted to publish comments about the school which may affect its reputation.

Staff are not permitted to access social media sites during teaching hours unless it is beneficial to the material being taught. This will be discussed with the headteacher prior to accessing the social media site.

Published content on the school website:

The headteacher will be responsible for the overall content of the website and will ensure the content is appropriate and accurate.

Contact details on the school website will include the phone number, email and address of the school – no personal details of staff or pupils will be published.

Images and full names of pupils, or any content that may easily identify a pupil, will be selected carefully and will not be posted until authorisation from parents has been received.

Pupils are not permitted to take or publish photos of others without permission from the individual.

Staff are able to take pictures, on assigned school device for school use only. Staff will not take pictures using their personal equipment.

Any member of staff that is representing the school online, e.g. through blogging, must express neutral opinions and not disclose any confidential information regarding the school, or any information that may affect its reputability.

Mobile devices and hand-held computers:

The headteacher may authorise the use of mobile devices by a pupil where it is seen to be for safety or precautionary use.

Pupils are not permitted to access the school's Wi-Fi system at any time using their mobile devices and hand-held computers.

Mobile devices are not permitted to be used during school hours by pupils or members of staff, unless agreed by the headteacher in the case of staff members.

Staff are permitted to use hand-held computers which have been provided by the school, though internet access will be monitored for any inappropriate use by the online

safety officer where it is justifiable to do so and the justification outweighs the need for privacy.

The sending of inappropriate messages or images from mobile devices is prohibited.

Mobile devices will not be used to take images or videos of pupils or staff.

No mobile device or hand-held computer owned by the school will be used to access public Wi-Fi networks. The Headteacher will inform pupils and staff members of this rule before they can use school-owned devices away from the premises.

The DPO will, in collaboration with the online safety officer, ensure all school-owned devices are password protected – these passwords will be changed after each use to ensure their security.

ICT technicians will review all mobile devices and hand-held computers on a monthly basis to ensure all apps are compliant with data protection regulations and up-to-date, and to carry out any required updates.

ICT technicians and the online safety officer will review and authorise any apps and/or computer programmes before they are downloaded – no apps or programmes will be downloaded without express permission from an ICT technician or the online safety officer.

Apps will only be downloaded from manufacturer approved stores, e.g. Google Play and the Apple App Store.

Use of Smart technology:

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

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

Staff will use all smart technology and personal technology in line with the school's Staff ICT and Electronic Devices Policy.

The school recognises that pupils' unlimited and unrestricted access to the internet via mobile phone networks means that some pupils may use the internet in a way which breaches the school's acceptable use of ICT agreement for pupils.

Inappropriate use of smart technology may include:

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

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

Where it is deemed necessary, the school will ban pupil's use of personal technology whilst on school site.

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

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

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

Network security:

Network profiles for each pupil and staff member are created in which the individual must enter a username and personal password when accessing the ICT systems within the school.

Passwords have a minimum and maximum length, to prevent 'easy' passwords or mistakes when creating passwords.

Passwords will require a mixture of letters, numbers and symbols to ensure they are secure as possible.

Passwords will expire after 90 days to ensure maximum security for pupil and staff accounts.

Passwords should be stored using non-reversible encryption.

The following passwords will not be accepted by the school's security systems as they are too predictable:

- Password
- Pa55word
- Password123
- Qwerty
- 123456
- 12345678
- ABC123

The online safety and ICT technicians will ensure all school-owned laptops and computers have their encryption settings turned on or, if there is no built-in encryption option, encryption software is installed.

Important folders, e.g. those including pupils' medical records, will be password protected to ensure their security – the online safety officer and other designated individual(s) will be the only people who have access to this password.

Virus management:

Technical security features, such as virus software, are kept up-to-date and managed by the online safety officer.

The online safety officer will ensure that the filtering of websites and downloads is up-to-date and monitored.

Firewalls will be switched on at all times – ICT technicians will review these on a weekly basis to ensure they are running correctly and to carry out any required updates.

Firewalls and other virus management systems, e.g. anti-virus software, will be maintained by the ICT technician.

Staff members will report all malware and virus attacks to the online safety officer and DPO immediately.

14. Reporting misuse

Wawne Primary School will clearly define what is classed as inappropriate behaviour in the Acceptable Use Agreement, ensuring all pupils and staff members are aware of what behaviour is expected of them.

Inappropriate activities are discussed and the reasoning behind prohibiting activities due to online safety are explained to pupils as part of the curriculum in order to promote responsible internet use.

Misuse by pupils:

Teachers have the power to discipline pupils who engage in misbehaviour with regards to internet use.

Any instances of misuse should be immediately reported to a member of staff, who will then report this to the headteacher using a complaints form.

Any pupil who does not adhere to the rules outlined in our Acceptable Use Agreement and is found to be wilfully misusing the internet will have a letter sent to their parents explaining the reason for suspending their internet use.

Members of staff may decide to issue other forms of disciplinary action to a pupil upon the misuse of the internet. This will be discussed with the headteacher and will be issued once the pupil is on the school premises.

Complaints of a child protection nature, such as when a pupil is found to be accessing extremist material, shall be dealt with in accordance with our Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

Misuse by staff:

Any misuse of the internet by a member of staff should be immediately reported to the headteacher, using a complaints form.

The headteacher will deal with such incidents in accordance with the Allegations of Abuse Against Staff Policy and may decide to take disciplinary action against the member of staff.

The headteacher will decide whether it is appropriate to notify the police or anti-social behaviour coordinator in their LA of the action taken against a member of staff.

Use of illegal material:

In the event that illegal material is found on the school's network, or evidence suggests that illegal material has been accessed, the police will be contacted.

Incidents will be immediately reported to the Internet Watch Foundation and the police will be contacted if the illegal material is, or is suspected to be, a child sexual abuse image hosted anywhere in the world, a non-photographic child sexual abuse image hosted in the UK, or criminally obscene adult content hosted in the UK.

If a child protection incident is suspected, the school's child protection procedure will be followed – the DSL and headteacher will be informed and the police contacted.

Staff will not view or forward illegal images of a child. If they are made aware of such an image, they will contact the DSL.

15. Remote learning

All remote learning is delivered in line with the school's Pupil Remote Education Policy.

All staff and pupils using audio communication must:

- Use appropriate language – this includes others in their household.
- Maintain the standard of behaviour expected in school.
- Use the necessary equipment and computer programs as intended.
- Not record, store, or distribute audio material without permission.
- Ensure they have a stable connection to avoid disruption to lessons.
- Always remain aware that they can be heard.

The school will consider whether one-to-one sessions are appropriate in some circumstances, e.g. to provide support for pupils with SEND. This will be decided and approved by the headteacher in collaboration with the SENCO.

Pupils not using devices or software as intended will be disciplined in line with the Behaviour Policy.

The school will risk assess the technology used for remote learning prior to use and ensure that there are no privacy issues or scope for inappropriate use.

The school will consult with parents prior to the period of remote learning about what methods of delivering remote teaching are most suitable – alternate arrangements will be made where necessary.

The school will communicate to parents in writing about any precautionary measures that need to be put in place if their child is learning remotely using their own/family-owned equipment and technology, e.g. ensuring that their internet connection is secure.

During periods of remote learning, the school will maintain regular contact with parents to:

- Reinforce the importance of children staying safe online.
- Ensure parents are aware of what their children are being asked to do, e.g. sites they have been asked to use and staff they will interact with.
- Encourage them to set age-appropriate parental controls on devices and internet filters to block malicious websites.
- Direct parents to useful resources to help them keep their children safe online.

The school will not be responsible for providing access to the internet off the school premises and will not be responsible for providing online safety software, e.g. anti-virus software, on devices not owned by the school.

16. Filtering and monitoring online activity

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

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

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

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

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

deliberately breached the filtering system, they will be disciplined in line with the Disciplinary Policy and Procedure.

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

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

17. Generative artificial intelligence (AI)

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

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

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

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

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

18. Monitoring and review

The online safety officer, Headteacher and DPO will evaluate and review this online safety Policy on an annual basis, taking into account the school's online safety calendar, the latest developments in ICT and feedback from staff/pupils.

This policy will also be reviewed on an annual basis by the governing board; any changes made to this policy will be communicated to all members of staff.

Members of staff are required to familiarise themselves with this policy as part of their induction programmes.

Online harms and risks – curriculum coverage

Subject area	Description and teaching content	Curriculum area the harm or risk is covered in
How to navigate the internet and manage information		
Age restrictions	Some online activities have age restrictions because they include content which is not appropriate for children under a specific age. Teaching includes the following: • That age verification exists and why some online platforms ask users to verify their age • Why age restrictions exist • That content that requires age verification can be damaging to under-age consumers • What the age of digital consent is (13 for most platforms) and why it is important	This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum areas: • Health education • Computing
How content can be used and shared	Knowing what happens to information, comments or images that are put online. Teaching includes the following: • What a digital footprint is, how it develops and how it can affect pupils' futures • How cookies work • How content can be shared, tagged and traced • How difficult it is to remove something once it has been shared online • What is illegal online, e.g. youth-produced sexual imagery (sexting)	This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum areas: • Relationships education • Computing
Disinformation, misinformation and hoaxes	Some information shared online is accidentally or intentionally wrong, misleading or exaggerated. Teaching includes the following: • Disinformation and why individuals or groups choose to share false information in order to deliberately deceive • Misinformation and being aware that false and misleading information can be shared inadvertently • Online hoaxes, which can be deliberately and inadvertently spread for a variety of reasons	This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum areas: • Relationships and health education • Computing

	• That the widespread nature of this sort of content can often appear to be a stamp of authenticity, making it important to evaluate what is seen online • How to measure and check authenticity online • The potential consequences of sharing information that may not be true	
Fake websites and scam emails	Fake websites and scam emails are used to extort data, money, images and other things that can either be used by the scammer to harm the person targeted or sold on for financial, or other, gain. Teaching includes the following: • How to recognise fake URLs and websites • What secure markings on websites are and how to assess the sources of emails • The risks of entering information to a website which is not secure • What pupils should do if they are harmed, targeted, or groomed as a result of interacting with a fake website or scam email • Who pupils should go to for support	This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum areas: • Relationships education • Computing
Online fraud	Fraud can take place online and can have serious consequences for individuals and organisations. Teaching includes the following: • What identity fraud, scams and phishing are • That children are sometimes targeted to access adults' data • What 'good' companies will and will not do when it comes to personal details	This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum areas: • Relationships education • Computing
Password phishing	Password phishing is the process by which people try to find out individuals' passwords so they can access protected content. Teaching includes the following: • Why passwords are important, how to keep them safe and that others might try to get people to reveal them • How to recognise phishing scams • The importance of online security to protect against viruses that are designed to gain access to password information	This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum areas: • Relationships education • Computing

	• What to do when a password is compromised or thought to be compromised	
Personal data	Online platforms and search engines gather personal data – this is often referred to as ‘harvesting’ or ‘farming’. Teaching includes the following: • How cookies work • How data is farmed from sources which look neutral • How and why personal data is shared by online companies • How pupils can protect themselves and that acting quickly is essential when something happens • The rights children have with regards to their data • How to limit the data companies can gather	This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum areas: • Relationships education • Computing
Persuasive design	Many devices, apps and games are designed to keep users online for longer than they might have planned or desired. Teaching includes the following: • That the majority of games and platforms are designed to make money, and that their primary driver is to encourage people to stay online for as long as possible • How notifications are used to pull users back online	This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum areas: • Health education • Computing
Privacy settings	Almost all devices, websites, apps and other online services come with privacy settings that can be used to control what is shared. Teaching includes the following: • How to find information about privacy settings on various devices and platforms • That privacy settings have limitations	This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum areas: • Relationships education • Computing
Targeting of online content	Much of the information seen online is a result of some form of targeting. Teaching includes the following: • How adverts seen at the top of online searches and social media have often come from	This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum areas:

	companies paying to be on there and different people will see different adverts • How the targeting is done • The concept of clickbait and how companies can use it to draw people to their sites and services	• Relationships education • Computing
How to stay safe online		
Online abuse	Some online behaviours are abusive. They are negative in nature, potentially harmful and, in some cases, can be illegal. Teaching includes the following: • The types of online abuse, including sexual harassment, bullying, trolling and intimidation • When online abuse can become illegal • How to respond to online abuse and how to access support • How to respond when the abuse is anonymous • The potential implications of online abuse • What acceptable and unacceptable online behaviours look like	This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum areas: • Relationships education • Computing
Challenges	Online challenges acquire mass followings and encourage others to take part in what they suggest. Teaching includes the following: • What an online challenge is and that, while some will be fun and harmless, others may be dangerous and even illegal • How to assess if the challenge is safe or potentially harmful, including considering who has generated the challenge and why • That it is okay to say no and to not take part in a challenge • How and where to go for help • The importance of telling an adult about challenges which include threats or secrecy, such as 'chain letter' style challenges	This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum areas: • Relationships education
Content which incites violence	Knowing that violence can be incited online and escalate very quickly into offline violence. Teaching includes the following:	This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum areas:

	• That online content (sometimes gang related) can glamorise the possession of weapons and drugs • That to intentionally encourage or assist in an offence is also a criminal offence • How and where to get help if they are worried about involvement in violence	• Relationships education
Fake profiles	Not everyone online is who they say they are. Teaching includes the following: • That, in some cases, profiles may be people posing as someone they are not or may be 'bots' • How to look out for fake profiles	This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum areas: • Relationships education • Computing
Grooming	Knowing about the different types of grooming and motivations for it, e.g. radicalisation, child sexual abuse and exploitation, and gangs and county lines. Teaching includes the following: • Boundaries in friendships with peers, in families, and with others • Key indicators of grooming behaviour • The importance of disengaging from contact with suspected grooming and telling a trusted adult • How and where to report grooming both in school and to the police At all stages, it is important to balance teaching pupils about making sensible decisions to stay safe whilst being clear it is never the fault of the child who is abused and why victim blaming is always wrong.	This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum areas: • Relationships education
Livestreaming	Livestreaming (showing a video of yourself in real-time online, either privately or to a public audience) can be popular with children, but it carries a risk when carrying out and watching it. Teaching includes the following: • What the risks of carrying out livestreaming are, e.g. the potential for people to record livestreams and share the content	

	• The importance of thinking carefully about who the audience might be and if pupils would be comfortable with whatever they are streaming being shared widely • That online behaviours should mirror offline behaviours and that this should be considered when making a livestream • That pupils should not feel pressured to do something online that they would not do offline • Why people sometimes do and say things online that they would never consider appropriate offline • The risk of watching videos that are being livestreamed, e.g. there is no way of knowing what will be shown next • The risks of grooming	
Pornography	Knowing that sexually explicit material presents a distorted picture of sexual behaviours. Teaching includes the following: • That pornography is not an accurate portrayal of adult sexual relationships • That viewing pornography can lead to skewed beliefs about sex and, in some circumstances, can normalise violent sexual behaviour • That not all people featured in pornographic material are doing so willingly, i.e. revenge porn or people trafficked into sex work	•
Unsafe communication	Knowing different strategies for staying safe when communicating with others, especially people they do not know or have not met. Teaching includes the following: • That communicating safely online and protecting your privacy and data is important, regardless of who you are communicating with • How to identify indicators of risk and unsafe communications • The risks associated with giving out addresses, phone numbers or email addresses to people pupils do not know, or arranging to meet someone they have not met before • What online consent is and how to develop strategies to confidently say no to both friends and strangers online	This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum areas: • Relationships education • Computing

Wellbeing		
Impact on confidence (including body confidence)	Knowing about the impact of comparisons to 'unrealistic' online images. Teaching includes the following: • The issue of using image filters and digital enhancement • The role of social media influencers, including that they are paid to influence the behaviour of their followers • The issue of photo manipulation, including why people do it and how to look out for it	
Impact on quality of life, physical and mental health and relationships	Knowing how to identify when online behaviours stop being fun and begin to create anxiety, including that there needs to be a balance between time spent online and offline. Teaching includes the following: • How to evaluate critically what pupils are doing online, why they are doing it and for how long (screen time) • How to consider quality vs. quantity of online activity • The need for pupils to consider if they are actually enjoying being online or just doing it out of habit, due to peer pressure or due to the fear of missing out • That time spent online gives users less time to do other activities, which can lead some users to become physically inactive • The impact that excessive social media usage can have on levels of anxiety, depression and other mental health issues • That isolation and loneliness can affect pupils and that it is very important for them to discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support • Where to get help	This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum areas: • Health education
Online vs. offline behaviours	People can often behave differently online to how they would act face to face. Teaching includes the following: • How and why people can often portray an exaggerated picture of their lives (especially	This risk or harm is covered in the following curriculum areas:

	online) and how that can lead to pressures around having perfect or curated lives • How and why people are unkind or hurtful online when they would not necessarily be unkind to someone face to face	• Relationships education
Reputational damage	What users post can affect future career opportunities and relationships – both positively and negatively. Teaching includes the following: • Strategies for positive use • How to build a professional online profile	
Suicide, self-harm and eating disorders	Pupils may raise topics including eating disorders, self-harm and suicide. Teachers must be aware of the risks of encouraging or making these seem a more viable option for pupils and should take care to avoid giving instructions or methods and avoid using language, videos and images.	