

360 safe Cymru

Online Safety Policy Template for Schools



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Introduction

This portfolio of school or education setting¹ Online Safety Policy templates is intended to help leaders produce a suitable **Online Safety Policy** which will consider all current and relevant issues, in a whole school context, linking with other relevant policies such as a school's Safeguarding Policy, Behaviour Policy and Anti-Bullying Policy.

[The requirement](#) that learners are able to use digital technologies appropriately and safely is addressed as part of the wider duty of care to which all who work in schools are bound. Schools must, through their Online Safety Policy, meet their statutory obligations to ensure that learners are safe and are protected from potential harm, both on and off-site. The policy will also form part of the school's protection from legal challenge, relating to the use of digital technologies.

These policy templates suggest policy statements which, in the view of the Welsh Government, would be essential in any school Online Safety Policy, based on good practice. In addition there are a range of alternative statements that schools should consider, given their particular circumstances.

An effective Online Safety Policy must be tailored to the needs of each school and an important part of the process will be the discussion and consultation which takes place during the writing or review of the policy. This will help ensure that the policy is owned and accepted by the whole school community.

It is suggested that consultation in the production of this policy should involve: governors/management committees²; teaching staff and support staff; learners; community users and any other relevant groups.

Due to the ever-changing nature of digital technologies, it is best practice that the school reviews their Online Safety Policy at least annually and, if necessary, more frequently in response to any significant new technological developments, new threats to online safety or incidents that have occurred. Attention should be given to the ever-changing nature of online challenges and hoaxes, [guidance on Hwb](#) is available to support you with this.

¹ For ease of reference, the term 'school' is used throughout this portfolio of templates, but may be defined (and amended) as 'schools' or 'education settings' as appropriate.

² For ease of reference, the term 'governors' will be used throughout this portfolio of templates, but may be defined (and amended) as 'governors' or 'management committees' as appropriate.

The Education Act 2002 and the Children Act 1989 require Local Authorities and schools to ensure children and young people are safe from harm. Schools are subject to an increased level of scrutiny of their online safety practices by Estyn Inspectors during inspections, while the Counter Terrorism and Securities Act 2015 requires schools to ensure that children and young people are safe from terrorist and extremist material on the internet.

[Keeping Learners Safe](#) (April 2022) states:

7.16 The ability of educational establishments to recognise, respond to and resolve online safety issues should be verified by inspections from Estyn and the local authority.

[Enhancing digital resilience in education: An action plan to protect children and young people online](#) (November 2022) states:

We, the Welsh Government, on behalf of Welsh Ministers, aim to help protect children and young people from illegal, harmful and false content on the internet and to promote safe, responsible and considerate behaviour online.

With so many aspects of our lives now entwined with using technology in an online world, supporting our children and young people to be digitally resilient is fundamental.

Keeping children and young people safe online is of critical importance and firmly a safeguarding matter in the twenty first century. We are committed to nurturing and promoting the safe and positive use of technology to children and young people by building a strong architecture around the child where professionals are skilled and families are aware of how to support children in their online lives. We seek to foster a protective environment for our children and young people by supporting families, practitioners, governors and other professionals creating a culture where keeping children safe online is everyone's business.

The Curriculum for Wales aims to provide all our learners with high-level digital skills, to ensure our young people are digitally competent and resilient and evolve into enterprising, creative and critical thinkers.

With its optional statements and guidance notes, this portfolio of templates is longer than the resulting policy document is likely to be. It is intended that, while covering this complex and ever-changing issue, the resulting policy document should be concise and easily understood if it is to be effective and adopted by all. The templates are based on current

best practice policies and procedures and schools can amend them to suit their requirements.

Guidance notes

- Within the templates, sections which include information or guidance are shown in **BLUE**. It is anticipated that schools would amend or remove these sections from their completed policy document, though this will be a decision for the school group that produces the policy.
- It is strongly advised that sections formatted in **BOLD** are retained, as they should form an essential part of a school's Online Safety Policy.
- Where sections in the template are formatted in *ITALICS*, it is anticipated that schools would wish to carefully consider whether or not to include that section or statement in their completed policy.
- The first part of this document (the first 50 pages) provides a template for an overall Online Safety Policy for the school. The appendices contain acceptable use agreement templates and more detailed, specific policy templates. It will be for schools to decide which of these documents they choose to amend and adopt.

Llanfaes C.P School

Online Safety Policy

This policy applies to all members of the school community (including staff, learners, volunteers, parents and carers, visitors, community users) who have access to and are users of school digital systems, both in and out of the school. It also applies to the use of personal devices on the school site (where allowed).

Date created: September 2025

Next review date: September 2026

Scope of the Online Safety Policy

This Online Safety Policy outlines the commitment of Llanfaes C.P School to safeguard members of our school community online in accordance with principles of open government and with the law. Schools should be aware of the legislative framework under which this Online Safety Policy template and guidance has been produced as outlined in the attached 'Legislation' Appendix.

This Online Safety Policy applies to all members of the school community (including staff, learners, volunteers, parents and carers, visitors, community users) who have access to and are users of school digital systems, both in and out of the school. It also applies to the use of personal devices on the school site (where allowed).

Llanfaes C.P School will deal with such incidents within this policy and associated behaviour and anti-bullying policies and will, where known, inform parents/carers of incidents of inappropriate online safety behaviour that take place out of school.

Policy development, monitoring and review

This Online Safety Policy has been developed by the *[insert group/committee name e.g. Online Safety Group]* made up of:

- *headteacher/senior leaders*
- *online safety lead*
- *staff – including teachers/education practitioners/support staff/technical staff*
- *governors*
- *parents and carers*
- *community users*

Consultation with the whole school community has taken place through a range of formal and informal meetings.

Schedule for development, monitoring and review

This Online Safety Policy was approved by the <i>school governing body</i> on:	<i>September 2024</i>
The implementation of this Online Safety Policy will be monitored by:	<i>Senior Leadership Team and Governing Body</i>
Monitoring will take place at regular intervals:	<i>Once a year</i>
The <i>governing body</i> will receive a report on the implementation of the Online Safety Policy generated by the monitoring group (which will include anonymous details of online safety incidents) at regular intervals:	<i>Once a year</i>
The Online Safety Policy will be reviewed annually, or more regularly in the light of any significant new technological developments, new threats to online safety or incidents that have taken place. The next anticipated review date will be:	<i>September 2026</i>
Should serious online safety incidents take place, the following external persons/agencies should be informed:	<i>LA ICT manager</i>

Process for monitoring the impact of the Online Safety Policy

The school will monitor the impact of the policy using:

- *monitoring logs of internet activity (including sites visited)*
- *internal monitoring data for network activity*
- *surveys/questionnaires of:*
 - *learners*
 - *parents and carers*
 - *staff.*

Policy and leadership

Responsibilities

In order to ensure the online safeguarding of members of our school community it is important that all members of that community work together to develop safe and responsible online behaviours, learning from each other and from good practice elsewhere, reporting inappropriate online behaviours, concerns and misuse as soon as these become apparent. While this will be a team effort, the following sections outline the online safety roles and responsibilities of individuals³ and groups within the school.

Headteacher and senior leaders

- The headteacher has a duty of care for ensuring the safety (including online safety) of members of the school community and fostering a culture of safeguarding, though the day-to-day responsibility for online safety may be delegated to an appropriate member of the senior leadership team.
- The headteacher and (at least) another member of the senior leadership team should be aware of the procedures to be followed in the event of a serious online safety allegation being made against a member of staff⁴.
- The headteacher/senior leaders are responsible for ensuring that all staff carry out their responsibilities effectively and receive suitable training to enable them to carry out their roles and train other colleagues, as relevant.
- The headteacher/senior leaders will ensure that there is a system in place to allow for monitoring and support of those in school who carry out the internal online safety monitoring role.
- The headteacher/senior leaders will receive regular monitoring reports from the Online Safety Lead.

Governors

[Keeping Learners Safe](#) states:

³ In a small school some of the roles described may be combined, though it is important to ensure that there is sufficient 'separation of responsibility' should this be the case.

⁴ See flow chart on dealing with online safety incidents in '[Responding to incidents of misuse](#)' and relevant local authority HR/other relevant body disciplinary procedures.

2.38. "All governors, including the chair of governors, should be given access to safeguarding and child protection training to ensure a basic and consistent level of awareness. This training includes, but is not limited to, the [Keeping learners safe modules](#). Governing bodies are responsible for ensuring the education setting policies and procedures for safeguarding meet statutory requirements, and all governors should know what to do if they have concerns about a child."

3.61. "The DSP should liaise with the designated governor for safeguarding so that the designated governor can report on safeguarding issues, irrespective of whether the issue is online or offline, to the governing body. Reports to the governing body should not be about specific child protection cases, but should review the safeguarding policies and procedures. It is good practice for the nominated governor and the DSP to present the report together"

Governors are responsible for the approval of the Online Safety Policy and for reviewing the effectiveness of the policy e.g. by asking the questions posed in the Welsh Government and UKCIS document [Five key questions for governing bodies to help challenge their school to effectively safeguard their learners](#). This will be carried out by the (*insert name of governor group/committee*) whose members will receive regular information about online safety incidents and monitoring reports. A member of the governing body will take on the role of Online Safety Governor⁵

to include:

- regular meetings with the Online Safety Lead
- regularly receiving (collated and anonymised) reports of online safety incidents
- checking that provision outlined in the Online Safety Policy (e.g. online safety education provision and staff training is taking place as intended)
- reporting to relevant *governors group/meeting*
- *membership of the school Online Safety Group*
- *occasional review of the filtering change control logs and the monitoring of filtering logs (where possible)*

The governing body will also support the school in encouraging parents/carers and the wider community to become engaged in online safety activities.

Online Safety Lead

NOTE: It is strongly recommended that each school should have a named member of staff with a day-to-day responsibility for online safety; some schools may choose to combine this

⁵ It is suggested that the role may be combined with that of the designated governor for safeguarding. In other settings this may be the management committee person for child protection

with the Designated Safeguarding Person (DSP) role. Schools may choose to appoint a person with a child welfare background, preferably with good knowledge and understanding of the new technologies, rather than a technical member of staff – but this will be the choice of the school.

The online safety lead will:

- lead the Online Safety Group
- work closely on a day-to-day basis with the Designated Safeguarding Person (DSP), where these roles are not combined
- take day-to-day responsibility for online safety issues, being aware of the potential for serious child protection concerns
- have a leading role in establishing and reviewing the school online safety policies/documents
- promote an awareness of and commitment to online safety education across the school and beyond
- liaise with curriculum leaders to ensure that the online safety curriculum is planned and embedded
- ensure that all staff are aware of the procedures that need to be followed in the event of an online safety incident taking place and the need to immediately report those incidents
- receive reports of online safety incidents⁶ and create a log of incidents to inform future online safety developments
- provide (or identify sources of) training and advice for staff/ governors/ parents/ carers/ learners
- liaise with (school/local authority) technical staff, pastoral staff and support staff (as relevant)
- meet regularly with the online safety governor to discuss current issues, review (anonymised) incidents and if possible, filtering and monitoring logs
- attend relevant governing body meetings/groups
- report regularly to headteacher/senior leadership team.
- liaises with the local authority/relevant body.

Designated Safeguarding Person (DSP)

⁶ The school will need to decide how these incidents will be dealt with and whether the investigation/action will be the responsibility of the online safety lead or another member of staff, e.g. headteacher/senior leader/Designated Safeguarding Person/class teacher/head of year, etc.

Keeping Learners Safe states:

2.14. "The headteacher/principal must appoint the appropriate number of DSPs and deputy DSPs for their education setting and should ensure the DSP:

- is given sufficient time and resources to carry out the role effectively, which should be explicitly defined in the postholder's job description
- has access to the required levels of training and support to undertake the role, including online safety training
- has time to attend and provide reports and advice to case conferences and other inter-agency meetings as required
- has the appropriate IT equipment to carry out the role effectively."

NOTE: It is important to emphasise that these online safety issues are safeguarding, not technical issues; the technology provides additional means for safeguarding issues to develop. Schools may choose to combine the role of Designated Safeguarding Person (DSP) and online safety lead. If the roles of the Designated Safeguarding Person and the online safety lead are not combined, it is suggested that they work closely in collaboration due to the safeguarding issues often related to online safety.

The Designated Safeguarding Person should be trained in online safety issues and be aware of the potential for serious safeguarding issues to arise from:

- sharing of personal data (See 'Personal data policy' in the Appendix.)
- access to illegal/inappropriate materials
- inappropriate online contact with adults/strangers
- potential or actual incidents of grooming
- online bullying.

Curriculum Leads

The Keeping Learners Safe safeguarding audit tool suggests:

"The curriculum should support existing policy within the education setting on important issues and provide sufficient information on managing risk, e.g. in: sex and relationships; drug, alcohol and tobacco education; accident prevention; anti-bullying; online safety; extremism and radicalisation."

Curriculum Leads will work with the online safety lead to develop a planned and coordinated online safety education programme. This will be provided through (amend/delete as relevant):

- a discrete programme
- the Digital Competence Framework
- relationships and sexuality education
- Health and Wellbeing area of learning and experience
- assemblies and pastoral programmes
- through relevant national initiatives and opportunities e.g. [Safer Internet Day](#) and [Anti-bullying week](#).

Teaching and support staff

School staff are responsible for ensuring that:

- they have an awareness of current online safety matters/trends and of the current school Online Safety Policy and practices
- they understand that online safety is a core part of safeguarding
- they have read, understood and signed the staff acceptable use agreement (AUA), and that this is reviewed regularly
- they immediately report any suspected misuse or problem to *(insert relevant person)* for investigation/action, in line with the school safeguarding procedures
- all digital communications with learners, parents and carers should be on a professional level *and only carried out using official school systems and devices*
- online safety issues are embedded in all aspects of the curriculum and other activities
- ensure learners understand and follow the Online Safety Policy and acceptable use agreements, have a good understanding of research skills and the need to avoid plagiarism and uphold copyright regulations
- they supervise and monitor the use of digital technologies, mobile devices, cameras, etc., in lessons and other school activities (where allowed) and implement current policies with regard to these devices
- in lessons where internet use is pre-planned learners should be guided to sites that are checked as suitable for their use *and that processes are in place for dealing with any unsuitable material that is found in internet searches*
- where lessons take place using live-streaming or video-conferencing, staff must have full regard to [Live-streaming and video-conferencing: safeguarding principles and practice guidance](#), which outlines key considerations to ensure safe practice when live-streaming.
 - [Keeping Learners Safe](#) (Paragraph 7.6) states: “Safeguarding is an integral principal of digital learning and the safety and welfare of learners must take precedence over all other considerations. Safeguarding must be integral to the delivery of live-streamed lessons to ensure learners are appropriately protected.”

- they have a zero-tolerance approach to incidents of online-bullying, sexual harassment, discrimination, hatred etc
- they model safe, responsible and professional online behaviours in their own use of technology, including out of school and in their use of social media.

Network manager/technical staff

NOTE: If the school has a managed ICT service provided by an outside contractor or education support partner, it is the responsibility of the school to ensure that the service provider carries out all the online safety measures that would otherwise be the responsibility of the school technical staff, as suggested below. It is also important that the managed service provider is fully aware of the school Online Safety Policy and procedures.

The network manager/technical staff (or local authority/managed service provider) is responsible for ensuring that:

- they are aware of and follow the school Online Safety Policy and Technical Security Policy in order to carry out their work effectively in line with school policy
- the school technical infrastructure is secure and is not open to misuse or malicious attack
- the school meets (as a minimum) the required online safety technical requirements as identified by the local authority, Welsh government via the [Education Digital Standards](#) or other relevant body
- users may only access the networks and devices through a properly enforced password protection policy
- they keep up-to-date with online safety technical information in order to effectively carry out their online safety role and to inform and update others as relevant
- the use of the technical and communications systems is regularly monitored in order that any misuse/attempted misuse can be reported to (insert relevant person) for investigation and action
- *the filtering policy (if one exists), is applied and updated on a regular basis and its implementation is not the sole responsibility of any single person (see appendix 'Technical Security Policy template' for good practice).*
- *(if present) monitoring software/systems are implemented and updated as agreed in school or education technology support partner policies*

Learners

- are responsible for using the school digital technology systems in accordance with the learner acceptable use agreement (this should include personal devices – where allowed), and this is reviewed annually.

- should understand the importance of reporting abuse, misuse or access to inappropriate materials and know how to do so
- should know what to do if they or someone they know feels vulnerable when using online technology
- should avoid plagiarism and uphold copyright regulations
- will be expected to know and follow school Online Safety Policy
- should understand the importance of adopting good online safety practice when using digital technologies out of school and realise that the school's Online Safety Policy covers their actions out of school, if related to their membership of the school.

Parents and carers

Parents and carers play a crucial role in ensuring that their children understand the need to use the internet/mobile devices in an appropriate way.

[Enhancing digital resilience in education: An action plan to protect children and young people online](#) (November 2022) states:

"We are committed to nurturing and promoting the safe and positive use of technology to children and young people by building a strong architecture around the child where professionals are skilled and families are aware of how to support children in their online lives. We seek to foster a protective environment for our children and young people by supporting families, practitioners, governors and other professionals creating a culture where keeping children safe online is everyone's business."

The school will take every opportunity to help parents and carers understand these issues through:

- providing them with a copy of the learners' acceptable use agreement (the school will need to decide if they wish parents/carers to acknowledge these by signature)
- publish information about appropriate use of social media relating to posts concerning the school
- seeking their permissions concerning digital images, cloud services etc (see [parent/carer AUA in the appendix](#))
- providing opportunities for parents and carers to improve their understanding of online safety through parents'/carers' evenings, newsletters, letters, website, Hwb, learning platform and information about national/local online safety campaigns and literature (amend as relevant)

Parents and carers will be encouraged to support the school in:

- reinforcing the online safety messages provided to learners in school
- the use of their children's personal devices in the school (where this is allowed)

Community users

Community users who access school systems/website/Hwb/learning platforms as part of the wider school provision will be expected to sign a community user AUA before being provided with access to school systems. ([A community user's acceptable use agreement template can be found in the appendices](#)).

The school encourages the engagement of agencies/members of the community who can provide valuable contributions to the online safety provision and actively seeks to share its knowledge and good practice with other schools and the community.

Online Safety Group

The Online Safety Group provides a consultative group that has wide representation from the school community, with responsibility for issues regarding online safety and monitoring the Online Safety Policy including the impact of initiatives. Depending on the size or structure of the school this group may be part of the safeguarding group. The group will also be responsible for regular reporting to senior leaders and the governing body.

The Online Safety Group has the following members ([amend as appropriate](#)):

- online safety lead
- Designated Safeguarding Person
- senior leaders
- online safety governor
- technical staff
- teacher and support staff members
- learners
- parents/carers
- community representatives

Members of the Online Safety Group ([or other designated group](#)) will assist the Online Safety Lead ([or other relevant person](#)) with:

- the production/review/monitoring of the school Online Safety Policy/documents
- the production/review/monitoring of the school web filtering policy and requests for filtering changes
- mapping and reviewing the online safety education provision – ensuring relevance, breadth and progression and coverage of the Digital Competence Framework
- reviewing network/web filtering/monitoring/incident logs, where possible

- encouraging the contribution of learners to staff awareness, recent trends and the school online safety provision
- consulting stakeholders – including staff/parents/carers about the online safety provision
- monitoring improvement actions identified through use of the 360 degree safe Cymru self-review tool.

An Online Safety Group terms of reference template can be found in the appendices.

Professional Standards

There is an expectation that national [professional standards](#) will be applied to online safety as in other aspects of school life i.e.

- there is a consistent emphasis on the central importance of literacy, numeracy, digital competence and digital resilience. Learners will be supported in gaining skills across all areas of learning and every opportunity will be taken to extend learners' skills and competence
- there is a willingness to develop and apply new techniques to suit the purposes of intended learning in a structured and considered approach and to learn from the experience.
- practitioners are able to reflect on their practice, individually and collectively, against nationally agreed standards of effective practice and affirm and celebrate their successes
- policies and protocols are in place for the use of online communication technology between the staff and other members of the school and wider community, using officially sanctioned school mechanisms.

Policy

Online Safety Policy

The school Online Safety Policy:

- sets expectations for the safe and responsible use of digital technologies for learning, administration, and communication
- allocates responsibilities for the delivery of the policy
- is regularly reviewed in a collaborative manner, taking account of online safety incidents and changes/trends in technology and related behaviours
- establishes guidance for staff in how they can use digital technologies responsibly, protecting themselves and the school and how they can use this understanding to help safeguard learners in the digital world
- describes how the school will help prepare learners to be safe and responsible users of online technologies
- establishes clear procedures to identify, report, respond to and record the misuse of digital technologies and online safety incidents, including external support mechanisms
- is supplemented by a series of related acceptable use agreements
- is made available to staff at induction and through normal communication channels
- is published on the school website.

Acceptable use

The school has defined what it regards as acceptable/unacceptable use and this is shown in the tables below.

Acceptable use agreements

An Acceptable Use Agreement is a document that outlines a school's expectations on the responsible use of technology by its users. In most schools they are signed or acknowledged by their staff as part of their conditions of employment. Some may also require learners and parents/carers to sign them, though it is more important for these to be understood and followed rather than just signed.

The Online Safety Policy and appendices define acceptable use at the school. Within the appendices there are acceptable use agreements for:

- learners – differentiated by age. Learners will be introduced to the acceptable use rules at induction, the start of each school year and regularly re-enforced during lessons, assemblies and by posters/splash screens around the school. *Learner groups (to be described) are encouraged to suggest child friendly versions of the rules.*
- staff /volunteer AUAs will be agreed and signed by staff and volunteers
- parent/carer AUAs inform them of the expectations of acceptable use for their children and seek permissions for digital images, the use of cloud systems etc.
- community users that access school digital technology systems will be required to sign an AUA.

The acceptable use agreements will be communicated/re-enforced through:

- student handbook
- staff induction and handbook
- posters/notices around where technology is used
- communication with parents/carers
- built into education sessions
- school website
- peer support.

Schools will need to discuss and agree which activities are acceptable/unacceptable. This will vary with the size/structure of the school and the ages of the learners. It is recommended that the school should discuss and agree on these activities and to complete the following tables as guidance for members of the school community:

User actions		Acceptable	Acceptable at certain times	Acceptable for nominated users	Unacceptable	Unacceptable and illegal
<p>Users shall not access online content (including apps, games, sites) to make, post, download, upload, data transfer, communicate or pass on, material, remarks, proposals or comments that contain or relate to:</p>	<p>Any illegal activity for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child sexual abuse imagery* • Child sexual abuse/exploitation/grooming • Terrorism • Encouraging or assisting suicide • Offences relating to sexual images i.e., revenge and extreme pornography • Incitement to and threats of violence • Hate crime • Public order offences - harassment and stalking • Drug-related offences • Weapons / firearms offences • Fraud and financial crime including money laundering <p>N.B. Schools should refer to guidance about dealing with self-generated nude and semi-nude images (sometimes referred to as 'sexting') - Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: Responding to incidents and safeguarding children and young people.</p>					X
<p>Users shall not undertake activities that might be classed as cyber-crime under the Computer Misuse Act (1990)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using another individual's username or ID and password to access data, a program, or parts of a system that the user is not authorised to access (even if the initial access is authorised) • Gaining unauthorised access to school networks, data and files, through the use of computers/devices • Creating or propagating computer viruses or other harmful files • Revealing or publicising confidential or proprietary information (e.g., financial / personal information, databases, computer / network access codes and passwords) • Disable/Impair/Disrupt network functionality through the use of computers/devices • Using penetration testing equipment (without relevant permission) <p>N.B. Schools will need to decide whether these should be dealt with internally or by the police.</p>					X

User actions		Acceptable	Acceptable at certain times	Acceptable for nominated users	Unacceptable	Unacceptable and illegal
	Serious or repeat offences should be reported to the police. Under the Cyber-Prevent agenda the National Crime Agency has a remit to prevent learners becoming involved in cyber-crime and harness their activity in positive ways – read more about this: NCA Cyber Choices Programme					
Users shall not undertake activities that are not illegal but are classed as unacceptable in school policies:	Accessing inappropriate material/activities online in a school setting including pornography, gambling, drugs. (Informed by the school's filtering practices and/or AUAs)				X	
	Promotion of any kind of discrimination				X	
	Using school systems to run a private business				X	
	Using systems, applications, websites or other mechanisms that bypass the filtering or other safeguards employed by the school				X	
	Infringing copyright				X	
	Unfair usage (downloading/uploading large files that hinders others in their use of the internet)			X	X	
	Any other information which may be offensive to others or breaches the integrity of the ethos of the school or brings the school into disrepute				X	

When using communication technologies the school considers the following as good practice:

- when communicating in a professional capacity, staff should ensure that the communication tools they use are officially sanctioned by the school
- any digital communication between staff and learners or parents/carers (email, social media, learning platform, etc.) must be professional in tone and content. *Personal email addresses, text messaging or social media must not be used for these communications.*
- staff should be expected to follow good practice when using personal social media regarding their own professional reputation and that of the school and its community
- users should immediately report to a nominated person – in accordance with the school policy – the receipt of any communication that makes them feel uncomfortable, is offensive, discriminatory, threatening or bullying in nature and must not respond to any such communication
- *relevant policies and permissions should be followed when posting information online e.g., school website and social media. Only school email addresses should be used to identify members of staff and learners.*

Reporting and responding

The school has in place procedures for identifying and reporting cases, or suspected cases, of online safeguarding issues/incidents and understands that because of our day-to-day contact with children our staff are well placed to observe the outward signs of these issues.

We ensure that every member of staff and every governor knows that they have an individual responsibility for reporting and that they are aware of the need to be alert to signs of abuse and neglect, and know how to respond to a learner who may disclose such issues.

We also understand that reporting systems do not always respond to the needs of learners and that we need to identify issues and intervene early to better protect learners. *In order to do this, schools should “Recognise that peer-on-peer sexual harassment is highly prevalent in the lives of young pupils and adopt a whole-school preventative and proactive approach to dealing with it.” (Estyn, 2021)*

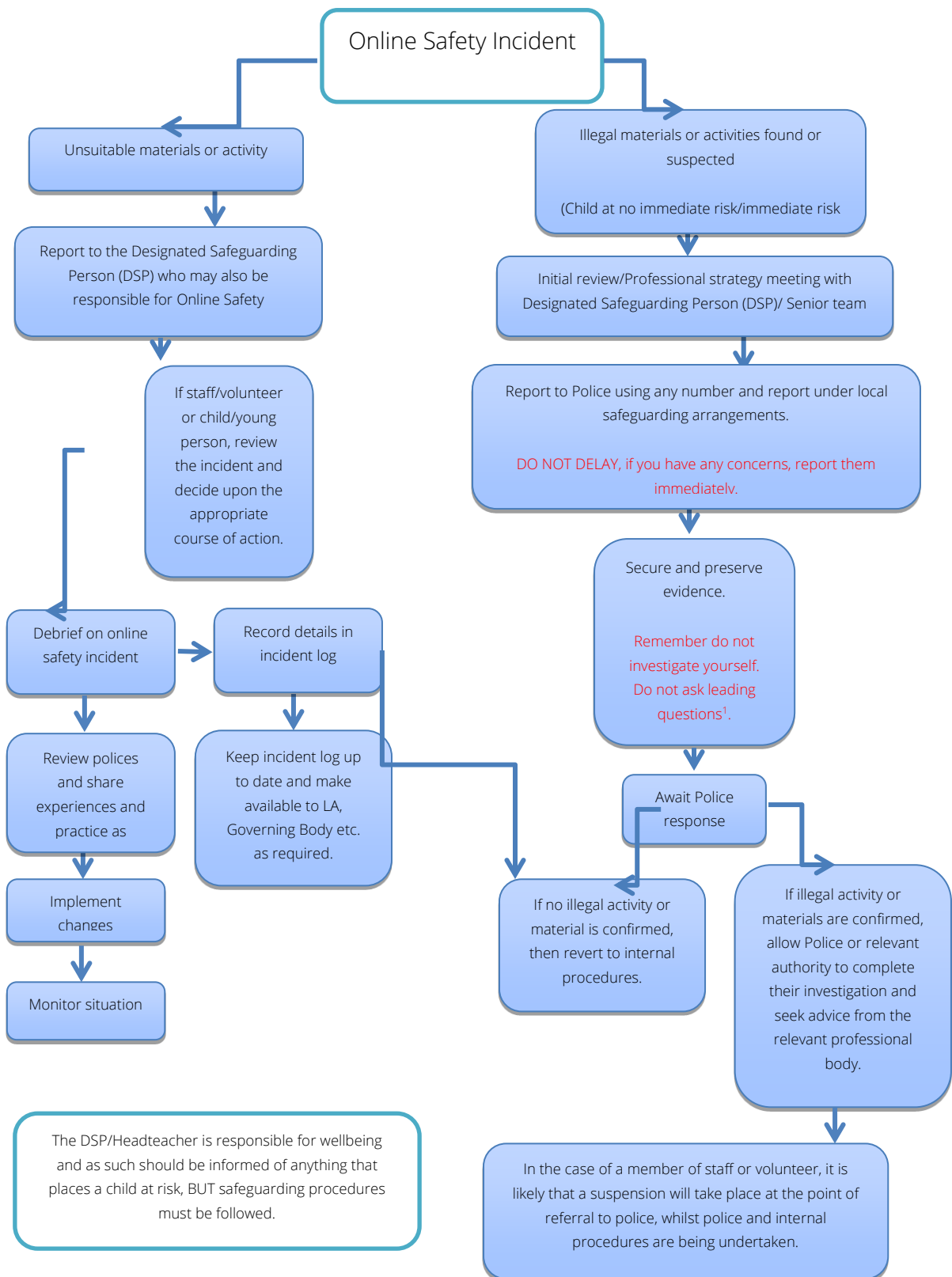
Schools should understand that online behaviours change, there is a risk that by drawing attention to certain behaviours, schools may inadvertently push children and young people towards the very content from which they are trying to protect them. Therefore, particular care should be given to the manner in which information is shared by schools about online challenges and hoaxes. More information is available in this [guidance on Hwb](#).

The school will take all reasonable precautions to ensure online safety for all school users, but recognises that incidents may occur inside and outside of the school (with impact on the school) which will need intervention. The school will ensure:

- there are clear reporting routes which are understood and followed by all members of the school community which are consistent with the school safeguarding procedures, and with the whistleblowing, complaints and managing allegations policies.
- all members of the school community will be made aware of the need to immediately report online safety issues/incidents
- reports will be dealt with as soon as is practically possible once they are received
- the Designated Safeguarding Person, Online Safety Lead and other responsible staff have appropriate skills and training to deal with the various risks related to online safety
- if there is any suspicion that the incident involves child abuse images, any other illegal activity or the potential for serious harm (see [flowchart](#) and [user actions chart](#) below), the incident must be escalated through the normal school safeguarding procedures and the police informed. In these circumstances any device involved should be isolated to support a potential police investigation. In addition to child abuse images such incidents would include:
 - incidents of 'grooming' behaviour
 - the sending of obscene materials to a child
 - adult material which potentially breaches the Obscene Publications Act
 - criminally racist material
 - promotion of terrorism or extremism
 - other criminal conduct, activity or materials.
- any concern about staff misuse will be reported immediately to the Headteacher, unless the concern involves the Headteacher, in which case the complaint is referred to the Chair of Governors and the local authority
- as long as there is no suspected illegal activity, devices may be checked using the following procedures:
 - one or more senior members of staff should be involved in this process. This is vital to protect individuals if accusations are subsequently reported.
 - conduct the procedure using a designated computer that will not be used by learners and if necessary can be taken off site by the police should the need arise (should illegal activity be subsequently suspected). Use the same computer for the duration of the procedure.
 - it is important to ensure that the relevant staff should have appropriate internet access to conduct the procedure, but also that the sites and content visited are closely monitored and recorded (to provide further protection).

- record the URL of any site containing the alleged misuse and describe the nature of the content causing concern. It may also be necessary to record and store screenshots of the content on the machine being used for investigation. These may be printed, signed and attached to the form (**except in the case of images of child sexual abuse – see above**).
- once this has been completed and fully investigated the group will need to judge whether this concern has substance or not. If it does then appropriate action will be required and could include the following:
 - internal response or discipline procedures
 - involvement by local authority (as relevant)
 - police involvement and/or action
- it is important that those reporting an online safety incident have confidence that the report will be treated seriously and dealt with effectively
- there are support strategies in place e.g. peer support for those who are reporting or are affected by an online safety incident
- incidents should be logged ([insert details here](#)). ([A template reporting log can be found in the appendix, but many schools will use logs that are included with their management information systems \(MIS\).](#))
- relevant staff are aware of external sources of support and guidance in dealing with online safety issues, e.g. local authority; police; [Professionals Online Safety Helpline](#); [Reporting Harmful Content](#); [CEOP](#); [Keeping safe online](#) on Hwb
- those involved in the incident will be provided with feedback about the outcome of the investigation and follow up actions ([as relevant](#))
- learning from the incident (or pattern of incidents) will be provided ([as relevant and anonymously](#)) to:
 - *the Online Safety Group for consideration of updates to policies or education programmes and to review how effectively the report was dealt with*
 - *staff, through regular briefings*
 - *learners, through assemblies/lessons*
 - *parents/carers, through newsletters, school social media, website*
 - *governors, through regular safeguarding updates*
 - *local authority/external agencies, as relevant*

The school will make the flowchart below available to staff to support the decision-making process for dealing with online safety incidents.



School actions

It is more likely that the school will need to deal with incidents that involve inappropriate rather than illegal misuse. It is important that any incidents are dealt with as soon as possible in a proportionate manner, and that members of the school community are aware that incidents have been dealt with. It is intended that incidents of misuse will be dealt with through normal behaviour/disciplinary procedures as follows: (the school will need to agree upon its own responses and place the ticks in the relevant columns. They may also wish to add additional text to the column(s) on the left to clarify issues. Schools have found it useful to use the charts below at staff meetings/training sessions)

Responding to Learner Actions

Incidents	Refer to class teacher/tutor	Refer to Head of Department / Principal Teacher / Deputy Head	Refer to Headteacher	Refer to Police/Social Work	Refer to local authority technical support for advice/action	Inform parents/carers	Remove device/network/internet access	Issue a warning	Further sanction, in line with behaviour policy
Deliberately accessing or trying to access material that could be considered illegal (see list in earlier section on User Actions on unsuitable/inappropriate activities).		X	X	X			x		
Attempting to access or accessing the school network, using another user's account (staff or learner) or allowing others to access school network by sharing username and passwords			X	X			x		
Corrupting or destroying the data of other users.	x	x			x			x	
Sending an email, text or message that is regarded as offensive, harassment or of a bullying nature			x	x		x	x	x	x
Unauthorised downloading or uploading of files or use of file sharing.		x	x	x			x	x	

Using proxy sites or other means to subvert the school's filtering system.				x	x				
Accidentally accessing offensive or pornographic material and failing to report the incident.			x		x	x		x	x
Deliberately accessing or trying to access offensive or pornographic material.			x		x	x	x		x
Receipt or transmission of material that infringes the copyright of another person or infringes the Data Protection Act.			x	x	x				
Unauthorised use of digital devices (including taking images)		x	x						
Unauthorised use of online services		x	x			x	x	x	
Actions which could bring the school into disrepute or breach the integrity or the ethos of the school.			x	x	x				
Continued infringements of the above, following previous warnings or sanctions.			x	x					

Responding to Staff Actions

Incidents	Refer to line manager	Refer to Headteacher/ Principal	Refer to local authority/MAT/HR	Refer to Police	Refer to LA / Technical Support Staff for action re filtering, etc.	Issue a warning	Suspension	Disciplinary action
Deliberately accessing or trying to access material that could be considered illegal (see list in earlier section on unsuitable / inappropriate activities)		X	X	X				
Deliberate actions to breach data protection or network security rules.		X	X	X				
Deliberately accessing or trying to access offensive or pornographic material.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Corrupting or destroying the data of other users or causing deliberate damage to hardware or software.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Using proxy sites or other means to subvert the school's filtering system.					X	X		
Unauthorised downloading or uploading of files or file sharing.		X	X	X	X	X		
Breaching copyright or licensing regulations.			X	X		X		X
Allowing others to access school network by sharing username and passwords or attempting to access or accessing the school network, using another person's account.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X

Sending an email, text or message that is regarded as offensive, harassment or of a bullying nature.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Using personal email/social networking/messaging to carry out digital communications with learners and parents/carers	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Inappropriate personal use of the digital technologies e.g. social media / personal email.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Careless use of personal data, e.g. displaying, holding or transferring data in an insecure manner.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Actions which could compromise the staff member's professional standing.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Actions which could bring the school into disrepute or breach the integrity or the ethos of the school.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Failing to report incidents whether caused by deliberate or accidental actions.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Continued infringements of the above, following previous warnings or sanctions.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Education

Online Safety Education Programme

[Enhancing digital resilience in education: An action plan to protect children and young people online](#) states:

“With so many aspects of our lives now entwined with using technology in an online world, supporting our children and young people to be digitally resilient is fundamental. Digital resilience encapsulates the need to develop knowledge, skills and strategies in order for children and young people to:

- manage their online experience safely and responsibly while protecting their digital identity
- identify and mitigate risks to stay safe from harm online
- understand the importance of using reliable sources and employing critical thinking skills to identify misinformation
- seek help when they need it
- learn from their experiences and recover when things go wrong
- thrive and benefit from the opportunities the internet offers.”

“Building digital resilience within our children and young people prepares them to become well-rounded and balanced citizens that recognise the impact of their actions. Ensuring our children and young people use technology responsibly to foster a culture where mental and physical health is not adversely affected by the internet is crucial.

Supporting the social and cultural development of our children and young people, including promoting values such as tolerance and respect for others in all environments, is another overarching objective, which we set out to achieve through our online safety education activities.”

[Guidance for education settings on peer sexual abuse, exploitation and harmful sexual behaviour](#) states:

“Young people increasingly experience abuse and exploitation online and/or digitally. This will be more difficult for education settings to identify, as some of it is likely to

occur outside schools and colleges. However, it is important to consider the impact of this on young people's offline lives."

While regulation and technical solutions are very important, their use must be balanced by educating learners to take a responsible approach. The education of learners in online safety is therefore an essential part of the school's safeguarding provision. Learners need the help and support of the school to recognise and avoid online safety risks and develop their resilience.

Online safety should be a focus in all areas of the curriculum and staff should reinforce online safety messages across the curriculum. The online safety curriculum should be broad, relevant and provide progression, with opportunities for creative activities and will be provided in the following ways ([statements may need to be adapted, depending on school structure and the age of the learners](#)).

- a planned online safety curriculum across all year groups and a range of subjects, (e.g. DCF/PSE/RSE/Health and Well-being) and topic areas and should be regularly revisited
- key online safety messages should be reinforced as part of a planned programme of assemblies and tutorial/pastoral activities
- it incorporates/makes use of relevant national initiatives and opportunities e.g. [Safer Internet Day](#) and [Anti-bullying week](#)
- the programme will be accessible to learners at different ages and abilities such as those with additional learning needs or those with English as an additional language. Learners considered to be at increased risk online (e.g. children in care, ALN learners, learners experiencing loss or trauma or mental health issues) are provided with targeted or differentiated online safety education
- learners should be taught in all lessons to be critically aware of the materials/content they access online and be guided to validate the accuracy of information
- learners should be taught to acknowledge the source of information used and to respect copyright when using material accessed on the internet
- learners should be supported in building resilience to radicalisation by providing a safe environment for debating controversial issues and helping them to understand how they can influence and participate in decision-making. [Note: additional duties for schools under the Counter Terrorism and Securities Act 2015 require schools to ensure that children are safe from terrorist and extremist material on the internet](#)
- *learners should be helped to understand the need for the learner acceptable use agreement and encouraged to adopt safe and responsible use both within and outside school*

- *staff should act as good role models in their use of digital technologies the internet and mobile devices*
- *in lessons where internet use is pre-planned, it is best practice that learners should be guided to sites checked as suitable for their use and that processes are in place for dealing with any unsuitable material that is found in internet searches*
- *where learners are allowed to freely search the internet, staff should be vigilant in supervising the learners and monitoring the content of the websites the young people visit*
- *it is accepted that from time to time, for good educational reasons, students may need to research topics, (e.g. racism, drugs, discrimination) that would normally result in internet searches being blocked. In such a situation, staff can request that the technical staff (or other nominated person) can temporarily remove those sites from the filtered list for the period of study. Any request to do so, should be auditable, with clear reasons for the need*
- *the online safety education programme will be regularly audited and evaluated to ensure the quality of learning and outcomes.*

Contribution of Learners

[Keeping Learners Safe](#) states:

“How safe do learners feel? The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) sets out that children have a right to be safe and protected from harm, and have the right to express their opinions and participate in decision-making. In accordance with the UNCRC, the best way to understand how safe an education setting feels to learners is to ask them and observe how they and staff interact.”

The school acknowledges, learns from and uses the skills and knowledge of learners in the use of digital technologies. We recognise the potential for this to shape the online safety strategy for the school community and how this contributes positively to the personal development of young people. Their contribution is recognised through: [\(amend as relevant\)](#)

- *mechanisms to canvass learner feedback and opinion.*
- *appointment of digital leaders/anti-bullying ambassadors/peer mentors [\(or similar groups\)](#)*
- *the Online Safety Group has learner representation*
- *learners contribute to the online safety education programme e.g. peer education, digital leaders leading lessons for younger learners, online safety campaigns*
- *learners designing/updating acceptable use agreements*
- *contributing to online safety events with the wider school community e.g. parents' evenings, family learning programmes etc.*

Staff/volunteers

It is essential that all staff receive online safety training and understand their responsibilities, as outlined in this policy. Training will be offered as follows:

- a planned programme of formal online safety, cyber security and data protection training will be made available to all staff. This will be regularly updated and reinforced. An audit of the online safety training needs of all staff will be carried out regularly. *It is expected that some staff will identify online safety as a training need within the performance management process*
- the training will be an integral part of the school's annual safeguarding and data protection training for all staff
- all new staff will receive online safety training as part of their induction programme, ensuring that they fully understand the school online safety policy and acceptable use agreements. It includes explicit reference to classroom management, professional conduct, online reputation and the need to model positive online behaviours
- *the Online Safety Lead and Designated Safeguarding Person (or other nominated person) will receive regular updates through attendance at external training events, (e.g. Hwb Keeping safe online training events, from the Regional Consortium/SWGfL/LA/other relevant organisations) and by reviewing guidance documents released by relevant organisations*
- *this Online Safety Policy and its updates will be presented to and discussed by staff in staff/team meetings/INSET days*
- *the Online Safety Lead (or other nominated person) will provide advice/guidance/training to individuals as required.*

Governors

Governors should take part in online safety training/awareness sessions, with particular importance for those who are members of any sub-committee/group involved in technology/online safety/health and safety/safeguarding. This may be offered in a number of ways such as:

- Hwb training – [Online safety for governors](#)
- attendance at training provided by the local authority or other relevant organisation (e.g. SWGfL)
- participation in school training/information sessions for staff or parents

A higher level of training will be made available to (at least) the Online Safety Governor.

Schools should consider providing all governors with a Hwb account in order to use the secure tools and services available e.g. Microsoft Outlook, Teams etc as well as appropriate

application training. This would negate the need for governors to use personal email accounts, thereby reducing the risk to data.

Families

[Enhancing digital resilience in education: An action plan to protect children and young people online](#) states:

“Building digital resilience in our children and young people also depends on the resilience of our families and communities. We are committed to nurturing and promoting the safe and positive use of technology to children and young people by building a strong architecture around the child where professionals are skilled and families are aware of how to support children in their online lives. We seek to foster a protective environment for our children and young people by supporting families, practitioners, governors and other professionals creating a culture where keeping children safe online is everyone’s business.”

Many parents and carers have only a limited understanding of online safety risks and issues, yet they play an essential role in the education of their children and in the monitoring/regulation of the children’s online behaviours. Parents may underestimate how often children and young people come across potentially harmful and inappropriate material on the internet and may be unsure about how to respond.

The school will seek to provide information and awareness to parents and carers through:

- *regular communication, awareness-raising and engagement on online safety issues, curriculum activities and reporting routes*
- *regular opportunities for engagement with parents/carers on online safety issues through awareness workshops/parent/carer evenings etc*
- *the learners – who are encouraged to pass on to parents the online safety messages they have learned in lessons and by learners leading sessions at parent/carer evenings.*
- *letters, newsletters, website, learning platform, Hwb*
- *high profile events/campaigns e.g. [Safer Internet Day](#)*
- *reference to the relevant web sites/publications, e.g. Hwb [Keeping safe online](#), [The UK Safer Internet Centre](#), [Childnet International](#) (see Appendix for further links/resources).*
- *Sharing good practice with other schools in clusters and or the local authority*

Adults and Agencies

The [Enhancing digital resilience in education: An action plan to protect children and young people online](#) draws upon the self-review information schools in Wales record in the 360 safe Cymru tool. This data highlights that schools showing the strongest performance, amongst other indicators,

'ensure that parents and carers receive these important online safety messages, often through the learners themselves sharing the messages learned in school. The school will also share their good practice with the wider community and other schools and will make use of the valuable community resources available to them from agencies such as the police'.

Drawing on this intelligence, the school will provide opportunities for local community groups and members of the wider community to gain from the school's online safety knowledge and experience. This may be offered through the following:

- providing family learning courses in use of new digital technologies and online safety
- online safety messages targeted towards families and relatives.
- the school will provide online safety information via their learning platform, website, and social media for the wider community
- supporting community groups, e.g. early years settings, childminders, youth/sports/voluntary groups to enhance their online safety provision ([for early years settings please refer to the Online Safety Toolkit for early years practitioners](#))

The school recognises the support and advice that may be provided by external groups and agencies and values their contribution to school programmes and events.

The school is committed to sharing its good practice with other schools and education settings.

Technology

If the school has a managed ICT service provided by an outside contractor, it is the responsibility of the school to ensure that the managed service provider carries out all the online safety and security measures that would otherwise be the responsibility of the school. It is also important that the managed service provider is fully aware of the school Online Safety Policy and acceptable use agreements and the school has a Data Processing Agreement in place with them. The school should also check their local authority/other relevant body policies on these technical and data protection issues if the service is not

provided by the authority and will need to ensure that their Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) covers this contract.

The school is responsible for ensuring that the school infrastructure and network is as safe and secure as is reasonably possible and that policies and procedures approved within this policy are implemented. The school should ensure that all staff are made aware of policies and procedures that are in place on a regular basis and explain that everyone is responsible for online safety and data protection.

Filtering

[Keeping Learners Safe](#) states:

7.7. "It is critical that web-filtering standards are fit for purpose for twenty-first century learning and teaching, allowing the access schools require while still safeguarding children and young people. Governing bodies should ensure appropriate filters and appropriate monitoring systems are in place and refer to [web filtering standards](#) as part of the Education Digital Standards for schools in Wales. The standards seek to support schools to provide a safe, responsible and supportive environment to learn in, and prevent access to inappropriate or harmful content.

- the school filtering policies are agreed by senior leaders and technical staff and are regularly reviewed and updated in response to changes in technology and patterns of online safety incidents and behaviours
- the school manages access to content across its systems for all users. The filtering provided meets the standards defined in the Welsh Government [Education Digital Standards - Web filtering](#) and the UK Safer Internet Centre [Appropriate filtering](#). (The school will need to decide on the merits of external/internal provision of the filtering service – see [Technical Security Policy Template](#) in the Appendix).
- internet access is filtered for all users
- illegal content (e.g. child sexual abuse images) is filtered by the broadband or filtering provider by actively employing the Internet Watch Foundation CAIC list and the police assessed list of unlawful terrorist content, produced on behalf of the Home Office. Content lists are regularly updated (Note: [additional duties for schools under the Counter Terrorism and Securities Act 2015](#) which requires schools to ensure that children are safe from terrorist and extremist material on the internet - see [Appendix for information on 'appropriate filtering/monitoring'](#))
- there are established and effective routes for users to report inappropriate content and this is acted upon in a timely manner by the Designated Safeguarding Person whilst adhering to the Wales Safeguarding Procedures

- there is a clear process in place to deal with requests for filtering [changes](#) (see [Appendix for more details](#)).
- the school has provided enhanced/differentiated user-level filtering (allowing different filtering levels for different ages/stages and different groups of users: staff/learners, etc.)
- younger learners will use child friendly/age appropriate search engines e.g. Google safe search, [SWGfL Swiggle](#)
- there is an appropriate and balanced approach to providing access to online content according to role and/or need
- filtering logs are reviewed frequently and alert the school to breaches of the filtering policy, which are then acted upon.
- *Devices that are provided by the school have school-based filtering applied irrespective of their location.*
- *where personal mobile devices are permitted for use, there is clear separation between the school network filtering and the associated guest network filtering.*
- *the system manages access to content through non-browser services (e.g. apps and other mobile technologies)*

If necessary, the school will seek advice from, and report issues to, the [Report Harmful Content](#) site.

Monitoring

The school monitors network traffic at a local level, follows the UK Safer Internet Centre [Appropriate Monitoring](#) guidance and protects users and school systems through:

- a staff lead who is responsible for managing the monitoring strategy and processes.
- physical monitoring (adult supervision in the classroom)
- internet use is logged, regularly monitored and reviewed
- monitoring and filtering logs are regularly analysed and breaches are reported to senior leaders
- monitoring enables alerts to be matched to users and devices.
- there is a clear process for prioritising response to alerts that require rapid safeguarding intervention.
- management of serious safeguarding alerts is consistent with safeguarding policy and practice.
- *pro-active alerts inform the school of breaches to the filtering policy, allowing effective intervention.*

- *where possible, school technical staff regularly monitor and record the activity of users on the school technical systems*

Users are made aware, through the acceptable use agreements, that monitoring takes place. (schools may wish to add details of the monitoring programmes that are used).

Technical Security

Schools may wish to adopt a more detailed technical security policy and a policy template can be found in the appendix – Technical Security Policy Template. They should also read the guidance available in the [Education Digital Standards on Hwb](#)

The school has a clear technical security policy and systems will be managed in ways that ensure- that the school meets recommended technical requirements.

- system security training is available for all staff users
- there will be regular reviews and audits of the safety and security of school technical systems and of the school's technical support
- servers, wireless systems and cabling are securely located and physical access restricted
- there are rigorous and verified back-up routines, including the keeping of copies off-site or in the cloud and these are resilient by design
- A documented access control model should be in place, clearly defining access rights to school systems and devices. This should be reviewed annually. all users (staff and learners) have responsibility for the security of their username and password and must not allow other users to access the systems using their log on details. Sharing of passwords or username and passwords could lead to an offence under the Computer Misuse Act 1990. Users must immediately report any suspicion or evidence that there has been a breach of security
- all school networks and systems will be protected by secure passwords. Passwords must not be shared with anyone.
- the master account passwords for the school systems are kept in a secure place, e.g. school safe. [It is recommended that these are secured using two factor authentication for such accounts](#) (further guidance is available in the 'Technical security policy template' in the Appendix)
- systems are in place for the recovery and resetting of passwords
- passwords should be long. [Good practice highlights that passwords over 12 characters in length are more difficult to crack. Passwords generated by using a combination of unconnected words that are over 16 characters long are extremely](#)

difficult to crack. Password length is more secure than any other special requirements such as uppercase and lowercase letters, number and special characters. Users should be encouraged to avoid using sequential or chronological numbers within their passwords. Passwords/passphrases should be easy to remember, but difficult to guess or crack. See the [Family guide to cybersecurity](#) for more information.

- Only if necessary, records of learner usernames and passwords for Foundation Phase learners may be kept in an electronic or paper-based form, but they must be securely stored when not required by the user. *Password complexity in foundation phase should be reduced (for example 8 character maximum) and should not include special characters. Where external systems have different password requirements the use of random words or sentences should be encouraged*
- password requirements for learners at Key Stage 2 and above should increase as learners progress through school
- [The Headteacher](#) is responsible for ensuring that software licence logs are accurate and up-to-date and that regular checks are made to reconcile the number of licences purchased against the number of software installations ([inadequate licencing could cause the school to breach the Copyright Act which could result in fines or unexpected licensing costs](#). Schools that are only using Hwb and no other licensed products shouldn't need to create or maintain these logs)
- an appropriate system is in place for users to report any actual/potential technical incident/security breach to the relevant person, as agreed)
- appropriate security measures are in place to protect the servers, firewalls, routers, wireless systems, work stations, mobile devices, etc., from accidental or malicious attempts which might threaten the security of the school systems and data. These are tested regularly. The school infrastructure and individual workstations are protected by up to date virus software.
- systems and programme software are regularly updated with security patches
- an agreed policy is in place for the provision of temporary access of 'guests', (e.g. trainee teachers, supply teachers, visitors) onto the school systems
- encryption is used for the transfer of sensitive or vulnerable data and on school managed devices
- dual-factor authentication is used for sensitive data or access outside of a trusted network

Devices

Mobile technology devices may be school owned/provided or personally owned and might include smartphone, tablet, wearable devices, notebook/laptop or other technology that

usually has the capability of utilising the school's wireless network. The device then has access to the wider internet which may include the school learning platform and other cloud-based services such as email and data storage.

All users should understand that the primary purpose of the use of mobile/personal devices in a school context is educational. The devices policy should be consistent with and inter-related to other relevant school policies including but not limited to those for safeguarding, behaviour, anti-bullying, acceptable use, and policies around theft or malicious damage. Teaching about the safe and appropriate use of devices should be an integral part of the school's online safety education programme.

In preparing a devices policy the school should consider possible issues and risks. These may include:

- security risks in allowing connections to your school network
- filtering of personal devices
- breakages and insurance
- access to devices for all learners
- avoiding potential classroom distraction
- network connection speeds, types of devices
- charging facilities
- total cost of ownership.

Before implementing a devices policy, schools must undertake a [Data Protection Impact Assessment \(DPIA\)](#) (the page includes a link to a sample DPIA) . Should this identify a high risk to personal data that cannot be controlled then the school is obliged to inform the ICO of this residual risk and are recommended not to proceed with this approach. The ideal situation is for schools to identify a suitable remote access approach (such as a VPN) that provides staff with safe and secure access to personal data.

A range of device implementations is possible.

For further reading, please refer to the Welsh Government Education digital guidance for schools and [Bring your own device guidance](#)

A more detailed devices policy template can be found in the Device Management Policy Template Appendix. The school may instead choose to include these aspects of their policy in a comprehensive acceptable use agreement, rather than in a separate devices policy. It is suggested that the school should in this overall policy document outline the main points from their agreed policy. A checklist of points to be considered is included below.

- The school acceptable use agreements for staff, learners, parents and carers outline the expectations around the use of devices.
- The school allows:

	School devices			Personal devices		
	School owned for individual use	School owned for multiple users	Authorised device ⁷	Student owned	Staff owned	Visitor owned
Allowed in school	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/No ⁸	Yes/No ⁸	Yes/No ⁸
Full network access	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Internet only						
No network access						

Aspects that the school may wish to consider and include in their Online Safety Policy, devices policy or acceptable use agreements should include the following:

School owned/provided devices:

- *to whom they will be allocated*
- *where, when and how their use is allowed – times/places/in/out of school (note the need for some areas to be clearly identified as mobile free zones)*
- *if personal use is allowed*
- *levels of access to networks/internet (as above)*
- *management of devices/installation of apps/changing of settings/monitoring*
- *network/broadband capacity*
- *technical support*

⁷ Authorised device – purchased by the learner/family through a school-organised scheme. This device may be given full access to the network as if it were owned by the school.

⁸ The school should add below any specific requirements about the use of mobile/personal devices in school.

- *filtering of devices*
- *access to cloud services*
- *use on trips/events away from school*
- *data protection*
- *taking/storage/use of images*
- *exit processes, what happens to devices/software/apps/stored data if user leaves the school*
- *liability for damage*
- *staff training.*

Personal devices

- *which users are allowed to use personal mobile devices in school (staff/learners/visitors)*
- *restrictions on where, when and how they may be used in school*
- *if used in support of learning, how staff will plan their lessons around the potential variety of device models and different operating systems*
- *storage*
- *whether staff will be allowed to use personal devices for school business*
- *levels of access to networks/internet (e.g. access, or not, to internet/guest wi-fi/network)*
- *network/broadband capacity*
- *technical support*
- *filtering of the internet connection to these devices and monitoring the access*
- *management of software licences for personally owned devices. (the national Microsoft licensing deal through Hwb allows teachers and learners to install core Microsoft applications on personal devices)*
- *data protection*
- *taking/storage/use of images*
- *liability for loss/damage or malfunction following access to the network (likely to be a disclaimer about school responsibility)*
- *identification/labelling of personal devices*
- *how visitors will be informed about school requirements*
- *how education about the safe and responsible use of mobile devices is included in the school online safety education programmes*
- *how misuse will be dealt with*

Social media

With the popularity of use of all types of social media for professional and personal purposes, a policy that sets out clear guidance for staff to manage risk and behaviour online is essential. Core messages should include the protection of learners, the school and the individual when

publishing any material online. [The Practices and principles for schools' use of social media guidance on Hwb](#) provides further information.

Expectations for teachers' professional conduct are set out by the Education Workforce Council (EWC) but all adults working with children and young people must understand that the nature and responsibilities of their work place them in a position of trust and that their conduct should reflect this.

All schools and local authorities have a duty of care to provide a safe learning environment for learners and staff. Schools and local authorities could be held responsible, indirectly for acts of their employees in the course of their employment. Staff members who harass, bully online, discriminate on the grounds of sex, race or disability or who defame a third party may render the school or local authority liable to the injured party. Reasonable steps to prevent predictable harm must be in place. All staff working at any educational establishment are expected to follow the professional conduct set out by the [Education Workforce Council \(EWC\)](#) and respect learners, their families, colleagues and the school.

The school provides the following measures to ensure reasonable steps are in place to minimise risk of harm to learners through:

- ensuring that personal information is not published
- providing education/training on social media use including; acceptable use, age restrictions, social media risks, digital and video images policy, checking of settings, data protection and reporting issues
- having in place clear reporting guidance, including responsibilities, procedures and sanctions
- risk assessment, including legal risk
- provision of guidance for learners, parents/carers

School staff ensure that:

- no reference is made in social media to learners, parents/carers or school staff
- they do not engage in online discussion on personal matters relating to members of the school community
- personal opinions are not attributed to the school or local authority
- security settings on personal social media profiles are regularly checked to minimise risk of loss of personal information
- they act as positive role models in their use of social media

When official school social media accounts are established there will be:

- a process for approval by senior leaders
- clear processes for the administration and monitoring of these accounts – involving at least two members of staff
- a code of behaviour for users of the accounts
- systems for reporting and dealing with abuse and misuse
- understanding of how incidents may be dealt with under school disciplinary procedures.

Personal use

- personal communications are those made via personal social media accounts. In all cases, where a personal account is used which associates itself with, or impacts on, the school it must be made clear that the member of staff is not communicating on behalf of the school with an appropriate disclaimer. Such personal communications are within the scope of this policy
- personal communications which do not refer to or impact upon the school are outside the scope of this policy
- where excessive personal use of social media in school is suspected, and considered to be interfering with relevant duties, disciplinary action may be taken
- *the school permits reasonable and appropriate access to private social media sites*

Monitoring of public social media

- As part of active social media engagement, the school will pro-actively monitor the Internet for public postings about the school
- the school will effectively respond to social media comments made by others according to a defined policy or process
- when parents/carers express concerns about the school on social media we will urge them to make direct contact with the school, in private, to resolve the matter. Where this cannot be resolved, parents/carers should be informed of the school complaints procedure.

School use of social media for professional purposes will be checked regularly by a senior leader and the Online Safety Group to ensure compliance with the social media, data protection, communications, digital image and video policies. In the event of any social media issues that the school is unable to resolve support may be sought from the [Professionals Online Safety Helpline](#).

The social media policy template in Appendix C4 provides more detailed guidance on the school's responsibilities and on good practice.

Digital and video images

The development of digital imaging technologies has created significant benefits to learning, allowing staff and learners instant use of images that they have recorded themselves or downloaded from the internet. However, staff, parents/carers and learners need to be aware of the risks associated with publishing digital images on the internet. Such images may provide avenues for online bullying to take place. Digital images may remain available on the internet forever and may cause harm or embarrassment to individuals in the short or longer term. It is common for employers to carry out internet searches for information about potential and existing employees.

The school will inform and educate users about these risks and will implement policies to reduce the likelihood of the potential for harm.

- should a maintained school or setting choose to use live-streaming or video-conferencing, governing bodies, headteachers and staff must have full regard to national safeguarding guidance and local safeguarding policies and should take note of the guidance contained in the [Live-streaming and video-conferencing: safeguarding principles and practice guidance](#) and [Keeping Learners Safe](#) para 7.6
- when using digital images, staff should inform and educate learners about the risks associated with the taking, use, sharing, publication and distribution of images. In particular they should recognise the risks attached to publishing their own images on the internet, e.g. on social networking sites
- In accordance with guidance from the Information Commissioner's Office, parents/carers are welcome to take videos and digital images of their children at school events for their own personal use (as such use is not covered by the Data Protection Act). To respect everyone's privacy and in some cases protection, these images should not be published/made publicly available on social networking sites, nor should parents/carers comment on any activities involving other *learners* in the digital/video images
- *staff and volunteers are allowed to take digital/video images to support educational aims, but must follow school policies concerning the sharing, storage, distribution and publication of those images. Staff/volunteers must be aware of those learners whose images must not be taken/published. Those images should only be taken on school equipment. The personal equipment of staff should not be used for such purposes*
- *care should be taken when taking digital/video images that learners are appropriately dressed and are not participating in activities that might bring the individuals or the school into disrepute*

- *learners must not take, use, share, publish or distribute images of others without their permission*
- *photographs published on the website, or elsewhere that include learners will be selected carefully and will comply with good practice guidance on the use of such images*
- *learners' full names will not be used anywhere on a website or blog, particularly in association with photographs*
- *written permission from parents or carers will be obtained before photographs of learners are taken for use in school or published on the school website/social media. (see [parents and carers acceptable use agreement in the Appendix](#)). Permission is not required for images taken solely for internal purposes*
- *parents/carers will be informed of the purposes for the use of images, how they will be stored and for how long – in line with the school data protection policy*

images will be securely stored on the school network in line with the school retention policy and in accordance with the Data Protection Act 2018

- *learners' work can only be published with the permission of the learner and parents/carers.*

Online safety messaging

The school communicates with parents/carers and the wider community and promotes the school through

- Public-facing website
- Social media
- Online newsletters
- Other

The school website is managed/hosted by [Online Safety Lead](#). The school ensures that good practice has been observed in the use of online publishing e.g. use of digital and video images, copyright, identification of young people, publication of school calendars and personal information – ensuring that there is no risk to members of the school community, through such publications.

Where learner work, images or videos are published, their identities are protected and full names are not published.

The school public online publishing provides information about online safety e.g. publishing the schools Online Safety Policy; curating latest advice and guidance; news articles etc, creating an online safety page on the school website.

The website includes an online reporting process for parents and the wider community to register issues and concerns to complement the internal reporting process

Data Security

Personal data will be recorded, processed, transferred and made available according to the current data protection legislation.

The school:

- has a Data Protection Policy.
- implements the data protection principles and can demonstrate that it does so
- has paid the appropriate fee to the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO)
- has appointed an appropriate Data Protection Officer (DPO) who has a high level of understanding of data protection law and is free from any conflict of interest.
- has a 'Record of Processing Activities' in place and knows exactly what personal data is held, where, why and which member of staff has responsibility for managing it
- the Record of Processing Activities lists the lawful basis for processing personal data (including, where relevant, consent). Where special category data is processed, an additional lawful basis is listed
- has an Information Asset Register (IAR) in place and knows exactly [what personal data is held](#), where, why and which member of staff has responsibility for managing it
- the IAR lists the lawful basis for processing personal data (including, where relevant, consent). Where special category data is processed, an additional lawful basis will have also been listed
- will hold the minimum personal data necessary to enable it to perform its function and will not hold it for longer than necessary for the purposes it was collected for. The school 'retention schedule' supports this
- data held is accurate and up to date and is held only for the purpose it was held for. Systems are in place to identify inaccuracies, such as asking parents to check emergency contact details at suitable intervals
- provides staff, parents, volunteers, teenagers and older children with information about how the school looks after their data and what their rights are in a clear Privacy Notice (see Privacy Notice section in the appendix)
- has procedures in place to deal with the individual rights of the data subject. [For example one of the dozen rights applicable is that of Subject Access which enables an individual to see/have a copy of the personal data held about them](#)

- carries out Data Protection Impact Assessments (DPIAs) where necessary e.g. to ensure protection of personal data when accessed using any remote access solutions, or entering into a relationship with a new supplier
- IT system security is ensured and regularly checked. Patches and other security essential updates are applied promptly to protect the personal data on the systems. Administrative systems are securely ring fenced from systems accessible in the classroom/to learners
- has undertaken appropriate due diligence and has data protection compliant contracts in place with any data processors
- understands how to share data lawfully and safely with other relevant data controllers. [In Wales, schools should consider using the Wales Accord on Sharing Personal Information \(WASPI\) toolkit to support regular data sharing between data controllers](#)
- has clear and understood policies and routines for the deletion and disposal of data
- [reports any relevant breaches to the Information Commissioner](#) within 72 hours of becoming aware of the breach as required by law. It also reports relevant breaches to the individuals affected as required by law. To do this it has a policy for reporting, logging, managing, investigating and learning from information risk incidents
- [as a maintained school](#), has a Freedom of Information Policy which sets out how it will deal with FOI requests
- provides protection training for all staff at induction and appropriate refresher training thereafter. Staff undertaking data protection functions, such as handling requests under the individual's rights, will receive training appropriate for their function as well as the core training provided to all staff

When personal data is stored on any mobile device or removable media the:

- data will be encrypted and password protected.
- device will be password protected.
- device will be protected by up to date virus and malware checking software
- data will be securely deleted from the device, in line with school policy (below) once it has been transferred or its use is complete.

Staff must ensure that they:

- at all times take care to ensure the safe keeping of personal data, minimising the risk of its loss or misuse

- can recognise a possible breach, understand the need for urgency and know who to report it to within the school
- can help data subjects understand their rights and know how to handle a request whether verbal or written and know who to pass it to in the school
- only use encrypted mobile devices (including USBs) for personal data, particularly when it is about children
- will not transfer any school personal data to personal devices.
- use personal data only on secure password protected computers and other devices, ensuring that they are properly “logged-off” at the end of any session in which they are using personal data
- transfer data using encryption, a secure email account (where appropriate), and secure password protected devices.

Cyber Security

[Enhancing digital resilience in education: An action plan to protect children and young people online](#) describes cyber security as:

“The term used to describe how both individuals and organisations can reduce the risk of cyber attacks. Cyber security’s main purpose is to ensure the technology we use (devices such as computers, tablets and smartphones) and the services we access online are protected from the risk posed by cyber crime including theft for gain such as ransomware attacks and seeking competitive advantage, or malicious damage intended to disrupt an organisation’s ability to operate effectively. We store large amounts of personal and organisational information on devices and services and preventing unauthorised access to this information is critical.”

The [‘Cyber security in schools: questions for governing bodies and management committees’](#) guidance produced by the National Cyber Security Centre (NCSC) working with Welsh Government aims to support governing bodies’ and management committees’ understanding of their education settings’ cyber security risks. The guidance includes eight questions to facilitate the cyber security conversation between the governing body and school leaders, with the governing body taking the lead.

The school may wish to consider the following statements, amending them in the light of their current cybersecurity policy, processes and procedures:

- the school has adopted and made use of the relevant Hwb [Network and Data Security Standards](#)
- the school, in partnership with their education technology support partner, has identified the most critical parts of the school's digital and technology services and sought assurance about their cyber security
- the school, in partnership with their education technology support partner, has an effective backup and restoration plan in place in the event of cyber attacks
- the school's governance and IT policies reflect the importance of good cyber security
- staff receive training on the common cyber security threats and incidents that schools experience

the school has a business continuity and incident management plan in place that includes IT and these wider services.

Outcomes

The impact of the Online Safety Policy and practice is regularly evaluated through the review/audit of online safety incident logs; behaviour/bullying reports; surveys of staff, learners; parents/carers and is reported to relevant groups:

- there is balanced professional debate about the evidence taken from the reviews/audits and the impact of preventative work e.g. online safety education, awareness and training
- there are well-established routes to regularly report patterns of online safety incidents and outcomes to school leadership and Governors
- parents/carers are informed of patterns of online safety incidents as part of the school's online safety awareness raising
- online safety (and related) policies and procedures are regularly updated in response to the evidence gathered from these reviews/audits/professional debate
- the evidence of impact is shared with other schools, agencies and LAs to help ensure the development of a consistent and effective local online safety strategy.

Appendix

Copies of the more detailed template policies and agreements, contained in the appendix, can be [downloaded from Hwb](#).

The Welsh Government and SWGfL would like to acknowledge a range of individuals and organisations whose policies, documents, advice and guidance have contributed to the development of this school Online Safety Policy template and of the 360 safe Cymru online safety self-review tool:

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