



Introduction

Key people / dates

Pooles Park Primary School Pooles Park Primary School	Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) team	Key Safeguarding Contacts: The Designated Governor for safeguarding and child protection is: Ian Norman-Bruce The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) for child protection is: Craig Taylor The Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads are: Maggie Ryan; Jess Healy The Designated Teacher for children looked after (CLA) is: Craig Taylor The Designated Manager for Allegations against Staff and Volunteers is Greg Crawford, Headteacher or if relating to the Headteacher, Ian Norman-Bruce, Chair of Governors.
	Online-safety coordinator (if different)	Mr C. Taylor, Deputy Headteacher
	Online-safety / safeguarding link governor	Mr Ian Norman Bruce, Chair of Governors
	Network manager / other technical support	LB Islington Schools ICT Services
	Date this policy was reviewed and by whom	June 2019, Mr C. Taylor
	Date of next review and by whom	June 2020, Mr C. Taylor

What is this policy?

Online safety is an integral part of safeguarding. Accordingly, this policy is written in line with 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' 2019 (KCSIE) and other statutory documents; it is designed to sit alongside the school's statutory Safeguarding Policy. Any issues and concerns with online safety <u>must</u> follow the school's safeguarding and child protection procedures.

Who is it for; when is it reviewed?

This policy should be a living document, subject to full annual review but also amended where necessary during the year in response to developments in the school and local area. Although many aspects will be informed by legislation and regulations, you should involve staff, governors, pupils and parents in writing and reviewing the policy (Section 78 of KCSIE stresses making use of teachers' day-to-day experience on





the ground). This will help ensure all stakeholders understand the rules that are in place and why, and that the policy affects day-to-day practice. Pupils could help to design a version in language their peers understand, or help you to audit compliance. Acceptable Use Policies (see appendices) for different stakeholders help with this – ensure these are reviewed alongside this overarching policy. Any changes to this policy should be immediately disseminated to all the above stakeholders.

Who is in charge of online safety?

You may have a named online-safety coordinator at your school (see above); this person may or may not be the designated safeguarding lead (DSL), but KCSIE makes clear that "the designated safeguarding lead should take lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection (including online safety)."

What are the main online safety risks today?

Online-safety risks are traditionally categorised as one of the 3 Cs: Content, Contact or Conduct (identified by Professor Tanya Byron's 2008 report "Safer children in a digital world"). These three areas remain a helpful way to understand the risks and potential school response, whether technological or educational. They do not stand in isolation, however, and it is important to understand the interplay between all three.

The LGfL DigiSafe 2018 pupil survey of 40,000 pupils identified an increase in distress caused by, and risk from, content. For many years, online-safety messages have focussed on 'stranger danger', i.e. meeting strangers online and then meeting them face to face (contact). Whilst these dangers have not gone away and remain important, violent or sexual content is now prevalent – sending or receiving, voluntarily or coerced. Examples of this are the sharing of violent and sexual videos, self-harm materials, and coerced nudity via live streaming. Contact and conduct of course also remain important challenges to address.

We recommend schools read the results of the pupil survey at <u>pupilsurvey.lgfl.net</u> and consider the implications for their pupils before working on their online-safety policy (schools which participated in the survey were sent a snapshot of their own data at the end of the survey). Schools which did not take part might want to audit their pupils' behaviours, attitudes and experiences in order to shape this policy.

How will this policy be communicated?

This policy can only impact upon practice if it is a (regularly updated) living document. It must be accessible to and understood by all stakeholders. It will be communicated in the following ways:

- Posted on the school website
- Available on the internal staff network/drive
- Available in paper format in the staffroom





- Part of school induction pack for <u>all</u> new staff (including temporary, supply and non-classroom-based staff)
- Integral to safeguarding updates and training for all staff (especially in September refreshers)
- Clearly reflected in the Acceptable Use Policies (AUPs) for staff, volunteers, contractors, governors, pupils and parents/carers (which must be in accessible language appropriate to these groups).
- AUPs issued to whole school community, on <u>entry</u> to the school, with annual reminders of where to find them if unchanged, and reissued if updated after annual review
- AUPs are displayed in appropriate classrooms/corridors (not just in Computing corridors/classrooms)
- Reviews of this online-safety policy will include input from staff, pupils and other stakeholders, helping to ensure further engagement





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Overview

Aims

This policy aims to:

- Set out expectations for all Pooles Park Primary School's community members' online behaviour, attitudes and activities and use of digital technology (including when devices are offline)
- Help all stakeholders to recognise that online/digital behaviour standards (including social media activity) must be upheld beyond the confines of the school gates and school day, and regardless of device or platform
- Facilitate the safe, responsible and respectful use of technology to support teaching & learning, increase attainment and prepare children and young people for the risks and opportunities of today's and tomorrow's digital world, to survive and thrive online
- Help school staff working with children to understand their roles and responsibilities to work safely and responsibly with technology and the online world:
 - o for the protection and benefit of the children and young people in their care, and
 - o for their own protection, minimising misplaced or malicious allegations and to better understand their own standards and practice
 - o for the benefit of the school, supporting the school ethos, aims and objectives, and protecting the reputation of the school and profession
- Establish clear structures by which online misdemeanours will be treated, and procedures to follow where there are doubts or concerns (with reference to other school policies such as Behaviour Policy or Anti-Bullying Policy)

Further Help and Support

Internal school channels should always be followed first for reporting and support, as documented in school policy documents, especially in response to incidents, which should be reported in line with your Safeguarding Policy. The DSL will handle referrals to local authority multi-agency safeguarding hubs (MASH) and normally the headteacher will handle referrals to the LA designated officer (LADO). The local authority, academy trust or third-party support organisations you work with may also have advisors to offer general support.

Beyond this, <u>reporting.lgfl.net</u> has a list of curated links to external support and helplines for both pupils and staff, including the Professionals' Online-Safety Helpline from the UK Safer Internet Centre and the NSPCC Whistleblowing Helpline, as well as hotlines for hate crime, terrorism and fraud which might be useful to share with parents, and anonymous support for children and young people.





Scope

This policy applies to all members of Pooles Park Primary School (including staff, governors, volunteers, contractors, pupils, parents/carers, visitors and community users) who have access to our digital technology, networks and systems, whether on-site or remotely, and at any time.

Roles and responsibilities

This school is a community and all members have a duty to behave respectfully online and offline, to use technology for teaching and learning and to prepare for life after school, and to immediately report any concerns or inappropriate behaviour, to protect staff, pupils, families and the reputation of the school. We learn together, make honest mistakes together and support each other in a world that is online and offline at the same time.

Headteacher - Mr G. Crawford

Key responsibilities:

- Foster a culture of safeguarding where online safety is fully integrated into whole-school safeguarding
- Oversee the activities of the designated safeguarding lead and ensure that the DSL responsibilities listed in the section below are being followed and fully supported
- Ensure that policies and procedures are followed by all staff
- Undertake training in offline and online safeguarding, in accordance with statutory guidance and relevant Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) guidance
- Liaise with the designated safeguarding lead on all online-safety issues which might arise and receive regular updates on school issues and broader policy and practice information
- Take overall responsibility for data management and information security ensuring the school's
 provision follows best practice in information handling; work with the DPO, DSL and governors
 to ensure a GDPR-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 school implements and makes effective use of appropriate ICT systems and services including school-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 to carry out their safeguarding and online safety roles
- Understand and make all staff aware of procedures to be followed in the event of a serious online safeguarding incident
- Ensure suitable risk assessments are undertaken so the curriculum meets needs of pupils, including risk of children being radicalised
- Ensure that there is a system in place to monitor and support staff (e.g. network manager) who carry out internal technical online-safety procedures
- Ensure governors are regularly updated on the nature and effectiveness of the school's arrangements for online safety
- Ensure the school website meets statutory DfE requirements (see appendices for website audit document)

Designated Safeguarding Lead / Online Safety Lead - Mr C. Taylor

Key responsibilities (remember the DSL can delegate certain online-safety duties, e.g. to the online-safety coordinator, but not the overall responsibility; this assertion and all quotes below are from Keeping Children Safe in Education 2019):

- "The designated safeguarding lead should take lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection (including online safety)."
- Where the online-safety coordinator is not the named DSL or deputy DSL, ensure there is regular review and open communication between these roles and that the DSL's clear overarching responsibility for online safety is not compromised
- Ensure "An effective approach to online safety [that] empowers a school or college to protect
 and educate the whole school or college community in their use of technology and establishes
 mechanisms to identify, intervene in and escalate any incident where appropriate."
- "Liaise with the local authority and work with other agencies in line with Working together to safeguard children"
- Take day to day responsibility for online safety issues and be aware of the potential for serious child protection concerns
- Work with the headteacher, DPO and governors to ensure a GDPR-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
- Stay up to date with the latest trends in online safety the new LGfL DigiSafe <u>pupil survey</u> of 40,000 pupils may be useful reading (new themes include 'self-harm bullying' and getting undressed on camera)





- Review and update this policy, other online safety documents (e.g. Acceptable Use Policies) and the strategy on which they are based (in harmony with policies for behaviour, safeguarding, Prevent and others) and submit for review to the governors/trustees.
- Receive regular updates in online safety issues and legislation, be aware of local and school trends
- Ensure that online safety education is embedded across the curriculum (e.g. by use of the UKCCIS framework 'Education for a Connected World') and beyond, in wider school life
- Promote an awareness and commitment to online safety throughout the school community, with a strong focus on parents, who are often appreciative of school support in this area, but also including hard-to-reach parents
- Liaise with school 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 and discuss how filtering and monitoring
- Ensure 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 safeguarding incident
- Oversee and discuss 'appropriate filtering and monitoring' with governors (is it physical or technical?) and ensure staff are aware (Ofsted inspectors have asked classroom teachers about this). If you use LGfL filtering, view the appropriate filtering statement here
- Ensure the 2018 Department for Education guidance on sexual violence and harassment is followed throughout the school and that staff adopt a zero-tolerance approach to this, as well as to bullying
- Facilitate training and advice for all staff:
 - o all staff must read KCSIE Part 1 and all those working with children Annex A
 - o it would also be advisable for all staff to be aware of Annex C (online safety)
 - o cascade knowledge of risks and opportunities throughout the organisation
 - o cpd.lgfl.net has helpful CPD materials including PowerPoints, videos and more

Governing Body, led by Online Safety / Safeguarding Link Governor – Mr Ian Norman Bruce, Chair of Governors

Key responsibilities (quotes are taken from Keeping Children Safe in Education 2019):

- Approve this policy and strategy and subsequently review its effectiveness, e.g. by asking the
 questions in the helpful document from the UK Council for Child Internet Safety (UKCCIS) Online
 safety in schools and colleges: Questions from the Governing Board
- "Ensure an appropriate senior member of staff, from the school or college leadership team, is appointed to the role of DSL [with] lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection





(including online safety) [with] the appropriate status and authority [and] time, funding, training, resources and support..."

- Support the school in encouraging parents and the wider community to become engaged in online safety activities
- Have regular strategic reviews with the online-safety co-ordinator / DSL and incorporate online safety into standing discussions of safeguarding at governor meetings
- Where the online-safety coordinator is not the named DSL or deputy DSL, ensure that there is regular review and open communication between these roles and that the DSL's clear overarching responsibility for online safety is not compromised
- Work with the DPO, DSL and headteacher to ensure a GDPR-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
- Check all school staff have read Part 1 of KCSIE; SLT and all working directly with children have read Annex A; check that Annex C on Online Safety reflects practice in your school
- "Ensure that all staff undergo safeguarding and child protection training (including online safety)
 at induction [and] regularly updated [...] in line with advice from the LSCB [...] online safety
 training for staff is integrated, aligned and considered as part of the overarching safeguarding
 approach." There is further support for this at cpd.lgfl.net
- "Ensure appropriate filters and appropriate monitoring systems are in place [but...] be careful
 that 'overblocking' does not lead to unreasonable restrictions as to what children can be taught
 with regard to online teaching and safeguarding". LGfL's appropriate filtering submission is here
- "Ensure that children are taught about safeguarding, including online safety [...] as part of providing a broad and balanced curriculum [...] Consider a whole school approach to online safety [with] a clear policy on the use of mobile technology." NB you may wish to investigate/adopt the UKCCIS cross-curricular framework 'Education for a Connected World' to support a whole-school approach

All staff

Key responsibilities:

- Understand that online safety is a core part of safeguarding; as such it is part of everyone's job never think that someone else will pick it up
- Know who the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) and Online Safety Lead (OSL) are
- Read Part 1, Annex A and Annex C of Keeping Children Safe in Education (whilst Part 1 is statutory
 for all staff, Annex A for SLT and those working directly with children, it is good practice for all
 staff to read all three sections).





- Read and follow this policy in conjunction with the school's main safeguarding policy
- Record online-safety incidents in the same way as any safeguarding incident and report in accordance with school procedures.
- Understand that safeguarding is often referred to as a jigsaw puzzle you may have discovered the missing piece so do not keep anything to yourself
- Sign and follow the staff acceptable use policy and code of conduct/handbook
- Notify the DSL/OSL if policy does not reflect practice in your school and follow escalation procedures if concerns are not promptly acted upon
- Identify opportunities to thread online safety through all school 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 (which have a unique value for pupils)
- Whenever overseeing the use of technology (devices, the internet, new technology such as augmented reality, etc) in school or setting as homework tasks, encourage sensible use, monitor what pupils are doing and consider potential dangers and the age appropriateness of websites (ask your DSL what appropriate filtering and monitoring policies are in place)
- To carefully supervise and guide pupils when engaged in learning activities involving online technology (including, extra-curricular and extended school 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 and data law
- Encourage pupils to follow their acceptable use policy, remind them about it and enforce school sanctions
- 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 (your DSL will disseminate relevant information from the new DfE document on this)
- Be aware that you are often most likely to see or overhear online-safety issues (particularly relating to bullying and sexual harassment and violence) in the playground, corridors, toilets and other communal areas outside the classroom – let the DSL/OSL know
- Receive regular updates from the DSL/OSL and have a healthy curiosity for online safety issues –
 you may find it useful to read at least the headline statistics and conclusions from the LGfL
 DigiSafe <u>pupil survey</u> of 40,000 pupils (new themes include 'self-harm bullying' and getting
 undressed on camera)
- Model safe, responsible and professional behaviours in their own use of technology. This includes
 outside the school hours and site, and on social media, in all aspects upholding the reputation of
 the school and of the professional reputation of all staff. More guidance on this point can be
 found in this Online Reputation guidance for schools.





PSHE / Health Education Lead – Ellen Counter

Key responsibilities from September 2019 for September 2020 (quotes taken from DfE press release on 19 July 2018 on New relationships and health education in schools):

- As listed in the 'all staff' section, plus:
- Embed consent, mental wellbeing, healthy relationships and staying safe online into the PSHE /
 RE / RSE curriculum, "complementing the existing computing curriculum and how to use
 technology safely, responsibly and respectfully. Lessons will also cover how to keep personal
 information private, and help young people navigate the virtual world, challenge harmful content
 and balance online and offline worlds."
- Work closely with the DSL/OSL and all other staff to ensure an understanding of the issues, approaches and messaging within PSHE / RSE

Computing Curriculum Lead – Ishamane John

Key responsibilities:

- As listed in the 'all staff' section, plus:
- Oversee the delivery of the online safety element of the Computing curriculum in accordance with the national curriculum
- Work closely with the DSL/OSL and all other staff to ensure an understanding of the issues, approaches and messaging within Computing
- Collaborate with technical staff and others responsible for ICT use in school to ensure a common and consistent approach, in line with acceptable-use agreements

Subject / aspect leaders

Key responsibilities:

- As listed in the 'all staff' section, plus:
- Look for opportunities to embed online safety in your subject or aspect, and model positive attitudes and approaches to staff and pupils alike
- Consider how the UKCCIS framework Education for a Connected World can be applied in your context
- Work closely with the DSL/OSL and all other staff to ensure an understanding of the issues, approaches and messaging within Computing





Network Manager/technician - LB Islington Schools ICT Services

Key responsibilities:

- As listed in the 'all staff' section, plus:
- Keep up to date with the school's online safety policy and technical information in order to
 effectively carry out their online safety role and to inform and update others as relevant
- Work closely with the designated safeguarding lead / online safety lead / data protection officer / LGfL TRUSTnet nominated contact to ensure that school systems and networks reflect school policy
- Ensure the above stakeholders understand the consequences of existing services and of 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
- Support and advise on the implementation of 'appropriate filtering and monitoring' as decided by the DSL and senior leadership team
- Maintain up-to-date documentation of the school's online security and technical procedures
- To report online-safety related issues that come to their attention in line with school policy
- Manage the school's systems, networks and devices, according to a strict password policy, with systems in place for detection of misuse and malicious attack, with adequate protection, encryption and backup for data, including disaster recovery plans, and auditable access controls
- Network managers/technicians at LGfL TRUSTnet schools may want to ensure that you take
 advantage of the following solutions which are part of your package: Sophos Anti-Virus, Sophos
 Anti-Phish (from Sept 2018), Sophos InterceptX, Sophos Server Advance, Malware Bytes, Egress
 (from Sept 2018), Meraki Mobile Device Management and CloudReady/NeverWare. These
 solutions which are part of your package will help protect the network and users on it
- Monitor the use of school technology, online platforms and social media presence and that any
 misuse/attempted misuse is identified and reported in line with school policy
- Work with the Headteacher to ensure the school website meets statutory DfE requirements (see appendices for website audit document)

Data Protection Officer (DPO) - Gill Auld

Key responsibilities:

 NB – this document is not for general data-protection guidance; GDPR information on the relationship between the school and LGfL TRUSTnet can be found at gdpr.lgfl.net; there is an LGfL





document on the general role and responsibilities of a DPO in the 'Resources for Schools' section of that page

- Be aware that of references to the relationship between data protection and safeguarding in key Department for Education documents 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' and 'Data protection: a toolkit for schools' (April 2018), especially this quote from the latter document:
 - O GDPR does not prevent, or limit, the sharing of information for the purposes of keeping children safe. Legal and secure information sharing between schools, 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 should still be in place [...] Remember, the law does not prevent information about children being shared with specific authorities if it is for the purposes of safeguarding
- The same document states that the retention schedule for safeguarding records may be required to be set as 'Very long term need (until pupil is aged 25 or older)'
- Work with the DSL, headteacher and governors to ensure frameworks are in place for the
 protection of data and of safeguarding information sharing as outlined above. You may be
 interested in the discounts for LGfL TRUSTnet schools for three market-leading GDPR compliance
 solutions at gdpr.lgfl.net
- Ensure that all access to safeguarding data is limited as appropriate, and also monitored and audited

LGfL TRUSTnet Nominated contacts –

Key responsibilities:

- To ensure all LGfL TRUSTnet services are managed on behalf of the school in line with school policies, following data handling procedures as relevant
- Work closely with the DSL and DPO to ensure they understand who the nominated contacts are
 and what they can do / what data access they have, as well as the implications of all existing
 services and changes to settings that you might request e.g. for YouTube restricted mode,
 internet filtering settings, firewall port changes, pupil email settings, and sharing settings for any
 cloud services such as Microsoft Office 365 and Google G Suite.
- Ensure the DPO is aware of the GDPR information on the relationship between the school and LGfL TRUSTnet at gdpr.lgfl.net





Volunteers and contractors

Key responsibilities:

- Read, understand, sign and adhere to an acceptable use policy (AUP)
- Report any concerns, no matter how small, to the designated safety lead / online safety coordinator as named in the AUP
- Maintain an awareness of current online safety issues and guidance
- Model safe, responsible and professional behaviours in their own use of technology

Pupils

Key responsibilities:

- Read, understand, sign and adhere to the pupil acceptable use policy and review this annually
- Understand the importance of reporting abuse, misuse or access to inappropriate materials
- Know what action to take if they or someone they know feels worried or vulnerable when using online technology
- To understand the importance of adopting safe and responsible behaviours and good online safety practice when using digital technologies outside of school and realise that the school's acceptable use policies cover actions out of school, including on social media
- Understand the benefits/opportunities and risks/dangers of the online world and know who to talk to at school or outside school if there are problems

Parents/carers

Key responsibilities:

- Read, sign and promote the school's parental acceptable use policy (AUP) and read the pupil AUP and encourage their children to follow it
- Consult with the school if they have any concerns about their children's use of technology
- Promote positive online safety and model safe, responsible and positive behaviours in their own
 use of technology, including on social media: not sharing other's images or details without
 permission and refraining from posting negative, threatening or violent comments about others,
 including the school staff, volunteers, governors, contractors, pupils or other parents/carers.
- NB: the LGfL DigiSafe survey of 40,000 primary and secondary pupils found that 73% of pupils trust their parents on online safety (but only half talk about it with them more than once a year).





External groups including parent associations -

Key responsibilities:

- Any external individual/organisation will sign an acceptable use policy prior to using technology or the internet within school
- Support the school in promoting online safety and data protection
- Model safe, responsible, respectful and positive behaviours in their own use of technology, including on social media: not sharing other's images or details without permission and refraining from posting negative, threatening or violent comments about others, including the school staff, volunteers, governors, contractors, pupils or other parents/carers

Education and curriculum

The following subjects have the clearest online safety links (see the relevant role descriptors above for more information):

- PSHE
- Health Education, Relationships (in secondaries: Relationships and Sex) Education (being implemented from September 2019 for September 2020)
- Computing
- Citizenship

However, as stated in the role descriptors above, it is the role of all staff to identify opportunities to thread online safety through all school 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 (which have a unique value for pupils)

Whenever overseeing the use of technology (devices, the internet, new technology such as augmented reality, etc) in school or setting as homework tasks, all staff should encourage sensible use, monitor what pupils are doing and consider potential dangers and the age appropriateness of websites (ask your DSL what appropriate filtering and monitoring policies are in place).

Equally, all staff should carefully supervise and guide pupils when engaged in learning activities involving online technology (including, extra-curricular and extended school 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 and data law. saferesources.lgfl.net has regularly updated theme-based resources, materials and signposting for teachers and parents.





At Pooles Park Primary School, we recognise that online safety and broader digital resilience must be thread throughout the curriculum and that is why we are working to adopt the cross-curricular framework 'Education for a Connected World' from UKCCIS (the UK Council for Child Internet Safety, soon to become UKCIS, no longer solely for children).

Annual reviews of curriculum plans / schemes of work (including for SEND pupils) are used as an opportunity to follow this framework more closely in its 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.

Handling online-safety concerns and incidents

It is vital that all staff recognise that online-safety is a part of safeguarding (as well as being a curriculum strand of Computing, PSHE, Citizenship and (from September 2019 for September 2020) the new statutory Health Education and Relationships Education).

General concerns must be handled in the same way as any other safeguarding concern; safeguarding is often referred to as a jigsaw puzzle, so all stakeholders should err on the side of talking to the online-safety lead / designated safeguarding lead to contribute to the overall picture or highlight what might not yet be a problem.

Non-teaching 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).

School procedures for dealing with online-safety will be mostly detailed in the following policies (primarily in the first key document):

- Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy
- Sexual Harassment / Peer on Peer Abuse Policy (if separate)
- Anti-Bullying Policy
- Behaviour Policy (including school sanctions)
- Acceptable Use Policies
- Prevent Policy
- Data Protection Policy, agreements and other documentation (e.g. privacy statement and consent forms for data sharing, image use etc)

This school commits to take all reasonable precautions to ensure online safety, but recognises that incidents will occur both inside school and outside school (and that those from outside school will





continue to impact on pupils when they come into school. All members of the school are encouraged to report issues swiftly to allow us to deal with them quickly and sensitively through the school's escalation processes.

Any suspected online risk or infringement should be reported to the online safety lead / designated safeguarding lead on the same day – where clearly urgent, it will be made by the end of the lesson.

Any concern/allegation about staff misuse is always referred directly to the Headteacher, unless the concern is about the Headteacher in which case the compliant is referred to the Chair of Governors and the LADO (Local Authority's Designated Officer). Staff may also use the NSPCC Whistleblowing Helpline

The school will actively seek support from other agencies as needed (i.e. the local authority, LGfL, UK Safer Internet Centre's Professionals' Online Safety Helpline, NCA CEOP, Prevent Officer, Police, IWF). We will inform parents/carers of online-safety incidents involving their children, and the Police where staff or pupils engage in or are subject to behaviour which we consider is particularly disturbing or breaks the law (particular procedures are in place for sexting; see section below).





Actions where there are concerns about a child

What to do if you are worried about a child/young person at Pooles Park School

Why are you concerned?

For example

- Disclosure
- Child's appearance unexplained marks and bruises, clothes, hygiene
- Change in behaviour, presentation, attendance, progress and attainment
- Behaviour which causes concern, indicates risk/vulnerability

Immediately record your concerns

Follow the school's procedure (Complete Sharing concerns form (on G Drive) and email or hand hard copy to safeguarding team.

- If responding to a disclosure:
 - o Reassure the child and clarify concerns if necessary e.g. ambiguous

Inform the Designated Safeguarding Lead through school office

Craig Taylor, Deputy Head Teacher (Designated Safeguarding Lead); Maggie Ryan, Pastoral Care Manager (Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead); Jess Healy, Assistant Head Teacher (Deputy

Designated Safeguarding Lead

- Consider whether the child is at immediate risk of harm e.g. unsafe to go home
- Refer to ISCB Threshold document and procedures to support consideration: www.iscb.org.uk
- Refer to other agencies as appropriate e.g. Children's Services Contact Team (CSCT) LADO,
- If unsure then consult with CSCT, without giving

If you are unhappy with the response

Staff:

- Follow school Whistleblowing Procedures available on G Drive or hard copy from the office.
- Follow ISCB Escalation policy and procedures

Pupils and Parents:

Follow school complaints procedures available on G
 Drive or hard copy from the office.

Record decision making and action taken in the child's safeguarding/child protection file. Set up new file if this is the first concern

Monitor Be clear about:

- What you are monitoring e.g. behaviour trends, appearance, attendance etc.?
- How long you will monitor for?
- How you will record and to whom you will feedback and when?

Review and **Re-refer** The safeguarding team meet weekly to review safeguarding referrals.

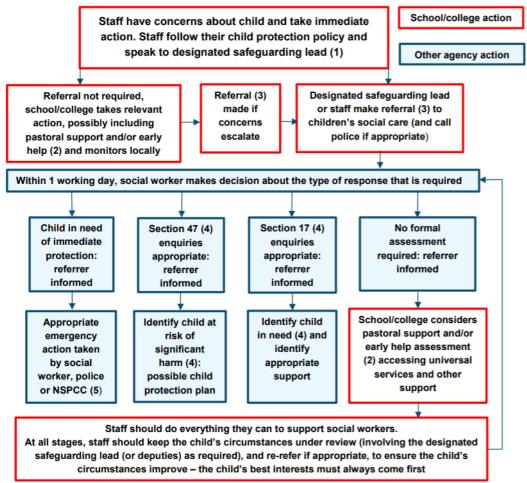
Undated: August 2018 © LGfL - DigiSafe is an LGfL TRUSTnet brand - view this document & more at safenolicies lgfL net

At all stages the child's circumstances will be kept under review. The DSL/staff will re-refer if required to ensure the child/young person's ongoing safeguarding and welfare needs are addressed.





The following flow chart is taken from page 13 of Keeping Children Safe in Education 2019 as the key education safeguarding document. As outlined previously, online safety concerns are no different to any other safeguarding concern.



- (1) In cases which also involve a concern or an allegation of abuse against a staff member, see Part Four of this guidance.
- (2) Early help means providing support as soon as a problem emerges at any point in a child's life. Where a child would benefit from co-ordinated early help, an early help inter-agency assessment should be arranged. Chapter one of <u>Working Together to Safeguard Children</u> provides detailed guidance on the early help process.
- (3) Referrals should follow the process set out in the local threshold document and local protocol for assessment. Chapter one of Working Together to Safeguard Children.
- (4) Under the Children Act 1989, local authorities are required to provide services for children in need for the purposes of safeguarding and promoting their welfare. Children in need may be assessed under section 17 of the Children Act 1989. Under section 47 of the Children Act 1989, where a local authority has reasonable cause to suspect that a child is suffering or likely to suffer significant harm, it has a duty to make enquiries to decide whether to take action to safeguard or promote the child's welfare. Full details are in Chapter one of Working Together to Safeguard Children.
- (5) This could include applying for an Emergency Protection Order (EPO).





Sexting

All schools (regardless of phase) should refer to the UK Council for Child Internet Safety (UKCCIS) guidance on sexting (also referred to as 'youth produced sexual imagery') in schools. NB - where one of the parties is over 18, this is no longer sexting but child sexual abuse.

There is a one-page overview for all staff (not just classroom-based staff) to read, in recognition of the fact that it is mostly someone other than the designated safeguarding lead (DSL) or online safety lead to first become aware of an incident, and it is vital that the correct steps are taken. Staff other than the DSL must not attempt to view, share or delete the image or ask anyone else to do so, but to go straight to the DSL.





The documents referenced above and materials to support teaching about sexting can be found at sexting.lgfl.net

The school DSL will in turn use the full 50-page guidance document including case studies, typologies and a flow chart as shown below (for information only, must be viewed in the context of the full document) to decide next steps and whether other agencies need to be involved.

It is important that everyone understands that whilst sexting is illegal, pupils can come and talk to members of staff if they have made a mistake or had a problem in this area.

Annex G

Flowchart for responding to incidents

Considerations - risk assessment

- Vulnerability of the child
- CoercionHow shared and where
- Impact on children
- Age of the children
 (For more information see Annex A)

Initial disclosure

This could come from a pupil directly, a parent, a pupil's friend.

Initial review with safeguarding team

At this initial stage the safeguarding team review the information and consider the 5 points for immediate referral. They make an initial decision about whether the incident can be dealt with in house. (For more information see page 11)

Risk assessment/Dealing with the incident

Consider the risk of harm and at any point if there are 'causes for concern' you can refer back to police/social care. (For more information refer to page 12 and Annex A)

Management in school

Ensure parents are informed and the incident recorded following all child protection and safeguarding procedures.

(For more information see page 14)

5 points for referral:

- Adult involvement
- 2. Coercion or blackmail
- 3. Extreme or violent
- 4. Under 13
- 5. Immediate risk of harm

(For more information refer to section 2)

Police/social care/MASH referral

Refer to your local arrangements for dealing with incidents and contact local services.

(For more information refer to page 15)





Bullying

Online bullying should be treated like any other form of bullying and the school bullying policy should be followed for online bullying, which may also be referred to as cyberbullying. Materials to support teaching about bullying and useful Department for Education guidance and case studies are at bullying.lgfl.net

Sexual violence and harassment

In 2018 new Department for Education guidance was issued on sexual violence and harassment, as a new section within Keeping Children Safe in Education and also a document in its own right. It would be useful for all staff to be aware of the DfE guidance: paragraphs 45-49 cover the immediate response to a report and confidentiality which is highly relevant for all staff; the case studies section provides a helpful overview of some of the issues which may arise.

Any incident of sexual harassment or violence (online or offline) should be reported to the DSL who will follow the full guidance. Staff should work to foster a zero-tolerance culture. The guidance stresses that schools must take all forms of sexual violence and harassment seriously, explaining how it exists on a continuum and that behaviours incorrectly viewed as 'low level' are treated seriously and not allowed to perpetuate. The document makes specific reference to behaviours such as bra-strap flicking and the careless use of language.

The following is an excerpt from section 46 on page 21 of that document:

"As with all safeguarding concerns, it is important that in such instances staff take appropriate action in accordance with their child protection policy. They should not assume that someone else is responding to any incident or concern. If in any doubt, they should speak to the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy). In such cases, the basic safeguarding principles remain the same, but it is important for the school or college to understand why the victim has chosen not to make a report themselves. This discussion should be handled sensitively and with the support of children's social care if required. There may be reports where the alleged sexual violence or sexual harassment involves pupils from the same school or college, but is alleged to have taken place away from the school or college premises, or online. There may also be reports where the children concerned attend two or more different schools or colleges. The safeguarding principles, and individual schools' and colleges' duties to safeguard and promote the welfare of their pupils, remain the same. The same principles and processes as set out from paragraph 48 will apply. In such circumstances, appropriate information sharing and effective multiagency working will be especially important."





Misuse of school technology (devices, systems, networks or platforms)

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

These are defined in the relevant Acceptable Use Policy as well as in this document, for example in the sections relating to the professional and personal use of school platforms/networks/clouds, devices and other technology, as well as to BYOD (bring your own device) policy.

Where pupils contravene these rules, the school behaviour policy will be applied; where staff contravene these rules, action will be taken as outlined in the staff code of conduct/handbook.

Further to these steps, the school reserves the right to withdraw – temporarily or permanently – any or all access to such technology, or the right to bring devices onto school property.

Social media incidents

See the social media section later in this document for rules and expectations of behaviour for children and adults in the Pooles Park Primary School community. These are also governed by school Acceptable Use Policies.

Breaches will be dealt with in line with the school behaviour policy (for pupils) or code of conduct/handbook (for staff).

Further to this, where an incident relates to an inappropriate, upsetting, violent or abusive social media post by a member of the school community, Pooles Park Primary School 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, the school may report it to the platform it is hosted on, and may contact the Professionals' Online Safety Helpline (run by the UK Safer Internet Centre) for support or help to accelerate this process.





Data protection and data security

NB – the previous version of this policy template included more detail on data protection and security; this August 2018 version is deliberately more concise to avoid conflict or duplication with the full documentation set drawn up in the light of the Data Protection Act 2018 (the UK's implementation of the General Data Protection Regulation, or GDPR). This section serves to highlight general principles regarding the relationship between safeguarding and data protection / data security, and to signpost to useful information.

GDPR information on the relationship between the school and LGfL TRUSTnet can be found at gdpr.lgfl.net; there are useful links and documents to support schools with data protection in the 'Resources for Schools' section of that page.

There are references to the relationship between data protection and safeguarding in key Department for Education documents 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' and 'Data protection: a toolkit for schools' (April 2018), which the DPO and DSL will seek to apply. This quote from the latter document is useful for all staff – note the red and purple highlights:

"GDPR does not prevent, or limit, the sharing of information for the purposes of keeping children safe.

Legal and secure information sharing between schools, 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 should still be in place [...] Remember, the law does not prevent information about children being shared with specific authorities if it is for the purposes of safeguarding ."

All pupils, staff, governors, volunteers, contractors and parents are bound by the school's data protection policy and agreements, which can be found on the school"s website. Further, this school makes use of the following discounted GDPR solution from LGfL TRUSTnet:

GDPRiS from Groupcall

Rigorous controls on the LGfL TRUSTnet network, USO sign-on for technical services, firewalls and filtering all support data protection. The following data security products are also used to protect the integrity of data, which in turn supports data protection: USO sign on for LGfL TRUSTnet services, Sophos Anti-Virus, Sophos Anti-Phish*, Sophos InterceptX, Sophos Server Advance, Malware Bytes, Egress*, Meraki Mobile Device Management and CloudReady/NeverWare.

^{*} from Sept 2018





The headteacher/principal, data protection officer and governors work together to ensure a GDPR-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.

Staff are reminded that all safeguarding data is highly sensitive and should be treated with the strictest confidentiality at all times, and only shared via approved channels to colleagues or agencies with appropriate permissions. The use of Egress to encrypt all non-internal emails is compulsory for sharing pupil data. If this is not possible, the DPO and DSL should be informed in advance.

- CCTV
- Use of personal vs school devices
- Password policy / two-factor authentication
- Reminders to lock devices when leaving unattended
- Device encryption
- Access to and access audit logs for school systems
- Backups
- Security processes and policies
- Disaster recovery
- Access by third parties, e.g. IT support agencies
- BYOD
- Wireless access
- File sharing
- Cloud platform use, access and sharing protocols]

Appropriate filtering and monitoring

Keeping Children Safe in Education obliges schools to "ensure appropriate filters and appropriate monitoring systems are in place [and] not be able to access harmful or inappropriate material [but at the same time] 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."

At this school, the internet connection is provided by LGfL TRUSTnet. This means we have a dedicated and secure, schoolsafe connection that is protected with firewalls and multiple layers of security, including a web filtering system called WebScreen, which is made specifically to protect children in schools. You can read more about why this system is appropriate on the UK Safer Internet Centre's appropriate filtering submission pages here.

The school:





- Has the educational filtered secure broadband connectivity through the LGfL and so connects to the 'private' National Education Network;
- Uses the LGfL filtering system which blocks sites that fall into categories such as pornography, race hatred, gaming, sites of an illegal nature, etc. All changes to the filtering policy is logged and only available to staff with the approved 'web filtering management' status;
- Uses USO user-level filtering where relevant, thereby closing down or opening up options appropriate to the age / stage of the students;.
- Ensures network healthy through use of Sophos anti-virus software (from LGfL) etc and network set-up so staff and pupils cannot download executable files;
- Uses individual, audited log-ins for all users the London USO system;;
- Uses DfE, LA or LGfL approved systems such as S2S, USO FX, secured email to send personal data over the Internet and uses encrypted devices or secure remote access were staff need to access personal level data off-site;
- Blocks all Chat rooms and social networking sites except those that are part of an educational network or approved Learning Platform;
- Only unblocks other external social networking sites for specific purposes / Internet Literacy lessons;
- Only uses the LGfL / NEN service for video conferencing activity;
- Only uses approved or checked webcam sites;
- Has blocked pupil access to music download or shopping sites except those approved for educational purposes at a regional or national level, such as Audio Network;
- Uses security time-outs on Internet access where practicable / useful;
- Provides highly restricted (Safe mail) / simulated environments for e-mail with Key Stage 1 pupils;
 Uses Londonmail with students as this has email content control and the address does not identify the student or school;
- Provides staff with an email account for their professional use, London Staffmail / LA email and makes clear personal email should be through a separate account;

There are three types of appropriate monitoring identified by the Safer Internet Centre. These are:

- 1. Physical monitoring (adult supervision in the classroom, at all times)
- 2. Internet and web access
- 3. Active/Pro-active technology monitoring services

Owing to the international scale and linked nature of information available via the Internet, it is not possible to guarantee that unsuitable material will never appear. Supervision/physical monitoring is the





key strategy. Whatever systems are in place, something could go wrong which places pupils in an embarrassing or potentially dangerous situation.

Surfing the Web

Aimless surfing should never be allowed. It is good practice to teach pupils to use the Internet in response to an articulated need – e.g. a question arising from work in class. Children should be able to answer the question "Why are we using the Internet?"

Search engines can be difficult to use effectively and pupils can experience overload and failure if the set topic is too open-ended. It is not sensible to have younger pupils 'searching the Internet'.

Pupils do not need a thousand Web sites on weather. A small selection will be quite enough choice, and as with other resources, the teacher needs to have checked and selected them so they are appropriate for the age group and fit for purpose. Favourites / bookmarks are a useful way to present this choice to pupils.

Teachers' web site selections for various topics can be put onto a topic page on the Learning Platform so pupils can, access out of school, from home etc. Some schools put links on their school web site, although there may even be difficulties here. Hackers can infiltrate a site or take over the domain, resulting in a previously acceptable site suddenly changing. Therefore, sites should always be previewed and checked, and work for children is best located on the closed Learning Platform.

Search Engines

Some common Internet search options are high risk, for example 'Google' image search. Some LAs and Councils block this. Others keep it unblocked because it can be a useful tool for teachers looking for images to incorporate in teaching. Where used – it must be with extreme caution. Google image search can be set-up to run in 'safe' mode although this is not fully without risk. Talk to your network manager or Technical support provider about this. LGfL guidance is available on the safety site.

Images usually have copyright attached to them which is an issue commonly overlooked but a key teaching point to pupils and staff.

Collaborative Technologies

There are a number of Internet technologies that make interactive collaborative environments available. Often the term 'Social networking software' is used. Examples include blogs (personal web-based diary or journals), wikis (modifiable collaborative web pages), and podcast sites (subscription-based broadcast over the web) supported by technologies such as RSS (really simple syndication — an XML format designed for sharing news across the web). Using these technologies for activities can be motivational, develop oracy and presentations skills, helping children consider their content and audience. Schools





are best protected by using the social collaboration tools within the school's Learning Platform, such as the London MLF..

Webcams and Video Conferencing

Webcams: are used to provide a 'window onto the world' to 'see' what it is like somewhere else. LGfL has a number of nature cams showing life inside bird boxes for example and a plethora of weather cams across London providing detailed real-time weather data. Webcams can also be used across London for streaming video as part of a video conferencing project.

Video conferencing provides a 'real audience' for presentations and access to places and professionals – bringing them into the classroom.For large group work high quality video conferencing hardware equipment is required to be plugged into the network. LGfL, and the other national regional grids for learning, have made an agreement with JVCS (the Janet Videoconferencing Service) to host calls. All conferences are therefore timed, closed and safe. This is a service that is included in LGfL 2. Advice can be found here http://www.lgfl.net/SERVICES/CURRICULUM/Pages/WeatherStations.aspx http://www.lgfl.net/learningresources/VideoConferencing/Pages/Home.aspx

Pupils can search on the Internet for other webcams - useful in subject study such as geography (e.g. to observe the weather or the landscape in other places). However, there are risks as some webcam sites may contain, or have links to adult material. In schools adult sites would normally be blocked but teachers need to preview any webcam site to make sure it is what they expect before ever using with pupils.

The highest risks lie with streaming webcams [one-to-one chat / video] that pupils use or access outside of the school environment. Pupils need to be aware of the dangers.

Children are taught about safeguarding, including online, ensuring that that appropriate filters and monitoring systems for online usage are in place. Our children will be taught how to keep themselves safe through teaching and learning opportunities as part of a broad and balanced curriculum.

All staff members receive safeguarding and child protection updates as required, but at least annually, to provide them with relevant skills and knowledge to safeguard children effectively. Training will always include a reminder of in school referral processes for online safety

Induction for all new members of staff, governors and volunteers will include online safety awareness training.

Electronic communications





Please read this section alongside references to pupil-staff communications in the overall school Safeguarding Policy, and in conjunction with the Data Protection Policy. This section only covers electronic communications, but the same principles of transparency, appropriate conduct and audit trail apply.

Mobile phones are only to be used in the staffroom unless in an emergency and not around the building except offices. This includes parents and carers in the playground. However, filming and recording images of assemblies/events etc are permitted as long as they are not uploaded to social media

Email

- Staff at this school use the Education Gmail for all school emails
- Egress is used for confidential emails

This system is fully auditable, trackable and managed by LBI Schools ICT on behalf of the school. This is for the mutual protection and privacy of all staff, pupils and parents, as well as to support data protection.

General principles for email use are as follows:

- Email is the only means of electronic communication to be used between staff and office and
 parents (in both directions) except in Nursery where Tapestry is used, Use of a different platform
 must be approved in advance by the data-protection officer / headteacher in advance. 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 Headteacher (if by a staff
 member).
- Email may only be sent using the email systems above. There should be no circumstances where
 a private email is used; if this happens by mistake, the DSL/Headteacher/DPO (the particular
 circumstances of the incident will determine whose remit this is) should be informed
 immediately.
- Staff or pupil personal data should never be sent/shared/stored on email.
 - If data needs to be shared with external agencies, USO-FX and Egress (from Sept 2018) systems are available from LGfL TRUSTnet.
 - Internally, staff should use the school network, including when working from home via G
 Suite.
- 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 school into disrepute or compromise the professionalism of staff

 Pupils and staff are allowed to use the email system for reasonable (not excessive, not during lessons) personal use but 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.

See also the social media section of this policy.

School website

The school website is a key public-facing information portal for the school community (both existing and prospective stakeholders) with a key reputational value. The Headteacher and Governors have delegated has been the day-to-day responsibility of updating the content of the website to SLT. The site is hosted by N8tive.

The Department for Education has determined information which must be available on a school website. LGfL TRUSTnet has compiled RAG (red-amber-green) audits to help schools to ensure that are requirements are met (see appendices).

Where other staff submit information for the website, they are asked to remember:

- School have the same duty as any person or organisation to respect and uphold copyright law schools have been fined thousands of pounds for copyright breaches. Sources must always be credited and material only used with permission. If in doubt, check with SLT. There are many open-access libraries of high-quality public-domain images that can be used (e.g. pixabay.com for marketing materials beware some adult content on this site). Pupils and staff at LGfL TRUSTnet schools also have access to licences for music, sound effects, art collection images and other at curriculum.lgfl.net
- Where pupil 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 pupil's full name).

Cloud platforms

Many schools are recognising the benefits of cloud computing platforms, not just for cost savings but to enhance teaching and learning.





This school adheres to the principles of the Department for Education document 'Cloud computing services: guidance for school leaders, school staff and governing bodies'.

As more and more systems move to the cloud, it becomes easier to share and access data. It is important to consider data protection before adopting a cloud platform or service — see our DP policy here http://www.poolespark.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Data-Protection-and-FOI-Policy-2018.pdf Google for Education's G Suite.

For online safety, basic rules of good password hygiene ("Treat your password like your toothbrush – never share it with anyone!"), expert administration and training can help to keep staff and pupils safe, and to avoid incidents. The data protection officer analyses and document systems and procedures before they are implemented, and regularly reviews them.

The following principles apply:

- Privacy statements inform parents and children (13+) when and what sort 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. This is noted in a DPIA (data-protection impact statement) and parental permission is sought
- Regular training ensures all staff understand sharing functionality and this is audited to ensure that pupil data is not shared by mistake. Open access or widely shared folders are clearly marked as such
- Pupils 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 pupil data
- Pupil images/videos are only made public with parental permission
- Only school-approved platforms are used by pupils or staff to store pupil 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)

Digital images and video

When a pupil joins the school, parents/carers are asked if they give consent for their child's image to be captured in photographs or videos and for what purpose (beyond internal assessment, which does not require express consent). Parents answer as follows:

- For the newsletter
- · For use in paper-based school marketing
- For online prospectus or websites





- For a specific high profile image for display or publication
- For social media

Whenever a photo or video is taken/made, the member of staff taking it will check the latest database before using it for any purpose.

Any pupils shown in public facing materials are never identified with more than first name (and photo file names/tags do not include full names to avoid accidentally sharing them).

All staff are governed by their contract of employment and the school's Acceptable Use Policy, which covers the use of mobile phones/personal equipment for taking pictures of pupils, and where these are stored. At Pooles Park, no member of staff will ever use their personal phone to capture photos or videos of pupils.

Photos are stored on the school network in line with the retention schedule of the school Data Protection Policy.

Staff and parents are reminded annually about the importance of not sharing without permission, due to reasons of child protection (e.g. looked-after children often have restrictions for their own protection), data protection, religious or cultural reasons, or simply for reasons of personal privacy. Parents are reminded at every school show where pupils perform that images/videos should only be used for private viewing and not published on social media platforms. Further detail on this subject and a sample letter to parents for taking photos or videos at school events can be found at parentfilming.lgfl.net

We encourage young people to think about their online reputation and digital footprint, so we should be good adult role models by not oversharing (or providing embarrassment in later life – and it is not for us to judge what is embarrassing or not).

Pupils are taught about how images can be manipulated in their online safety education programme and also taught to consider how to publish for a wide range of audiences which might include governors, parents or younger children

Pupils are advised to be very careful about placing any personal photos on social media. They are taught to understand the need to maintain privacy settings so as not to make public, personal information.

Pupils are taught that they should not post images or videos of others without their permission. 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. We teach them about the need to keep their data secure and what to do if they are subject to bullying or abuse.





Social media

Pooles Park Primary School's SM presence

Pooles Park Primary School works on the principle that if we don't manage our social media reputation, someone else will.

Online Reputation Management (ORM) is about understanding and managing our digital footprint (everything that can be seen or read about the school online). Few parents will apply for a school place without first 'googling' the school, and the Ofsted pre-inspection check includes monitoring what is being said online (Mumsnet is a favourite).

Negative coverage almost always causes some level of disruption. Up to half of all cases dealt with by the Professionals Online Safety Helpline (POSH: helpline@saferinternet.org.uk) involve schools' (and staff members') online reputation.

Accordingly, we manage and monitor our social media footprint carefully to know what is being said about the school and to respond to criticism and praise in a fair, responsible manner. SLT are responsible for managing our Google Plus accounts. They follow the guidance in the LGfL / Safer Internet Centre online-reputation management document here.

These are a popular aspect of the web for young people. Sites such as Facebook, My Space, Habbo Hotel, Bebo, Piczo, and YouTube allow users to share and post web sites, videos, podcasts etc. It is important for children to understand that these sites are public spaces for both children and adults. They are environments that should be used with caution. Users, both pupils and staff, need to know how to keep their personal information private and set-up and use these environments safely. [See Education programme]

Most schools will block such sites. However, pupils need to be taught safe behaviour as they may well be able to readily access them outside of school. There are educational, monitored services that schools can purchase such as GridClub SuperClubs. Additionally, the LGfL Learning Platform provides a safe environment for pupils to share resources, store files in an ePortfolio, and communicate with others through 'closed' discussions, etc.

Podcasts

Podcasts are essentially audio files published online, often in the form of a radio show but can also contain video. Users can subscribe to have regular podcasts sent to them and simple software now enables children to create their own radio broadcast and post this onto the web. Children should be





aware of the potentially inappropriate scope of audience that a publicly available podcast has and to post to safer, restricted educational environments such as the LGfL. Podcast central area.

http://www.lgfl.net/SERVICES/CURRICULUM/Pages/Podcasting.aspx

Chatrooms

Many sites allow for 'real-time' online chat. Again, children should only be given access to educational, moderated chat rooms. The moderator (or referee) checks what users are saying and ensures that the rules of the chat room (no bad language, propositions, or other inappropriate behaviour) are observed. Pupils should be taught to understand the importance of safety within any chat room because they are most likely at risk out of school where they may access chatrooms such as www.teenchat.com, www.habbohotel.co.uk, www.penguinchat.com

Staff, pupils' and parents' SM presence

Social media (including here all apps, sites and games that allow sharing and interaction between users) is a fact of modern life, and as a school, we accept that many parents, staff and pupils will use it. However, as stated in the acceptable use policies which all members of the school community sign, we expect everybody to behave in a positive manner, engaging respectfully with the school 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 inappropriate, or which might bring the school or (particularly for staff) teaching profession into disrepute. This applies both to public pages and to private posts, e.g. parent chats, pages or groups.

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

Many social media platforms have a minimum age of 13, but the school regularly deals with issues arising on social media with pupils 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. It is worth noting that following on from the government's Safer Internet Strategy, enforcement and age checking is likely to become more stringent over the coming years.





However, the school has to strike a difficult balance of not encouraging underage use at the same time as needing to acknowledge reality in order to best help our pupils 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 or abuse. However, children will often learn most from the models of behaviour they see and experience, which will often be from adults.

Parents can best support this by talking to their children about the apps, sites and games they use (you don't need to know them – ask your child to explain it to you), with whom, for how long, and when (late at night / in bedrooms is not helpful for a good night's sleep and productive teaching and learning at school the next day). It is encouraging that 73% of pupils (from the 40,000 who answered that LGfL DigiSafe pupil online safety survey) trust their parents on online safety (although only half talk about it with them more than once a year at the moment).

Email is the official electronic communication channel between parents and the school, and between staff and pupils (see page 30 for full details).

Pupils are not allowed* to be 'friends' with or make a friend request** to any staff, governors, volunteers and contractors or otherwise communicate via social media.

Pupils are discouraged from 'following' staff, governor, volunteer or contractor public accounts (e.g. following a staff member with a public Instagram account). However, we accept that this can be hard to control (but this highlights the need for staff to remain professional in their private lives). In the reverse situation, however, staff must not follow such public pupil accounts.

- * Exceptions may be made, e.g. for pre-existing family links, but these must be approved by the Headteacher/Principal, and should be declared upon entry of the pupil or staff member to the school).
- ** 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 Headteacher (if by a staff member).

Staff are reminded that they are obliged not to bring the school or profession into disrepute and the easiest way to avoid this is to have the strictest privacy settings and avoid inappropriate sharing and oversharing online. They should never discuss the school or its stakeholders on social media and be careful that their personal opinions might not be attributed to the school, trust or local authority, bringing the school into disrepute.

The serious consequences of inappropriate behaviour on social media are underlined by the fact that of the 131 Prohibition Orders issued to staff in 2017, 73 involved social media/technology (and 27 of the 66 orders by August 2018). Following any incident that indicates that evidence of indecent images or offences concerning child protection may be contained on school computers, the matter should be immediately referred to the Police. There are many instances where schools, with the best of intentions,





have commenced their own investigation prior to involving the police. This has resulted in the loss of valuable evidence both on and off the premises where suspects have inadvertently become aware of raised suspicions. In some circumstances this interference may also constitute a criminal offence.

All members of the school community are reminded that particularly in the context of social media, it is important to comply with the school policy on Digital Images and Video (see page 32) and permission is sought before uploading photographs, videos or any other information about other people.

Device usage

Please read the following in conjunction with acceptable use policies and the following sections of this document which all impact upon device usage: copyright, data protection, social media, misuse of technology, and digital images and video.

Personal devices and bring your own device (BYOD) policy

- Pupils are not allowed to bring mobile phones in to school.
- All staff who work directly with children should leave their mobile phones on silent and only use them in private staff areas during school hours. See also the Digital images and video section on page 32 and Data protection and data security section on page 25. Child/staff data should never be downloaded onto a private phone. If a staff member is expecting an important personal call when teaching or otherwise on duty, they may leave their phone with the school office to answer on their behalf or ask for the message to be left with the school office.
- Volunteers, contractors, governors should leave their phones in their pockets and turned off. Under no circumstances should they be used in the presence of children or to take photographs or videos. If this is required (e.g. for contractors to take photos of equipment or buildings), permission of the headteacher should be sought (the headteacher may choose to delegate this) and this should be done in the presence of a member staff.
- Parents are asked to leave their phones in their pockets and turned off when they are on site.
 They should ask permission before taking any photos, e.g. of displays in corridors or classrooms, and avoid capturing other children. When at school events, please refer to the Digital images and video section of this document on page 32.

Network / internet access on school devices

- Pupils are not allowed networked file access via personal devices
- All staff who work directly with children should leave their mobile phones on silent and only use them in private staff areas during school hours. See also the Digital images and video section on





page 32 and Data protection and data security section on page 25. Child/staff data should never be downloaded onto a private phone.

- Volunteers, contractors, governors have no access to the school network or wireless internet on personal devices.
- **Parents** have no access to the school network or wireless internet on personal devices. All internet traffic is monitored.

Trips / events away from school

For school trips/events away from school, teachers will be issued a school duty phone and this number used for any authorised or emergency communications with pupils and parents. Any deviation from this policy (e.g. by mistake or because the school phone will not work) will be notified immediately to the headteacher. Teachers using their personal phone in an emergency will ensure that the number is hidden to avoid a parent or pupil accessing a teacher's private phone number.

Searching and confiscation

In line with the DfE guidance 'Searching, screening and confiscation: advice for schools', the Headteacher/Principal and staff authorised by them have a statutory power to search pupils/property on school premises. 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, violence or bullying.

Full details of the school's search procedures are available in the school Behaviour Policy.





Appendices

Where marked with * the latest version or a template you may use is available at safepolicies.lgfl.net

- 1. Safeguarding Incident log
- 2. Safeguarding and Child Protection
- Behaviour Policy / Anti-Bullying Policy
- 4. Staff Code of Conduct / Handbook
- 5. *Acceptable Use Policies (AUPs) for:
 - o *Pupils
 - *Staff, Volunteers Governors & Contractors
 - → *Parents
- 6. *Letter to parents about filming/photographing/streaming school events
- 7. *Prevent Risk Assessment Template
- 8. *E-Safety Policy
- 9. *Online-Safety Questions from the Governing Board (UKCCIS)
- 10. *Education for a Connected World cross-curricular digital resilience framework (UKCCIS / UKCIS)
- *Safer working practice for those working with children & young people in education (Safer Recruitment Consortium)
- 12. *Working together to safeguard children (DfE)
- 13. *Searching, screening and confiscation advice (DfE)
- 14. *Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges (DfE advice)
- 15. *Sexting guidance from UKCCIS
 - *Overview for all staff
 - *Full guidance for school DSLs
- 16. *Prevent Duty Guidance for Schools (DfE and Home Office documents)
- 17. DfE press release (19 July 2018) 'New relationships and health education in schools'
- 18. *Data protection and data security advice, procedures etc
- 19. *Preventing and tackling bullying (DfE)
- 20. Cyber bullying: advice for headteachers and school staff (DfE) find this at bullying.lgfl.net
- 21. *RAG (red-amber-green) audits for statutory requirements of school websites