Inspire Partnership

Inspire Partnership Academy Trust

Online safety policy October 25/26

Approval Date:	15th October 2025
Approved by:	Trust Board
Policy Owner:	Stephen Schwartz
Review date:	September 2026

Updates

This table compares the original (January 2025) policy version with the latest detailed version (September 2025/2026, or V2), with a particular focus on the updated **governance, roles, and accountability structures**.

Feature /Section	January 2025 Policy (Original Version)	V2 (Sept 2025/26) Policy (Latest Version)
Key Updates Highlighted	General update to reflect 24/25 trends [CH].	Explicitly adds content on "CCTV, filming in and outside of school, and use of generative AI" [CH].
Specific Governor/Oversight Roles	General reference to LCC members/trustees [CH].	Explicitly requires a Link governor for safeguarding and a separate Link governor for web filtering (if applicable).
Trustee and LCC Accountability (Governance)	General strategic oversight [CH].	Trustees approve this policy and strategy and subsequently review its effectiveness. Trustees hold Trust Education Leaders to account for ensuring appropriate filtering and monitoring systems are in place and regularly reviewed.

Training Mandate for Trustees/LCCs	(Not specified in previous comparison)	Headteacher must ensure ALL LCC and Trustees undergo safeguarding training/updates (including online safety) to provide strategic challenge and oversight into policy and practice.
Headteacher Filtering Responsibility	Must oversee DSL team [CH].	Must better understand, review and drive the rationale behind decisions in filtering and monitoring as per the DfE standards, through liaison with technical colleagues and the DSL.
DSL Lead Responsibility & Monitoring	DSL has lead responsibility for filtering and monitoring per KCSIE 2023 [CH].	The DSL takes lead responsibility for safeguarding (including online safety and filtering/monitoring systems). Must check SENSO for "real time monitoring" (with frequency to be added). Must communicate regularly with SLT and the Central Safeguarding Team monitoring (termly) to review incident logs and filtering/change control logs.
Handling Incidents Guidance	Refers to DfE guidance *"Behaviour in Schools"* from September 2022 [CH].	Updates the reference to DfE guidance *"Behaviour in Schools"* from September 2024.

Incident Reporting (Headteacher)	General safeguarding concern process [CH].	If a concern/allegation relates to the Headteacher, the complaint is referred to the Chair of the Local Community Council and the LADO.
DPO Role (Data Protection Officer)	(Not specified in previous comparison)	DPO (Stephen Schwartz) works with the DSL and Headteacher to ensure a compliant framework for storing data, stressing that child protection is always put first and data protection must not prevent information sharing for safeguarding.
Sharing Nudes/Semi-Nudes Title	Section titled "Sexting – sharing nudes and semi-nudes" [CH].	Section title changed to the more neutral "Sharing nudes and semi-nudes".
Digital Images/Filming Rule	Mentions concerns about parents filming interactions with staff outside school gates [CH].	Explicitly states parents must not covertly film or make recordings of interactions with pupils or adults in schools or near the school gates.
Personal Device Restriction	General staff rules for phone use [CH].	Adds an explicit restriction that neither staff nor pupils are allowed to use a mobile hotspot to provide internet to a device, as this would potentially bypass filtering.

Staff Communication Systems	Staff use email provided by Google for Education [CH].	Staff use the email system provided by Google for Education and / or Arbor for all school emails.
Curriculum Focus	Mentions critical thinking (e.g. disinformation, misinformation and fake news) [CH].	Specifies that teaching must include the risks of "disinformation, misinformation and conspiracy theories in line with KCSIE 2025".

1. Introduction

1.1. Key people / dates

Role	Details	Notes - delete column when completed
School Name		InsertSchoolName
Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)	Insert DSL Name	with lead responsibility for filtering and monitoring
Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads / DSL Team Members	Insert DDSL TeamMembers	
Link governor for safeguarding		InsertGovernorName
Link governor for web filtering		if different, if not, delete this box and reference above
Curriculum leads with	e.g.PSHE/RHE/RSE/Computingleads	InsertCurriculumLeads

Role	Details	Notes - delete column when completed
relevance to online safeguarding		
Network manager / other technical support		Insert Technical Support Provider
Date this policy was reviewed and by whom	September 2025	
Date of next review and by whom	September 2026	Stephen Schwartz and person(s) who reviewed at school level

1.2. What is this policy?

Online safety is an integral part of safeguarding and requires a whole school, cross-curricular approach and collaboration between key school leads. Accordingly, this policy is written in line with 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' 2025 (KCSIE), 'Teaching Online Safety in Schools', statutory RHE guidance and other statutory documents. It is cross-curricular (with relevance beyond Relationships, Health and Sex Education, Citizenship and Computing) and designed to sit alongside or be integrated into your school's statutory Child Protection & Safeguarding Policy. Any issues and concerns with online safety must always follow the school's safeguarding and child protection procedures.

1.3. Who is it for; when is it reviewed?

1.3.1. 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, we will involve staff, LCC members, pupils and parents in writing and reviewing the policy and making sure the policy makes sense and it is possible to follow it in all respects. 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.

1.4. Who is in charge of online safety?

1.4.1. KCSIE makes clear that "the designated safeguarding lead should take lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection (including online safety and understanding the filtering and monitoring systems and processes in place)." The DSL can delegate activities but not the responsibility for this area and whilst subject leads (e.g. for RHE) will plan the curriculum for their area, it is important that this ties into a whole-school approach.

1.5. What are the main online safety risks in 2024/2025?

1.5.1. Current Online Safeguarding Trends

1.5.1.1. See individual school policies for this detail over the past year.

1.5.1.2. Nationally, some of the latest trends of the past twelve months are outlined below. These are reflected in this policy and the acceptable use agreements we use and seen in the context of the 5 Cs (see KCSIE for more details), a whole-school contextual safeguarding

approach that incorporates policy and practice for curriculum, safeguarding and technical teams.

1.5.1.3. Last year, we highlighted the rapid rise of generative AI (GenAI). Since then, the trend has exploded. Thousands of sites now offer AI-generated content, including disturbing levels of abusive, pornographic, and even illegal material like child sexual abuse content. Some platforms host AI "girlfriends," unregulated therapy bots, and even chatbots that encourage self-harm or suicide—tools many pupils can access freely at home or school. Chatbots can also blur reality, offering harmful advice or engaging in sexualised and bullying conversations. Their addictive design and unmoderated nature heighten the risk of overuse and exploitation.

1.5.1.4. When used for generating text, GenAI presents multiple risks. It can spread misinformation, facilitate plagiarism, and most worryingly, bypass safety settings. Many tools lack effective age controls and produce inappropriate content.

1.5.1.5. Beyond text, GenAI makes it easier than ever to create sexualised images and deepfake videos. These can have a devastating emotional and physical impact on young people, including blackmail and abuse. The Internet Watch Foundation has warned of a sharp rise in AI-generated child sexual abuse imagery. Alarming reports also show children using nudifying apps to create illegal content of peers.

1.5.1.6. We regularly see AI searches involving sexualised and harmful content. It's critical to stress that in the UK, any CSAM (child sexual abuse material)—AI-generated, photographic, or even cartoon—is illegal to create, possess, or share.

1.5.1.7. Schools must address this not just in the classroom, but by educating parents and pupils on safe use at home.

1.5.1.8. Ofcom's 'Children and parents: media use and attitudes report 2025' has shown that YouTube remains the most used site or app among all under 18s, followed by WhatsApp, TikTok, Snapchat and Instagram. With children aged 8-14 spending an average of 2 hours 59 minutes a day online across smartphone, tablet and computer – with girls spending more time online than boys, four in ten parents continue to report finding it hard to control their child's screentime. Notably, 52% of 8-11s feel that their parents' screentime is also too high, underlining the importance of modelling good behaviour.

1.5.1.9. Given the 13yrs+ minimum age requirement on most social media platforms, it is notable that over half of 3-12-year olds (55%) were reported using at least one app. Despite age restrictions, four in ten admit to giving a fake age online, exposing them to content inappropriate for their age and increasing their risk of harm, with over a third of parents of all 3-17s saying they would allow their child to have a profile on sites or apps before they had reached the minimum age.

1.5.1.10. We have also come across online communications platforms that offer anonymous chat services and connect users with random strangers allowing text and video chats. Most of these are easily accessible to children on devices.

1.5.1.11. As a school we recognise that many of our children and young people are on these apps regardless of age limits, which are often misunderstood or ignored. We therefore will remind about best practice while remembering the reality for most of our pupils is quite different.

1.5.1.12. This is striking when you consider that 25% of 3-4 year olds have access to their OWN mobile phone (let alone shared devices), rising to over 90 percent by the end of Primary School, and the vast majority have no safety controls or limitations to prevent harm or access to inappropriate material. At the same time, even 3- to 6-year-olds are

being tricked into 'self-generated' sexual content (Internet Watch Foundation Annual Report) while considered to be safely using devices in the home and for the first time, there were more 7-10-year-olds visible in child sexual abuse material (CSAM) images than 11-13s.

1.5.1.13. Growing numbers of children and young people are using social media and apps, primarily TikTok as their source of news and information, with little attention paid to the facts or veracity of influencers sharing news.

1.5.1.14. There have also been significant safeguarding concerns where parents have filmed interactions with staff outside the school gates and posted this on social media, putting children and the wider school community at risk of harm. See nofilming.lgfl.net to find out more.

1.5.1.15. Cyber Security is an essential component in safeguarding children and features within KCSIE. Sadly, the education sector remains a clear target for cyber-attacks, with the Cyber Security Breaches Survey 2025 reporting high levels of schools being attacked nationally, with 60% of secondary schools and 44% of primary schools reporting a breach or attack in the past year.

1.6. 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

1.6.1. It will be communicated in the following ways:

1.6.1.1. Posted on the school website

1.6.1.2. Part of school induction pack for all new staff (including temporary, supply and non-classroom-based staff and those starting mid-year)

1.6.1.3. Integral to safeguarding updates and training for all staff

1.6.1.4. Clearly reflected in the Acceptable Use Policies (AUPs) for staff, volunteers, contractors, LCC members, pupils and parents/carers (which must be in accessible language appropriate to these groups), which will be issued to whole school community, on entry to the school, annually and whenever changed, plus displayed in schools.

1.6.1.5. Discussed in parent webinars/workshops

2. Overview

2.1. Aims

2.1.1. This policy aims to promote a whole school approach to online safety by:

2.1.2. Setting out expectations for all IPAT community members' online behaviour, attitudes and activities and use of digital technology (including when devices are offline)

2.1.3. Helping safeguarding and senior leadership teams to have a better understanding and awareness of all elements of online safeguarding through effective collaboration and communication with technical colleagues (e.g. for filtering and monitoring), curriculum leads (e.g. RHE) and beyond.

2.1.4. Helping 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, regardless of device or platform, and that the same standards of behaviour apply online and offline.

2.1.5. Facilitating the safe, responsible, respectful and positive 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.

2.1.6. Helping school staff working with children to understand their roles and responsibilities to work safely and responsibly with technology and the online world.

2.1.7. for the protection and benefit of the children and young people in their care, and

2.1.8. for their own protection, minimizing misplaced or malicious allegations and to better understand their own standards and practice.

2.1.9. for the benefit of the school, supporting the school ethos, aims and objectives, and protecting the reputation of the school and profession.

2.1.10. Establishing clear structures by which online misdemeanors 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)

2.2. Further Help and Support

2.2.1. 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 Child Protection & 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.

2.2.2. Beyond this, reporting.lgfl.net 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 Report Abuse Helpline for sexual harassment or abuse, 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.

3. Scope

3.1. This policy applies to all members of the IPAT community (including teaching, supply and support staff, LCC members, volunteers, contractors, pupils/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, or who use technology in their school role.

4. Roles and responsibilities

4.1. 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 behavior, 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.

4.2. Depending on their role, all members of the school community should read the relevant section in Appendix A of this document that describes individual roles and responsibilities. Please note there is one for All Staff which must be read even by those who have a named role in another section. There are also pupil, governor, etc role descriptions in the appendix. All staff have a key role to play in feeding back on potential issues.

5. Education and curriculum

5.1. It is important that schools establish a carefully sequenced curriculum for online safety that develops competencies (as well as knowledge about risks) and builds on what pupils have already learned and identifies subject content that is appropriate for their stage of development.

5.2. As well as teaching about the underpinning knowledge and behaviors that can help pupils navigate the online world safely and confidently regardless of the device,

platform or app, Teaching Online Safety in Schools recommends embedding teaching about online safety and harms through a whole school approach and provides an understanding of these risks to help tailor teaching and support to the specific needs of pupils, including vulnerable pupils.

5.3. Online safety will be taught through the Computing and RHE elements of the Inspire Partnership Curriculum - Croydon, Greenwich, Medway, Elaine Primary School.

5.4. Equally, all staff should carefully supervise and guide pupils when engaged in learning activities involving online technology (including, extra-curricular, extended school activities if relevant and remote teaching), supporting them with search skills, critical thinking (e.g. disinformation, misinformation and conspiracy theories in line with KCSIE 2025), 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.

5.5. At IPAT, we recognize that online safety and broader digital resilience must be a thread throughout the curriculum and that is why we are working to adopt the cross-curricular framework 'Education for a Connected World – 2020 edition' from UKCIS (the UK Council for Internet Safety) through the use of the Project Evolve materials created by the UK Safer Internet Centre.

5.6. 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.
https://sites.google.com/inspirepartnership.co.uk/croydoncurriculum/subject-progression-documents

5.7. This is done within the context of an annual online safety audit, which is a collaborative effort led by [Insert EdTech Lead] (Trust EdTech Lead), [Insert DSL Name] (DSL and PSHE Lead) and [Insert DDSL Name] (DDSL and Computing Lead)

6. Handling safeguarding concerns and incidents

6.1.1. 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/RHE and Citizenship). 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.

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

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

6.1.3.1. Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy

6.1.3.2. Anti-Bullying Policy

6.1.3.3. Behaviour Policy (including school sanctions)

6.1.3.4. Acceptable Use Policies

6.1.3.5. Data Protection Policy, agreements and other documentation (e.g. privacy statement and consent forms for data sharing, image use etc)

6.1.3.6. Cybersecurity

6.1.4. This school commits to take all reasonable precautions to ensure safeguarding pupils online, but recognises that incidents will occur both inside school and outside school (and that those from outside school will continue to impact pupils when they come into school or during extended periods away from

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.

6.1.5. 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.

6.1.6. Any concern/allegation about staff misuse is always referred directly to the Headteacher, unless the concern is about the Headteacher in which case the complaint is referred to the Chair of the Local Community Council and the LADO (Local Authority's Designated Officer).

6.1.7. The school and Trust will actively seek support from other agencies as needed (i.e. the local authority, LGfL, UK Safer Internet Centre's Professionals' Online Safety Helpline (POSH), NCA CEOP, Prevent Officer, Police, IWF and Harmful Sexual Behaviour Support Service). The DfE guidance Behaviour in Schools, advice for headteachers and school staff September 2024 provides advice and related legal duties including support for pupils and powers of staff when responding to incidents

6.1.8. 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 concerning or breaks the law (particular procedures are in place for sexting and upskirting; see section below).

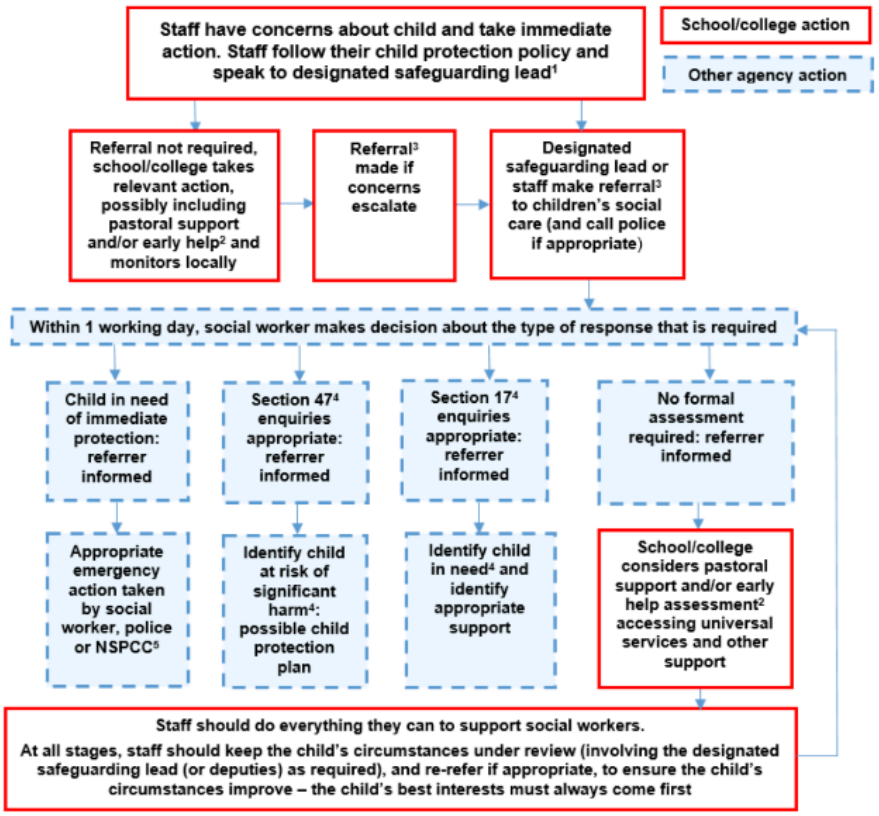
6.1.9. The school should evaluate whether reporting procedures are adequate for any future closures/lockdowns/isolation etc and make alternative provisions in advance where these might be needed.

6.2. Actions where there are concerns about a child

6.2.1. The following flow chart (it cannot be edited) is taken from page 20 of Keeping Children Safe in Education 2022 as the key education safeguarding

document. As outlined previously, online safety concerns are no different to any other safeguarding concern.

Figure 1 Flowchart : actions taken where there are concerns about a child



7. Sharing nudes and semi-nudes

7.1. All schools (regardless of phase) should refer to the UK Council for Internet Safety (UKCIS) guidance on sexting - now referred to as Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings to avoid unnecessary criminalisation of children. NB - where one of the parties is over 18, this is no longer sexting but child sexual abuse.

7.2. There is a one-page overview called Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: how to respond to an incident 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.

7.3. The school DSL will in turn use the full guidance document, Sharing nudes and semi-nudes – advice for educational settings to decide next steps and whether other agencies need to be involved.

7.4. Consider the 5 points for immediate referral at initial review:

7.4.1. The incident involves an adult

7.4.2. There is reason to believe that a child or young person has been coerced, blackmailed or groomed, or there are concerns about their capacity to consent (for example, owing to special educational needs)

7.4.3. What you know about the images or videos suggests the content depicts sexual acts which are unusual for the young person's developmental stage, or are violent

7.4.4. The images involves sexual acts and any pupil in the images or videos is under 13

7.4.5. You have reason to believe a child or young person is at immediate risk of harm owing to the sharing of nudes and semi-nudes, for example, they are presenting as suicidal or self-harming

7.5. It is important that everyone understands that whilst sexting is illegal, pupils/pupils can come and talk to members of staff if they have made a mistake or had a problem in this area. The documents referenced above and materials to support teaching about sexting can be found at sexting.lgfl.net

8. Upskirting

8.1. It is important that everyone understands that upskirting (taking a photo of someone under their clothing, not necessarily a skirt) is now a criminal offence and constitutes a form of sexual harassment as highlighted in Keeping Children Safe in Education. As with other forms of child on child abuse pupils/pupils can come and talk to members of staff if they have made a mistake or had a problem in this area.

9. Bullying

9.1. Online bullying, including incidents that take place outside school or from home 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, including issues arising from banter.

9.1.1. Anti-bullying Policy

9.2. It is important to be aware that sometimes fights are being filmed, live streamed or shared online and fake profiles are used to bully children in the name of others. When considering bullying, staff will be reminded of these issues.

9.3. Materials to support teaching about bullying and useful Department for Education guidance and case studies are at bullying.lgfl.net.

10. Child-on-child sexual violence and sexual harassment

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

10.2. Schools insert here any relevant actions taking place at your school or anything any one should be aware of, particular issues / trends, actions underway, risk assessments etc.

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

11.1. 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.

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

11.3. It will be necessary to reinforce these as usual at the beginning of any school year but also to remind pupils that the same applies for any home learning that may take place.

11.4. 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.

12. Social media incidents

12.1. Social media incidents involving pupils are often safeguarding concerns and should be treated as such and staff should follow the safeguarding policy. Other policies that govern these types of incidents are the school's Acceptable Use Policies/social media

policy/online safety.

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

12.2.1. See the social media section later in this document for rules and expectations of behaviour for children and adults in the school community.

12.2.2. Further to this, where an incident relates to an inappropriate, upsetting, violent or abusive social media post by a member of the school community (e.g. parent or visitor), [Insert School Name] will request that the post be deleted and will expect that to be actioned promptly.

12.2.3. 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, POSH, (run by the UK Safer Internet Centre) for support or help to accelerate this process.

13. Data protection and cyber security

13.1. All pupils, staff, LCC members, volunteers, contractors and parents are bound by the school's data protection policy which can be found here;

13.1.1. Data Protection Policy

13.2. It is important to remember that there is a close relationship between both data protection and cyber security and a school's ability to effectively safeguard children. Schools are reminded of this in KCSIE which also refers to the DfE Standards of Cyber Security for Schools and Colleges.

13.3. Schools should remember that data protection does not prevent, or limit, the sharing of information for the purposes of keeping children safe. As outlined in Data protection in schools, 2023, "It's not usually necessary to ask for consent to share personal information for the purposes of safeguarding a child." And in KCSIE 2025, "The Data

Protection Act 2018 and UK GDPR do not prevent the sharing of information for the purposes of keeping children safe. Fears about sharing information must not be allowed to stand in the way of the need to safeguard and promote the welfare and protect the safety of children."

14. Appropriate filtering and monitoring

14.1. The designated safeguarding lead (DSL) at each school has lead responsibility for filtering and monitoring and works closely with Turn IT On to implement the DfE filtering and monitoring standards, which require schools to:

14.1.1. identify and assign roles and responsibilities to manage filtering and monitoring systems.

14.1.2. review filtering and monitoring provision at least annually.

14.1.3. block harmful and inappropriate content without unreasonably impacting teaching and learning.

14.1.4. have effective monitoring strategies in place that meet their safeguarding needs.

14.2. We look to provide appropriate filtering and monitoring (as outlined in Keeping Children Safe in Education) at all times. The school uses LGfL filtering, please visit appropriate.lgfl.net for more information.

14.3. We ensure ALL STAFF are aware of filtering and monitoring systems and play their part in feeding back about areas of concern, potential for pupils to bypass systems and any potential overblocking. They can submit concerns at any point via https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSfNCQ6jaFufkVFP8wgtwk8T4qSmcpM1HgaQPOjv5Nf7n5yyMA/viewform and will be asked for feedback at the time of the regular checks which will now take place.

14.4. Technical and safeguarding colleagues work together closely to carry out annual reviews and checks and also to ensure that the school responds to issues and

integrates with the curriculum.

14.5. We carry out half-termly checks to ensure filtering is operational, functioning as expected, etc and an annual review as part of an online safety audit of strategy, approach etc. More details of both documents and results are available on request dependent on staff roles from each school.

14.6. At our school we recognise that generative AI sites can pose data risks so staff should only use Google Gemini tools, within the Trust's tenancy if data is being analysed. For children and young people, we block the generative AI category and only allow specific sites. These are;

14.6.1. Canva
14.6.2. Google Gemini
14.6.3. Notebook LM

14.7. We know that what children input and what the tool outputs cannot be guaranteed as safe and inappropriate content can be generated, so we carefully monitor output and limit their use - also in line with DfE guidelines. Find out more at genaisafe.lgfl.net

14.8. Safe Search is enforced on any accessible search engines on all school-managed devices

14.9. Our YouTube mode is safe search for pupils (check with TIO). This helps us to limit inappropriate content that is served to pupils

14.10. Staff will be reminded of the systems in place and their responsibilities at induction and start of year safeguarding as well as via AUPs and regular training reminders in the light of the annual review and regular checks that will be carried out.

14.11. The DSL checks filtering reports and notifications (insert frequency e.g.weekly/monthly) and takes any necessary action as a result.

14.12. The school has implemented SENSO which provides real time monitoring which is triggered by inappropriate keystrokes or attempts to access blocked sites. The site records who, the words/site and a screen shot so that false positives can be identified

and action taken where positive results are seen. This is checked by the DSL (add frequency).

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15. Messaging/commenting systems (incl. email, learning platforms & more)

15.1. Authorised systems

15.1.1. Pupils at this school communicate with each other and with staff using Google Classroom only.

15.1.2. Staff at this school use the email system provided by Google for Education and / or Arbor for all school emails. They never use a personal/private email account (or other messaging platform) to communicate with children or parents, or to colleagues when relating to school/child data, using a non-school-administered system. Staff are permitted to use this email system to communicate with parents, external organisations and professional activity.

15.1.3. Email should never be used to communicate with pupils.

15.1.4. Staff at this school primarily use Arbor MIS to communicate with parents through email and the Arbor Parent App.

15.1.5. Any systems above are centrally managed and administered by the Trust. This is for the mutual protection and privacy of all staff, pupils and parents, supporting safeguarding best-practice, protecting children against abuse, staff against potential allegations and in line with UK data protection legislation.

15.1.6. Use of any new platform with communication facilities or any child login or storing school/child data must be approved in advance by the school and Stephen Schwartz and centrally managed.

15.1.7. 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).

15.1.8. Where devices have multiple accounts for the same app, mistakes can happen, such as an email being sent from or data being uploaded to the wrong account. If this a private account is used for communication or to store data by mistake, the DSL/Headteacher/DPO (the particular circumstances of the incident will determine whose remit this is) should be informed immediately.

15.1.9. Any data loss should be recorded here - https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSfyF3dRQhzL2ti34EXn-SrQPlirqEfEakn7xI7R5qHhoLvYXw/viewform

16. Behaviour / usage principles

16.1. More detail for all the points below are given in the Social media section of this policy as well as the school's acceptable use agreements, behavior policy and staff code of conduct.

16.2. Appropriate behavior 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.

16.3. Data protection principles will be followed at all times when it comes to all school communications, in line with the school Data Protection Policy and only using the authorised systems mentioned above.

16.4. 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 behavior apply at all times. Emails using inappropriate language, images, malware or to adult sites may be blocked and not

arrive at their intended destination (and will be dealt with according to the appropriate policy and procedure).

17. Online storage or learning platforms

17.1. All the principles outlined above also apply to any system to which you log in online to conduct school business, whether it is to simply store files or data (an online 'drive') or collaborate, learn, teach, etc. In [Insert School Name] this includes;

17.1.1. CPOMs - safeguarding

17.1.2. Arbor

17.1.3. Google for Education

17.1.4. Canva

17.2. For all these, it is important to consider data protection and cyber security before adopting such a platform or service and at all times when using it. Any new platforms will be approved by Stephen Schwartz

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18. School website

18.1. 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/Principal and LCC members have delegated the day-to-day responsibility of updating the content of the website and ensuring compliance with DfE stipulations to our office teams (alongside the Headteacher).

18.2. Where staff submit information for the website, they are asked to remember that schools 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. There are many open-access libraries of public-domain images/sounds etc that can be used. Finding something on Google or YouTube does not mean that copyright has been respected. If in doubt, check with Stephen Schwartz.

19. Digital images and video

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

19.1.1. For displays around the school

19.1.2. For the newsletter

19.1.3. For use in paper-based school/Trust marketing

19.1.4. For online prospectus or websites

19.1.5. For social media and press coverage of the school or school Trust

19.1.6. For a specific high-profile image for display or publication

19.2. Whenever a photo or video is taken/made, the member of staff taking it will check the latest database on Arbor 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).

19.3. 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 IPAT schools, members of staff may occasionally use personal phones to capture photos or videos of pupils, but these will be appropriate, linked to school activities, taken without secrecy and not in a one-to-one situation, and always moved to school storage as soon as possible, after which they are deleted from personal devices or cloud services.

19.4. Staff and parents are reminded annually about the importance of not sharing images on social media or otherwise without permission, due to reasons of child protection (e.g. children who are looked after by the local authority may have restrictions in place

for their own protection), data protection, religious or cultural reasons, or simply for reasons of personal privacy.

19.5. 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).

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

19.7. 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.

19.8. 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 / or a friend are subject to bullying or abuse.

19.9. Parents must not covertly film or make recordings of any interactions with pupils or adults in schools or near the school gates, nor share images of other people's children on social media as there may be cultural or legal reasons why this would be inappropriate or even dangerous (see nofilming.lgfl.net for more information).

20. Social media

20.1. Our SM presence

20.1.1. IPAT works on the principle that if we don't manage our social media reputation, someone else will.

20.1.2. 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.

20.1.3. 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.

20.1.4. 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. The leadership team is responsible for managing our X-Twitter/Facebook/Instagram and other social media accounts and checking our Wikipedia and Google reviews and other mentions online.

20.2. Staff, pupils' and parents' SM presence

20.2.1. Social media (including 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.

20.2.2. This positive behavior can be summarized 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.

20.2.3. 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 for each school 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).

20.2.4. Many social media platforms have a minimum age of 13 but the school regularly deals with issues arising on social media involving pupils/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.

20.2.5. 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/pupils to avoid or cope with issues if they arise.

20.2.6. Online safety lessons will look at social media and other online behavior, 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 behavior they see and experience, which will often be from adults.

20.2.7. 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). You may wish to refer to the Digital Family Agreement to help establish shared expectations and the Top Tips for Parents poster along with relevant items and support available from parentsafe.lgfl.net and introduce the Children's Commission Digital 5 A Day.

20.2.8. Although IPAT and schools have official social media accounts and will respond to general inquiries about the school, we ask parents/carers not to

use these channels, especially not to communicate about their children.

20.2.9. Email / Arbor Parent App is the official electronic communication channel between parents and the school. Social media, including chat apps such as WhatsApp, are not appropriate for school use.

20.2.10. As outlined in the Acceptable Use Policies, pupils/pupils are not allowed to be 'friends' with or make a friend request to any staff, LCC members, volunteers and contractors or otherwise communicate via social media.

20.2.11. Pupils/pupils are discouraged from 'following' staff, governor, volunteer or contractor public accounts (e.g. following a staff member with a public Instagram account) as laid out in the AUPs. 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.

20.2.12. 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).

20.2.13. 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).

20.2.14. 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.

20.2.15. The serious consequences of inappropriate behavior on social media are underlined by the fact that there has been a considerable number of

Prohibition Orders issued by the Teacher Regulation Agency to teaching staff that involved misuse of social media/technology.

20.2.16. 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 and permission is sought before uploading photographs, videos or any other information about other people.

21. Device usage

21.1.1. AUPs remind those with access to school devices about rules on the misuse of school technology – devices used at home should be used just like if they were in full view of a teacher or colleague. Please read the following in conjunction with those AUPs and the sections of this document which impact upon device usage, e.g. copyright, data protection, social media, misuse of technology, and digital images and video.

21.2. Personal devices including wearable technology and bring your own device (BYOD)

21.2.1. Pupils/pupils in Year 5 & Year 6 are allowed to bring mobile phones in for emergencies and travelling between school and home. See school policies for details.

21.2.2. Other personal recording devices such as smart glasses are not permitted in school without written permission. It is forbidden to take secret photos, videos or recordings of teachers or pupils, including remotely, with any device.

21.2.3. 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 of this document and the school data protection cybersecurity policies.

21.2.4. 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.

21.2.5. Volunteers, contractors, LCC members should leave their phones in their pockets and turn them 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.

21.2.6. 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.

21.2.7. Parents are asked not to call pupils on their mobile phones during the school day; urgent messages can be passed via the school office.

21.2.8. Neither staff nor pupils are allowed to use a mobile hotspot to provide internet to the device as this would potentially bypass filtering in contravention of AUPs. The only exception being where there is a temporary internet outage and the headteacher has approved this use.

21.3. Use of school devices

21.3.1. Staff and pupils are expected to follow the terms of the school acceptable use policies for appropriate use and behavior when on school devices, whether on site or at home.

21.3.2. Staff should not use a personal laptop or computer for work in school, The school provides devices.

21.3.3. School devices are not to be used in any way which contravenes AUPs, behavior policy / staff code of conduct.

21.3.4. Wi-Fi is accessible to staff for school-related internet use / limited personal use within the framework of the acceptable use policy. All such use is monitored.

21.3.5. School devices for staff or pupils are restricted to the apps/software installed by the school, whether for use at home or school, and may be used for learning and reasonable as well as appropriate personal use.

21.3.6. All and any usage of devices and/or systems and platforms may be tracked.

22. Trips / events away from school

22.1. 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/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 student accessing a teacher's private phone number.

22.2. If on trips pupils are encouraged to connect to another organisation's Wi-Fi/network, staff must be aware that other connections may not be as well controlled (e.g. via filtering and monitoring) as the network and systems in school and therefore staff are responsible for risk assessing and managing such situations. Staff should seek advice from the DSL where necessary.

23. Searching and confiscation

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

23.2. 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.

1. Appendix A

1.1. Roles

1.1.1. Please read the relevant roles & responsibilities section from the following pages. All school staff must read the "All Staff" section as well as any other relevant to specialist roles.

1.1.1.1. All Staff
1.1.1.2. Headteacher/Principal
1.1.1.3. Designated Safeguarding Lead
1.1.1.4. Trustees, Trust Education Leads and Local Community Councils (LCC)
1.1.1.5. PSHE / RHE Lead/s
1.1.1.6. Computing Lead
1.1.1.7. Subject / aspect leaders
1.1.1.8. Network Manager/technician
1.1.1.9. Data Protection Officer (DPO)
1.1.1.10. Volunteers and contractors (including tutor)
1.1.1.11. Pupils
1.1.1.12. Parents/carers
1.1.1.13. External groups including parent associations

1.2. All staff

1.2.1. All staff should sign and follow the staff acceptable use policy in conjunction with this policy, the school's main safeguarding policy, the code of conduct/handbook and relevant parts of Keeping Children Safe in Education to support a whole-school safeguarding approach.

1.2.2. They must report any concerns, no matter how small, to the designated safety lead as named in the AUP, maintaining an awareness of current online safety issues (see the start of this document for issues in 2025) and guidance (such as KCSIE), modeling safe, responsible and professional behaviors in their own use of technology at school and beyond and avoiding distressing, victim-blaming language.

1.2.3. Staff should also be aware of the new DfE standards and relevant changes to filtering and monitoring and play their part in feeding back about overblocking, gaps in provision or pupils bypassing protections.

1.3. Head Teacher

Key responsibilities:

1.3.1. Foster a culture of safeguarding where online safety is fully integrated into whole-school safeguarding.

1.3.2. Oversee and support the activities of the designated safeguarding lead team and ensure they work with technical colleagues to complete an online safety audit in line with KCSIE (including technology in use in the school)

1.3.3. Undertake training in offline and online safeguarding, in accordance with statutory guidance and Local Safeguarding Children Partnership support and guidance.

1.3.4. Ensure ALL staff undergo safeguarding training (including online safety) at induction and with regular updates and that they agree and adhere to policies and procedures.

1.3.5. Ensure ALL LCC and Trustees (Central responsibility) undergo safeguarding and child protection training and updates (including online safety) to provide strategic challenge and oversight into policy and practice and that LCC members and Trustees are regularly updated on the nature and effectiveness of the school's arrangements

1.3.6. 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 remote systems are implemented according to child-safety first principles.

1.3.7. Better understand, review and drive the rationale behind decisions in filtering and monitoring as per the DfE standards—through regular liaison with technical colleagues and the DSL– in particular understand what is blocked or allowed for whom, when, and how as per KCSIE.

1.3.8. 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.

1.3.9. 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 LCC members to ensure a 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.

1.3.10. Understand and make all staff aware of procedures to be followed in the event of a serious online safeguarding incident.

1.3.11. Ensure suitable risk assessments are undertaken so the curriculum meets needs of pupils, including risk of children being radicalised.

1.3.12. Ensure the school website meets statutory requirements.

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1.4. Designated Safeguarding Lead / Online Safety Lead

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

1.4.1.1. The DSL should “take lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection (including online safety and understanding the filtering and monitoring systems and processes in place).

1.4.1.2. Ensure “An effective whole school approach to online safety as per KCSIE.

1.4.1.3. Ensure the school is complying with the DfE’s standards on Filtering and Monitoring.

1.4.1.4. As part of this, DSLs will work with technical teams to carry out reviews and checks on filtering and monitoring, to compile the relevant documentation and ensure that safeguarding and technology work together. This will include a decision on relevant YouTube mode and preferred search engine/s etc.stateherewhatyourmode/searchenginesare

1.4.1.5. Where online safety duties are delegated and in areas of the curriculum where the DSL is not directly responsible but which cover areas of online safety (e.g. RHE), ensure there is regular review and open communication and that the DSL’s clear overarching responsibility for online safety is not compromised or messaging to pupils confused.

1.4.1.6. Ensure ALL staff and supply staff undergo safeguarding and child protection training (including online-safety) at induction and that this is regularly updated.

1.4.1.7. This must include filtering and monitoring and help them to understand their roles.

1.4.1.8. All staff must read KCSIE Part 1 and all those working with children also Annex B

1.4.1.9. Cascade knowledge of risks and opportunities throughout the organisation

1.4.1.10. Ensure ALL LCC and trustees (Central responsibility) undergo safeguarding and child protection training and updates (including online safety) to provide strategic challenge and oversight into policy and practice and that LCC members and Trustees are regularly updated on the nature and effectiveness of the school's arrangements

1.4.1.11. Take day-to-day responsibility for safeguarding issues and be aware of the potential for serious child protection concerns.

1.4.1.12. Be mindful of using appropriate language and terminology around children when managing concerns, including avoiding victim-blaming language.

1.4.1.13. Remind staff of safeguarding considerations as part of a review of remote learning procedures and technology, including that the same principles of online-safety and behavior apply.

1.4.1.14. Work closely with SLT, staff and technical colleagues to complete an online safety audit (which is part of the annual safeguarding audit completed with the Trust)

1.4.1.15. Work with the headteacher, DPO and Trust central team to ensure a 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.

1.4.1.16. Stay up to date with the latest trends in online safeguarding and "undertake Prevent awareness training." – see safetraining.lgfl.net and prevent.lgfl.net

1.4.1.17. Receive regular updates in online-safety issues and legislation, be aware of local and school trends – see safeblog.lgfl.net for examples

or sign up to the LGfL safeguarding newsletter

1.4.1.18. Ensure that online-safety education is embedded across the curriculum in line with the statutory RHE guidance (e.g. by use of the updated UKCIS framework 'Education for a Connected World – 2020 edition') and beyond, in wider school life

1.4.1.19. Promote an awareness of and commitment to online-safety throughout the school community, with a strong focus on parents – dedicated resources at parentsafe.lgfl.net

1.4.1.20. Communicate regularly with SLT and the Central Safeguarding Team monitoring (termly) to discuss current issues (anonymised), review incident logs and filtering/change control logs and discuss how filtering and monitoring work and have been functioning/helping.

1.4.1.21. 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.

1.4.1.22. Ensure adequate provision for staff to flag issues when not in school and for pupils to disclose issues when off site, especially when unwell, e.g. a survey to facilitate disclosures and an online form on the school home page about 'something that worrying me' that gets mailed securely to the DSL inbox

1.4.1.23. Ensure staff adopt a zero-tolerance, whole school approach to all forms of child-on-child abuse, and don't dismiss it as banter (including bullying).

1.5. Trustees, Trust Education Leaders, Local Community Councils (LCC)

1.5.1. Trustees 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 (UKCIS) Online safety in schools and colleges: Questions from the Governing Board

By doing this the Trust Education Leaders will;

1.5.1.1. Undergo (and signpost all other LCCs and Trustees to attend) safeguarding and child protection training (including online safety) at induction to provide strategic challenge and into policy and practice, ensuring this is regularly updated

1.5.1.2. Ensure that all staff also receive appropriate safeguarding and child protection (including online) training at induction and that this is updated

1.5.1.3. Co-ordinate regular meetings with appropriate staff to discuss online safety and requirements for training, and monitor online safety logs as provided by the designated safeguarding lead (DSL)

1.5.1.4. Support the school in encouraging parents and the wider community to become engaged in online safety activities

1.5.1.5. Make sure that the school teaches pupils how to keep themselves and others safe, including online.

1.5.1.6. Work with the DPO, DSL and headteacher to ensure a 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

1.5.1.7. Check all school staff have read Part 1 of KCSIE; SLT and all working directly with children have read Annex B

1.5.1.8. Ensure that all staff undergo safeguarding and child protection training (including online safety and now also reminders about filtering and monitoring

1.5.1.9. "Ensure that children are taught about safeguarding, including online safety…as part of providing a broad and balanced curriculum… Consider a whole school or college approach to online safety with a clear policy on the use of mobile technology."

1.5.2. The Trustees hold Trust Education Leaders to account for ensuring that the schools in the Trust have appropriate filtering and monitoring systems in place on school devices and school networks, and that the effectiveness is regularly reviewed. The Trust Education Leaders will review the DfE's filtering and monitoring standards, and discuss with Trust IT lead and service providers what needs to be done to support the schools in meeting the standards, which include:

1.5.2.1. Identifying and assigning roles and responsibilities to manage filtering and monitoring systems

1.5.2.2. Reviewing filtering and monitoring provisions at least annually

1.5.2.3. Blocking harmful and inappropriate content without unreasonably impacting teaching and learning

1.5.2.4. Having effective monitoring strategies in place that meet the school's safeguarding needs

1.6. PSHE / RHE Lead/s

1.6.1. Key responsibilities:

1.6.1.1. As listed in the 'all staff' section, plus:

1.6.1.2. With the SLT, share the responsibility for; embed consent, mental wellbeing, healthy relationships and staying safe online as well as raising awareness of the risks and challenges from latest trends in self-generative artificial intelligence, financial extortion and sharing intimate pictures online into the PSHE / Relationships education, relationships and sex education (RHE) and health education curriculum. “This will include being taught what positive, healthy and respectful online relationships look like, the effects of their online actions on others and knowing how to recognize and display respectful behavior online. Throughout these subjects, teachers will address online safety and appropriate behavior in an age appropriate way that is relevant to their pupils’ lives.”

1.6.1.3. Focus on the underpinning knowledge and behaviors outlined in Teaching Online Safety in Schools in an age appropriate way to help pupils to navigate the online world safely and confidently regardless of their device, platform or app.

1.6.1.4. Work closely with the DSL/OSL and all other staff to ensure an understanding of the issues, approaches and messaging within PSHE / RHE.

1.6.1.5. Note that an RHE policy should be included on the school website.

1.6.1.6. Work closely with the Computing subject leader to avoid overlap but ensure a complementary whole-school approach, and with all other lead staff to embed the same whole-school approach.

1.7. Computing Lead

1.7.1. Key responsibilities: As listed in the ‘all staff’ section, plus:

1.7.1.1. Oversee the delivery of the online safety element of the Computing curriculum in accordance with the national curriculum

1.7.1.2. Work closely with the RHE lead to avoid overlap but ensure a complementary whole-school approach

1.7.1.3. Work closely with the DSL/OSL and all other staff to ensure an understanding of the issues, approaches and messaging within Computing

1.7.1.4. 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

1.8. Subject leaders

1.8.1. Key responsibilities as listed in the 'all staff' section, plus:

1.8.1.1. Look for opportunities to embed online safety in your subject or aspect, especially as part of the RHE curriculum, and model positive attitudes and approaches to staff and pupils alike

1.8.1.2. Consider how the UKCIS framework Education for a Connected World and Teaching Online Safety in Schools can be applied in your context (this is covered in the IPAT curriculum).

1.8.1.3. Work closely with the DSL and all other staff to ensure an understanding of the issues, approaches and messaging within Computing.

1.8.1.4. Ensure subject specific action plans also have an online-safety element.

1.9. Network Manager/other technical support roles

1.9.1. Key responsibilities as listed in the 'all staff' section, plus:

1.9.1.1. Collaborate regularly with the DSL and leadership team to help them make key strategic decisions around the safeguarding elements of technology.

1.9.1.2. Support safeguarding teams to understand and manage filtering and monitoring systems and carry out regular reviews and annual checks.

1.9.1.3. Support DSLs and SLT to carry out an annual online safety audit as now recommended in KCSIE. This should also include a review of technology, including filtering and monitoring systems (what is allowed, blocked and why and how 'over blocking' is avoided as per KCSIE) to support their role as per the new DfE standards, protections for pupils in the home and remote-learning.

1.9.1.4. 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.

1.9.1.5. Work closely with the designated safeguarding lead / online safety lead / data protection officer / LGfL nominated contact / RHE lead to ensure that school systems and networks reflect school policy and there are no conflicts between educational messages and practice.

1.9.1.6. 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.

1.9.1.7. Maintain up-to-date documentation of the school's online security and technical procedures.

1.9.1.8. To report online-safety related issues that come to their attention in line with school policy.

1.9.1.9. 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.

1.9.1.10. Ensure the data protection policy is up to date, easy to follow and practicable.

1.9.1.11. 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.

1.10. Data Protection Officer (DPO) - Stephen Schwartz / DPO centre

1.10.1. Key responsibilities:

1.10.1.1. Alongside those of other staff, provide data protection expertise and training and support the Data Protection policy and compliance with those and legislation and ensure that the policies conform with each other and with this policy.

1.10.1.2. Not prevent, or limit, the sharing of information for the purposes of keeping children safe. As outlined in data protection in schools, 2023, “It’s not usually necessary to ask for consent to share personal information for the purposes of safeguarding a child.” And in KCSIE 2025, “The Data Protection Act 2018 and UK GDPR do not prevent the sharing of information for the purposes of keeping children safe. Fears about sharing information must not be allowed to stand in the way of the need to safeguard and promote the welfare and protect the safety of children.”

1.10.1.3. Note that retention schedules for safeguarding records may be required to be set as ‘Very long-term need (until pupil is aged 25 or older)’. However, some local authorities require record retention until 25 for all pupil records. You should check the requirements in your area.

1.10.1.4. Ensure that all access to safeguarding data is limited as appropriate, and also monitored and audited.

1.11. Volunteers and contractors (including tutors)

1.11.1. Key responsibilities:

1.11.1.1. Read, understand, sign and adhere to an acceptable use policy (AUP)

1.11.1.2. Report any concerns, no matter how small, to the designated safety lead

1.11.1.3. Maintain an awareness of current online safety issues and guidance

1.11.1.4. Model safe, responsible and professional behaviors in their own use of technology at school and as part of remote teaching or any online communications

1.11.1.5. Note that as per AUP agreement a contractor will never attempt to arrange any meeting, including tutoring session, without the full prior knowledge and approval of the school, and will never do so directly with a pupil. The same applies to any private/direct communication with a pupil.

1.12. Pupils

1.12.1. Key responsibilities:

1.12.1.1. Read, understand, sign and adhere to the student/pupil acceptable use policy

1.13. Parents/carers

1.13.1. Key responsibilities:

1.13.1.1. Read, sign and adhere to the school's parental acceptable use policy (AUP), read the pupil AUP and encourage their children to follow it

1.14. External groups including parent associations

1.14.1. Key responsibilities:

1.14.1.1. Any external individual/organisation will sign an acceptable use policy prior to using technology or the internet within school

1.14.1.2. Support the school in promoting online safety and data protection

1.14.1.3. Model safe, responsible, respectful and positive behaviors 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, LCC members, contractors, pupils or other parents/carers