# Online Safety Policy

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# Online Safety Policy

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# Online Safety Policy

## Statement of intent

Langford Village Academy understands that using online services is an important aspect of raising educational standards, promoting pupil[1] achievement, and enhancing teaching and learning. The use of online services is embedded throughout the school; therefore, there are a number of controls in place to ensure the safety of pupils and staff.

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

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

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

## Legal framework

This policy has due regard to all relevant legislation and guidance including, but not limited to, the following:

- Voyeurism (Offences) Act 2019
- The UK General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR)
- Data Protection Act 2018
- Data (Use and Access) Act 2025
- DfE (2024) 'Filtering and monitoring standards for schools and colleges'
- DfE (2021) 'Harmful online challenges and online hoaxes'
- DfE (2024) 'Keeping children safe in education 2026'
- DfE (2023) 'Teaching online safety in school'
- DfE (2022) 'Searching, screening and confiscation'
- DfE (2023) 'Generative artificial intelligence in education'
- Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport and UK Council for Internet Safety (2020)
- Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people (2024)
- UK Council for Child Internet Safety (2020) 'Education for a Connected World – 2020 edition'
- National Cyber Security Centre (2020) 'Small Business Guide: Cyber Security'

This policy operates in conjunction with the following school policies:

- Device User Agreement
- Prevent Duty Policy
- Remote Education Policy
- Anti-Bullying Policy
- Safeguarding Policy

[1] For the purposes of this policy, 'pupil' refers to all age ranges educated within Bedfordshire Schools Trust (BEST)

- Child-on-child Abuse Policy
- Behaviour Policy
- Managing Allegations of Abuse Against Staff Policy (BEST)
- Cyber-security Policy (BEST)
- Critical Incident / Emergency Plan (BEST)
- Staff Code of Conduct (BEST)
- Disciplinary Policy (BEST)
- Data Protection (GDPR) Policy (BEST)

## Roles and responsibilities

The trust board will be responsible for:

- BEST has strategic leadership responsibility for the academy's safeguarding arrangements, and there is a whole academy approach to safeguarding (this includes online safety)
- The trust board delegate responsibility for the monitoring of the implementation of this policy to the local committee of the board
- Ensuring the timely review and approval of this policy template
- Ensuring that online safety is a running and interrelated theme throughout the trust's policies and procedures
- Ensuring that the relevant central staff work with the DSLs, SLTs and IT team to procure appropriate filtering and monitoring systems.

The local committee of the board will be responsible for:

- Ensuring that this policy is implemented affectively
- Ensuring there is a senior member of the leadership team who is designated to take lead responsibility for dealing with safeguarding and child protection (the "Designated Safeguarding Lead") and there is always cover for this role (at least one deputy) with appropriate arrangements for before/after school and out of term activities
- Ensuring the DSL's remit covers online safety (including filtering and monitoring)
- Ensuring that a member of the local committee of the board is responsible for ensuring that online safety requirements (including filtering and monitoring standards) are being met – this may be the Safeguarding Link Governor or another member of the board with an interest
- Ensuring their own knowledge of online safety issues is up-to-date
- Ensuring all staff undergo safeguarding and child protection training, including online safety, at induction and at regular intervals
- Ensuring that there are appropriate filtering and monitoring systems in place and that it is meeting the DfE's Filtering and monitoring standards for schools and colleges
- Ensuring that 'over blocking' does not lead to unreasonable restrictions as to what pupils can be taught with regards to online teaching and safeguarding
- Ensuring that the effectiveness of filtering and monitoring systems is reviewed at least annually in liaison with ICT staff and service providers, and review the results
- Ensuring that the SLT and other relevant staff have an awareness and understanding of the filtering and monitoring and device monitoring provisions in place, and manage them effectively and know how to escalate concerns when identified
- Supporting the SLT to review the effectiveness of the monitoring strategies and reporting processes
- Ensuring that all relevant school policies have an effective approach to planning for, and responding to, online challenges and hoaxes embedded within them.

The Principal (in conjunction with the SLT) will be responsible for:

- Ensuring that online safety is a running and interrelated theme throughout the school's policies and procedures, including in those related to the curriculum, teacher training and safeguarding
- Supporting the DSL and the deputy DSL by ensuring they have enough time and resources to carry out their responsibilities in relation to online safety
- Ensuring staff receive regular, up-to-date and appropriate online safety training and information as part of their induction and safeguarding training
- Ensuring that the DSL works in conjunction with the trust and ICT technicians to procure an adequate filtering and monitoring system which meets legal standards
- Ensuring that effective device monitoring is in place which meets the legal standards and the risk profile of the school including risk assessing what filtering and monitoring systems are required
- Ensuring online safety practices are audited and evaluated, and review the effectiveness of the monitoring strategies and reporting processes
- Organising engagement with parents to keep them up-to-date with current online safety issues and how the school is keeping pupils safe
- Working with the DSL and ICT technicians to conduct termly light-touch reviews of the effectiveness of this policy.

The DSL will be responsible for:

- Taking the lead responsibility for safeguarding and online safety, which includes overseeing and acting on:
    - filtering and monitoring
    - safeguarding concerns
    - checks to filtering and monitoring systems
- Undertaking training so they understand the risks associated with online safety and can recognise additional risks that pupils with SEND face online
- Liaising with relevant members of staff on online safety matters, e.g. the SENCO and ICT technicians
- Ensuring online safety is recognised as part of the school's safeguarding responsibilities and that a coordinated approach is implemented
- Ensuring safeguarding is considered in the school's approach to remote learning
- Establishing a procedure for reporting online safety incidents and inappropriate internet use, both by pupils and staff, and ensuring all members of the school community understand this procedure
- Working with the Principal and ICT technicians to risk assess what filtering and monitoring systems are required
- Understanding the filtering and monitoring processes in place at the school
- Ensuring that specific roles and responsibilities are identified and assigned to manage filtering and monitoring systems and to ensure they meet the school's safeguarding needs
- Ensuring that all safeguarding training given to staff includes an understanding of the expectations, roles and responsibilities in relation to filtering and monitoring systems at the school
- Maintaining records of reported online safety concerns as well as the actions taken in response to concerns
- Monitoring online safety incidents to identify trends and any gaps in the school's provision, and using this data to update the school's procedures
- Reporting to the local committee of the board about online safety on a termly basis
- Working with the Principal and ICT technicians to conduct termly light-touch reviews of the effectiveness of this policy
- Working with the trust central staff to update this policy annually.

ICT technicians will be responsible for:

- Providing technical support in the development and implementation of the school's online safety policies and procedures

- Implementing appropriate security measures as directed by the trust and school
- Working with the Principal and DSL to risk assess what filtering and monitoring systems are required
- Ensure that the filtering provider is:
    - A member of the Internet Watch Foundation (IWF)
    - Signed up to Counter-Terrorism Internet Referral Unit list (CTIRU)
    - Blocking access to illegal content including child sexual abuse material (CSAM)
- Ensuring that the school's filtering and monitoring systems are operational, maintained, up to date and applied to all:
    - Users including guest accounts
    - School owned devices
    - Devices using the school broadband connection
- Ensure that the filtering system:
    - Filter all internet feeds, including any backup connections
    - Is age and ability appropriate for the users, and be suitable for educational settings (in conjunction with the DSL)
    - Is appropriate for the number of pupils using the network, how often pupils access the network and proportional in cost compared to risk
    - Handle multilingual web content, images, common misspellings and abbreviations
    - Identify technologies and techniques that allow users to get around the filtering such as VPNs and proxy services and block them
    - Provide alerts when any web content has been blocked
    - Provide filtering on mobile or app technologies (where necessary)
- Checking that they are meeting the requirements for broadband internet standards and cyber security standards
- Ensuring filtering and monitoring reports are available and accessible to the DSL/school team
- Completing actions following concerns or checks to systems
- Working with the DSL and Principal to conduct tremly light-touch reviews of the effectiveness this policy.

The Principal, SLT, DSL and ICT team will all work together to:

- Procure systems (in conjunction with the trust)
- Review the effectiveness of filtering and monitoring systems at least once every academic year by the SLT member responsible for filtering and monitoring, with the support of the school's designated safeguarding lead and IT support. This should include checks that filtering is working appropriately on all internet-connected devices in all relevant locations, and a record should be kept of these checks.
- Identify risk
- Carry out reviews (at least annually)
- Carry out checks

All staff members will be responsible for:

- Taking responsibility for the security of ICT systems and electronic data they use or have access to
- Modelling good online behaviours
- Maintaining a professional level of conduct in their personal use of technology
- Having an awareness of online safety issues and ensuring they are familiar with, and understand, the indicators that pupils may be unsafe online
- Providing effective supervision
- Taking steps to maintain awareness of how devices are being used by pupils
- Reporting if they:

    - Have a safeguarding concern to DSL on CPOMS
    - Witness or suspect unsuitable material has been accessed
    - Can access unsuitable material
    - Are teaching topics which could create unusual activity on the filtering logs
    - Believe there is a failure in the software or abuse of the system
    - Believe there are perceived unreasonable restrictions that affect teaching and learning or administrative tasks
    - Notice abbreviations or misspellings that allow access to restricted material
- Where relevant to their role, ensuring online safety is embedded in their teaching of the curriculum.

Pupils will be responsible for:

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

## Managing online safety

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

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

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

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

**Handling online safety concerns**

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

Staff will:

- Be aware that harmful online sexual behaviour can progress on a continuum, and appropriate and early intervention can prevent abusive behaviour in the future
- Acknowledge that pupils displaying this type of behaviour are often victims of abuse themselves and should be suitably supported
- Not promise confidentiality
- Report concerns about a pupil's online behaviour to the DSL on CPOMS

The DSL and other appropriate staff members will:

- Not promise confidentiality, and information may be still shared lawfully, for example, if the DSL decides that there is a legal basis under UK GDPR such as the public task basis whereby it is in the public interest to share the information. If the decision is made to report abuse to children's social care or the police

against the victim's wishes, this must be handled extremely carefully – the reasons for sharing the information should be explained to the victim and appropriate specialised support should be offered
- Investigate concerns raised about a pupil's online behaviour with relevant staff members, e.g. the Principal and ICT technicians, and mange concerns in accordance with the relevant policies depending on their nature, e.g. the school Behaviour Policy and Safeguarding Policy
- Meet with the victim's parents to discuss the safeguarding measures that are being put in place to support their child and how the report will progress

Concerns regarding a staff member's online behaviour are reported to the Principal, who decides on the best course of action in line with the relevant policies. If the concern is about the Principal, it is reported to the Chief Executive Officer of BEST (or if an allegation of abuse has been made against the Principal, this should be directed to the Director of Education who will liaise with the CEO and Chair of Governors).

Where there is a concern that illegal activity has taken place, the Principal or DSL should contact the police.

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

All online safety incidents and the school's response must be recorded by the safeguarding team or appropriate staff.

## Online safety training for staff

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

## Online safety and the curriculum

Online safety is embedded throughout the curriculum; however, it is particularly addressed in the following subjects:

- Relationships and health education
- PSHE
- ICT

Online safety teaching is always appropriate to pupils' ages and developmental stages.

Pupils are taught the underpinning knowledge and behaviours that can help them to navigate the online world safely and confidently regardless of the device, platform or app they are using. The underpinning knowledge and behaviours pupils learn through the curriculum include the following:

- How to evaluate what they see online
- How to recognise techniques used for persuasion
- Acceptable and unacceptable online behaviour
- How to identify online risks
- How and when to seek support
- Knowledge and behaviours that are covered in the government's online media literacy strategy

The online risks pupils may face online are always considered when developing the curriculum. The risks that are considered and how they are covered in the curriculum can be found in Appendix B of this policy.

The DSL and relevant members of staff will:

- Be involved with the development of the school's online safety curriculum. Pupils will be consulted on the online safety curriculum, where appropriate, due to their unique knowledge of the kinds of websites they and their peers frequent and the kinds of behaviours in which they engage online
- Work with relevant members of staff, e.g. the SENCO and designated teacher for LAC, to ensure the curriculum is tailored so that pupils who may be more vulnerable to online harms, e.g. pupils with SEND and LAC, receive the information and support they need

The school will also endeavour to take a more personalised or contextualised approach to teaching about online safety for more susceptible children, and in response to instances of harmful online behaviour from pupils.

Class teachers will review external resources prior to using them for the online safety curriculum, to ensure they are appropriate for the cohort of pupils.

External visitors may be invited into school to help with the delivery of certain aspects of the online safety curriculum. The Principal and DSL will decide when it is appropriate to invite external groups into school and ensure the visitors selected are appropriate and quality assured

Before conducting a lesson or activity on online safety, the class teacher and DSL will consider the topic that is being covered and the potential that pupils in the class have suffered or may be suffering from online abuse or harm in this way. The DSL will advise the staff member on how to best support any pupil who may be especially impacted by a lesson or activity. Lessons and activities will be planned carefully so they do not draw attention to a pupil who is being or has been abused or harmed online, to avoid publicising the abuse.

During an online safety lesson or activity, the class teacher will ensure a safe environment is maintained in which pupils feel comfortable to say what they feel and ask questions, and are not worried about getting into trouble or being judged.

If a staff member is concerned about anything pupils raise during online safety lessons and activities, they will make a report in line with the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

If a pupil makes a disclosure to a member of staff regarding online abuse following a lesson or activity, the staff member will follow the reporting procedure outlined in the School's Safeguarding Policy.

## Use of technology in the classroom

A wide range of technology will be used during lessons, including the following:

- Chromebooks
- Tablets
- Internet
- Email
- Cameras

Prior to using any websites, tools, apps or other online platforms in the classroom, or recommending that pupils use these platforms at home, the class teacher will review and evaluate the resource. Class teachers will ensure that any internet-derived materials are used in line with copyright law.

Pupils will be supervised when using online materials during lesson time – this supervision is suitable to their age and ability.

## Educating parents

The school will work in partnership with parents to ensure pupils stay safe online at school and at home. Parents will be provided with information about the school's approach to online safety and their role in protecting their children. Parents will be sent a copy of the Acceptable Use Agreement at the beginning of the academic term and are encouraged to go through this with their child to ensure their child understands the document and the implications of not following it.

Parents will be made aware of the various ways in which their children may be at risk online, including, but not limited to:

- Child sexual abuse, including grooming
- Exposure to radicalising content
- Sharing of indecent imagery of pupils, e.g. sexting
- Cyberbullying
- Exposure to age-inappropriate content, e.g. pornography
- Exposure to harmful content, e.g. content that encourages self-destructive behaviour.

Parents will be informed of the ways in which they can prevent their child from accessing harmful content at home, e.g. by implementing parental controls to block age-inappropriate content.

Parental awareness regarding how they can support their children to be safe online will be raised in the following ways:

- Parents' evenings
- Twilight training sessions
- Newsletters
- Online resources

Parents can access further information about the following topics via safeguarding page on the school website https://www.langfordvillageacademy.org.uk/page/?title=Policies&pid=47

- Digital wellbeing
- Gaming
- Screen time
- Online bullying / cyber bullying
- AI generated images
- Parental controls
- Live streaming
- Online reliability
- Healthy relationships
- Social media
- Grooming

Parents can also access further information about the following topics and how our school deal with incidents via the policies listed https://www.langfordvillageacademy.org.uk/page/?title=Policies&pid=47

- Child-on-child abuse (Child-on-Child Abuse Policy)
- Online hoaxes and harmful online challenges (Safeguarding Policy)
- Cyber bullying (Anti-bullying Policy)

- Grooming and exploitation including child criminal exploitation, child sexual exploitation and radicalisation (Safeguarding Policy)
- Mental health (Safeguarding Policy)

**Childline –** Report Remove Tool
https://www.childline.org.uk/info-advice/bullying-abuse-safety/online-mobile-safety/report-remove/

**National Centre for Missing & Exploited Children –** Take It Down Tool
https://takeitdown.ncmec.org/

## Internet access

Pupils, staff and other members of the school community will only be granted access to the school's internet network once they have read and signed the Acceptable Use Agreement. A record will be kept of users who have been granted internet access in the school office.

All members of the school community will be encouraged to use the school's internet network, instead of 3G, 4G and 5G networks, as the network has appropriate filtering and monitoring to ensure individuals are using the internet appropriately.

## Filtering and monitoring online activity

Requests regarding making changes to the filtering system:

- Should be directed to the Principal or DSL
- Prior to making any changes to the filtering system, DSLs will conduct a risk assessment (in conjunction with the ICT technicians)
- Any changes made to the system will be recorded by ICT technicians
- Reports of inappropriate websites or materials will be made to an ICT technician immediately, who will investigate the matter and make any necessary changes,

Deliberate breaches of the filtering system:

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

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

All users of the network and school-owned devices will be informed about how and why the school-owned devices are monitored. **Concerns identified through monitoring pupil activity must be reported to the DSL who will manage the situation in line with the School's Safeguarding Policy**.

## Network security

Technical security features, such as anti-virus software, will be kept up-to-date and managed by ICT technicians. Firewalls will be switched on at all times. ICT technicians will review the firewalls on a termly basis to ensure they are running correctly, and to carry out any required updates.

Staff and pupils are unable to install any unapproved software on any school managed device. They are advised not to open unfamiliar email attachments. ICT technicians will be alerted to malware and virus attacks via a central management console but would expect staff and students to report any suspicious or unusual device behaviour to them ASAP.

All members of staff will have their own unique usernames and private passwords to access the school's systems. Pupils in Year 1-6 will be provided with their own unique username and private passwords. Staff members and pupils will be responsible for keeping their passwords private. Password complexity rules will be applied by the ICT technicians.

Users will inform ICT technicians if they forget their login details, who will arrange for the user to access the systems under different login details. Users will not be permitted to share their login details with others and will not be allowed to log in as another user at any time. If a user is found to be sharing their login details or otherwise mistreating the password system, the Principal will be informed and will decide the necessary action to take. Users will be required to lock access to devices and systems when they are not in use.

Full details of the school's network security measures can be found in the BEST Cyber-security Policy.

## Data security: files and Cloud storage

Staff are expected to use Google Drives for storage of all files and folders. Shared drives for departments and multiuser use are created to enable sharing and collaboration of data.

The use of USB storage devices is not permitted as this can lead to the unintentional threat of malware and other IT security issues. When accessing and storing folders staff must always follow the BEST Data Protection (GDPR) Policy.

## Emails

Access to and the use of emails will be managed in line with the Data Protection (GDPR) Policy, Acceptable Use Agreement, and the Pupil Confidentiality Policy and Staff and Volunteer Confidentiality Policy.

Staff and pupils will be given approved school email accounts and will only be able to use these accounts at school and when doing school-related work outside of school hours. Prior to being authorised to use the email system, staff and pupils must agree to and sign the Acceptable Use Agreement. Personal email accounts will not be permitted to be used on the school site. Any email that contains sensitive or personal information will only be sent using secure and encrypted email.

Staff members and pupils will be required to block spam and junk mail, and report the matter to ICT technicians. The school's monitoring system can detect inappropriate links, malware and profanity within emails – staff and pupils will be made aware of this. Chain letters, spam and all other emails from unknown sources will be deleted without being opened. The DSL will organise an **annual** assembly where they explain what a phishing email and other malicious emails might look like – this assembly will includes information on the following:

- How to determine whether an email address is legitimate
- The types of address a phishing email could use
- The importance of asking "does the email urge you to act immediately?"
- The importance of checking the spelling and grammar of an email

Any cyber-attacks initiated through emails will be managed in line with the Data Protection (GDPR) Policy and Critical Incident / Emergency Plan.

## Generative artificial intelligence (AI)

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

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

The school will ensure that pupils are not accessing or creating harmful or inappropriate content, including through generative AI and report to appropriate bodies, such as the Police and Social Care if needed.

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

The school will take steps to ensure that images shared on websites and social media do not place children at risk, including from AI image and video creation, often known as deepfakes.

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

## Use of devices including mobile devices and digital images

For more information, see our policy on Mobile Phones in school https://www.langfordvillageacademy.org.uk/attachments/download.asp?file=1289&type=pdf which is written in line with the 2026 statutory guidance, Mobile Phones in Schools.

Staff members and pupils will be issued with school-owned devices to assist with their work, where necessary. Requirements around the use of school-owned devices can be found in the Acceptable Use Agreement and Data Protection (GDPR) Policy.

When taking pupils off site, only the group leader's mobile phone (SLT) should be used to phone parents/carers/pupils.

Staff should avoid, wherever possible, using their own personal devices to record digital images (photos or videos) of pupils, rather they should be using school owned mobile devices. Where this is not practical, the images should be transferred to the school network shared drives, including Langford cloud storage (Google Drive), or to an official school social media account (such as a department 'x' account) and then the original photos should be removed from the private phone, and any personal backups deleted. Staff should not store images or videos of pupils on their own personal devices.

Staff will not post images of pupils from other schools on Langford Village Academy's social media (for example in sports fixtures).

The school record of parental permissions granted/not granted must be adhered to when taking images of the school's pupils. A list will be circulated by the school administrator and referred to by staff when taking photos of pupils. It is best practice when posting an image of a child to not associate their name with the photo.

In accordance with the guidance from the Information Commissioner's Office, parents/carers are welcome to take videos and digital images of their children at events for their own personal use. 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 pupils in the digital image(s).

### Use of own equipment

The use of personal devices on the school premises and for the purposes of school work will be managed in line with the Acceptable Use Agreement and Data Protection (GDPR) Policy and our Mobile Phone policy

Pupils are allowed to bring their own devices to school in Years 5 and 6 or for medical reasons, but must follow the instructions of teachers in relation to their use in school. They are stored in a secure place by the class teacher and will only be available at the end of the day.

### Use of school equipment

No personally owned applications or software packages should be installed on to school IT equipment.

Personal or sensitive data (belonging to staff) should not be stored on the local drives of desktop or laptop PCs. If it is necessary to do so, the local drive must be encrypted.

All users should ensure any screens are locked (by pressing Windows + L keys together) before moving away from a computer during the normal working day to protect any personal, sensitive, confidential or classified data and to prevent unauthorised access.

## Social media sites

Young people will not be allowed on social media sites from school equipment. Filtering solutions will be in place to not give access to those sites.

Staff users will follow the expectations set out in our HR and safeguarding policies regarding use of social media. Only official school social media accounts should be used to communicate news and events with parents/carers/pupils.

Staff users should not reveal names of staff, pupils, parents/carers or any other member of the school community online on any personal social media site.

Parents/carers/pupils should be aware that the school will investigate the misuse of social media if it impacts on the well-being of other pupils or stakeholders. If inappropriate comments are placed on social media sites about the school or school staff, then advice would be sought from the relevant agencies, including the police if necessary.

The school will use social media in positive ways to publicise, inform and communicate information.

## Sharing nudes and semi-nudes

Responding to incidents of sharing nudes and semi-nudes is complex because of its legal status. Making, possessing and distributing any imagery of someone under 18 which is 'indecent' is illegal. This includes imagery of yourself if you are under 18. We will follow procedure as outlined in our Safeguarding Policy

The relevant legislation is contained in the Protection of Children Act 1978 (England and Wales) as amended in the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (England and Wales). Further guidance was published in 2024, Sharing nudes and semi-nudes; advice for education settings working with children and young people.

Specifically:

- it is an offence to possess, distribute, show and make indecent images of children
- the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (England and Wales) defines a child, for the purposes of indecent images, as anyone under the age of 18

'Indecent' is not defined in legislation. When cases are prosecuted, the question of whether any photograph of a child is indecent is for a jury, magistrate or district judge to decide based on what is the recognised standard of propriety.

Indecent imagery does not always mean nudity; however, images are likely to be defined as such if they meet one or more of the following criteria:

- nude or semi-nude sexual posing (e.g. displaying genitals and/or breasts or overtly sexual images of young people in their underwear)
- someone nude or semi-nude touching themselves in a sexual way
- any sexual activity involving a child
- someone hurting someone else sexually
- sexual activity that includes animals

The non-consensual sharing of private sexual images or videos with the intent to cause distress is also illegal. The relevant legislation is contained in section 33 of the Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015.

Whether images are sent consensually or non-consensually, we will take a safeguarding approach in all instances.

These laws weren't created to criminalise young people but to protect them.

Although sharing sexual images of themselves is illegal and risky, it is often the result of curiosity and exploration. Young people need education, support, and safeguarding, not criminalisation. Government guidance on sharing nudes and semi-nudes (updated March 2024) will be followed.

The school will look to support pupils that choose to undertake this risky activity with assemblies, PSHE and outside agency and outside agency referrals where appropriate. The school will try, where possible, to resolve such issues without involving the police. However, in some circumstances, the police must always be involved.

**Handling incidents**

- refer to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)
- DSL or member of safeguarding team will meet with the young people involved
- staff will not view the image unless it is unavoidable (see section below titled 'viewing images')
- safeguarding staff will take appropriate steps to discuss with parents/carers
- if there is any concern that the young person is at risk of harm, social care or the police to be contacted

Staff will always refer to the police or social care if incident involves:

- an adult
- coercion, blackmail, or grooming
- concerns about capacity to consent
- malicious intent (the non-consensual sharing of private sexual images or videos with the intent to cause distress is also illegal - the relevant legislation is contained in section 33 of the Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015)
- images show atypical sexual behaviour for the child's developmental stage
- violent acts are depicted
- image shows sex acts and includes a child under 13

- a young person at risk of immediate harm as a result of the disclosure (for example, self-harm or suicide)
- persistent behaviour

**Viewing images**

- staff should avoid viewing indecent images, instead, respond to what you have been told the image contains
- if it is felt necessary to view, discuss with the Principal or DSL first
- staff should never copy, print, or share the image, it is illegal
- if it is felt necessary to view the image, members of the safeguarding team should view with another member of safeguarding team present
- staff will record the fact that the images were viewed on CPOMs along with reasons and who was present.

**Deleting images (from devices and social media)**

If the DSL has decided that involving other agencies is not necessary, consideration should be given to deleting the images.

Pupils will be asked to delete the images themselves and confirm they have done so. This should be recorded, signed, and dated on the sexting referral form.

Any refusal to delete the images should be treated seriously, reminding the pupil that possession is unlawful. Parents will be informed.

## Financially motivated incidents – 'sextortion'

Financially motivated sexual extortion (often known as 'sextortion') is an adult-involved incident in which an adult offender (or offenders) threatens to release nudes or semi-nudes of a child or young person unless they pay money or do something else to benefit them.

Unlike other adult-involved incidents, financially motivated sexual extortion is usually carried out by offenders working in sophisticated organised crime groups (OCGs) overseas and are only motivated by profit. Adults are usually targeted by these groups too.

Offenders will often use a false identity, sometimes posing as a child or young person, or hack another young person's account to make initial contact. To financially blackmail the child or young person, they may:

- groom or coerce the child or young person into sending nudes or semi-nudes and financially blackmail them
- use images that have been stolen from the child or young person taken through hacking their account
- use digitally manipulated images, including AI-generated images, of the child or young person

The offender may demand payment or the use of the victim's bank account for the purposes of money laundering.

Signs to be aware of:

Potential signs of adult-involved financially motivated sexual extortion can include the child or young person being:

- contacted by an online account that they do not know but appears to be another child or young person. They may be contacted by a hacked account of a child or young person
- quickly engaged in sexually explicit communications which may include the offender sharing an image first
- moved from a public to a private/E2EE platform
- pressured into taking nudes or semi-nudes
- told they have been hacked and they have access to their images, personal information and contacts
- blackmailed into sending money or sharing bank account details after sharing an image or the offender sharing hacked or digitally manipulated images of the child or young person

Further information on 'sextortion' can be found here:

- National Crime Agency – www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/what-we-do/crime-threats/kidnap-and-extortion/sextortion-webcam-blackmail
- Internet Watch Foundation – www.iwf.org.uk/resources/sextortion

## Remote learning

All remote learning will be delivered in line with the school's Remote Education Policy. This policy specifically sets out how online safety will be considered when delivering remote education.

## Monitoring and review

The DSL, in conjunction with the Principal, will monitor the effectiveness of this policy in line with their individual monitoring strategy – see Appendix C.

The school recognises that the online world is constantly changing; therefore, the DSL, ICT technicians and the Principal conduct termly light-touch reviews of this policy.

The trust board will ensure that this policy is reviewed annually by the central team, DSLs and IT provider, and following any online safety incidents.

## Appendix A – Pupil Acceptable Use Agreement

LANGFORD VILLAGE ACADEMY

e-SAFETY RULES

All pupils use computer facilities including Internet access as an essential part of learning, as required by the National Curriculum. Both pupils and their parents/carers are asked to sign to show that the e-Safety Rules have been understood and agreed.

Pupil: …….. Class: ……..

Pupil's Agreement:

• I have read and I understand the school e-Safety Rules

• I will use the computer, network, mobile phones, Internet access and other new technologies in a responsible way at all times

• I know that network and Internet access may be monitored

Signed: …….. Date: ……..

Parent's Consent for Web Publication of Work and Photographs

I agree that my son/daughter's work may be electronically published. I also agree that appropriate images and video that include my son/daughter may be published subject to the school rule that photographs will not be accompanied by pupil names.

Parent's Consent for Internet Access

I have read and understood the school e-Safety Rules and give permission for my son/daughter to access the Internet. I understand that the school will take all reasonable precautions to ensure that pupils cannot access inappropriate materials but I appreciate that this is a difficult task.

I understand that the school cannot be held responsible for the content of materials accessed through the Internet. I agree that the school is not liable for any damages

Arising from use of the Internet facilities.

Signed: …….. (Parent/Carer) Date: ……..

Please Print Name: ……

## Appendix B – Online Harm and Risks – Curriculum Coverage

| Subject area | Description and teaching content | Curriculum area the harm or risk is covered in |
|---|---|---|
| **How to navigate the internet and manage information** | | |
| Age restrictions | Some online activities have age restrictions because they include content which is not appropriate for children under a specific age. Teaching will include the following:<br>• That age verification exists and why some online platforms ask users to verify their age<br>• Why age restrictions exist<br>• That content that requires age verification can be damaging to under-age consumers<br>• What the age of digital consent is (13 for most platforms) and why it is important | This risk or harm will be covered in the following curriculum areas:<br>• PSHE<br>• Computing |
| How content can be used and shared | Knowing what happens to information, comments or images that are put online. Teaching will include the following:<br>• What a digital footprint is, how it develops and how it can affect pupils' futures<br>• How cookies work<br>• How content can be shared, tagged and traced<br>• How difficult it is to remove something once it has been shared online<br>• What is illegal online, e.g. youth-produced sexual imagery (sexting) | This risk or harm will be covered in the following curriculum areas:<br>• PSHE<br>• Computing |
| Disinformation, misinformation and hoaxes | Some information shared online is accidentally or intentionally wrong, misleading or exaggerated. Teaching will include the following:<br>• Disinformation and why individuals or groups choose to share false information in order to deliberately deceive<br>• Misinformation and being aware that false and misleading information can be shared inadvertently<br>• Misinformation and understanding that some genuine information can be published with the deliberate intent to harm, e.g. releasing private information or photographs<br>• Online hoaxes, which can be deliberately and inadvertently spread for a variety of reasons<br>• That the widespread nature of this sort of content can often appear to be a stamp of authenticity, making it important to evaluate what is seen online<br>• How to measure and check authenticity online<br>• The potential consequences of sharing information that may not be true | This risk or harm will be covered in the following curriculum areas:<br>• PSHE<br>• **KS2**<br>• PSHE Computing |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fake websites and scam emails | Fake websites and scam emails are used to extort data, money, images and other things that can either be used by the scammer to harm the person targeted or sold on for financial, or other, gain. Teaching will include the following:<br>• How to recognise fake URLs and websites<br>• What secure markings on websites are and how to assess the sources of emails<br>• The risks of entering information to a website which is not secure<br>• What pupils should do if they are harmed, targeted, or groomed as a result of interacting with a fake website or scam email<br>• Who pupils should go to for support<br>• The risk of 'too good to be true' online offers, advertising and fake product sales designed to persuade people to part with money for products and services that do not exist | This risk or harm will be covered in the following curriculum areas:<br>• PSHE<br>• Computing |
| Online fraud | Fraud can take place online and can have serious consequences for individuals and organisations. Teaching will include the following:<br>• What identity fraud, scams and phishing are<br>• That online fraud can be highly sophisticated and that anyone can be a victim<br>• How to protect yourself and others against different types of online fraud<br>• How to identify 'money mule' schemes and recruiters<br>• The risk of online social engineering to facilitate authorised push payment fraud, where a victim is tricked into sending a payment to the criminal<br>• The risk of sharing personal information that could be used by fraudsters<br>• That children are sometimes targeted to access adults' data<br>• What 'good' companies will and will not do when it comes to personal details<br>• How to report fraud, phishing attempts, suspicious websites and adverts | This risk or harm will be covered in the following curriculum areas:<br>• PSHE<br>• Computing |
| Password phishing | Password phishing is the process by which people try to find out individuals' passwords so they can access protected content. Teaching will include the following:<br>• Why passwords are important, how to keep them safe and that others might try to get people to reveal them<br>• How to recognise phishing scams<br>• The importance of online security to protect against viruses that are designed to gain access to password information<br>• What to do when a password is compromised or thought to be compromised | This risk or harm will be covered in the following curriculum areas:<br>• PSHE<br>• Computing |
| Personal data | Online platforms and search engines gather personal data – this is often referred to as 'harvesting' or 'farming'. Teaching will include the following:<br>• How cookies work<br>• How data is farmed from sources which look neutral<br>• How and why personal data is shared by online companies<br>• How pupils can protect themselves and that acting quickly is essential when something happens | This risk or harm will be covered in the following curriculum areas:<br>• PSHE<br>• Computing |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | • The rights children have with regards to their data<br>• How to limit the data companies can gather | |
| Persuasive design | Many devices, apps and games are designed to keep users online for longer than they might have planned or desired. Teaching will include the following:<br>• That the majority of games and platforms are designed to make money, and that their primary driver is to encourage people to stay online for as long as possible to encourage them to spend money or generate advertising revenue<br>• How notifications are used to pull users back online | This risk or harm will be covered in the following curriculum areas:<br>• PSHE<br>• Computing |
| Privacy settings | Almost all devices, websites, apps and other online services come with privacy settings that can be used to control what is shared. Teaching will include the following:<br>• How to find information about privacy settings on various sites, apps, devices and platforms<br>• That privacy settings have limitations | This risk or harm will be covered in the following curriculum areas:<br>• PSHE<br>• Computing |
| Targeting of online content | Much of the information seen online is a result of some form of targeting. Teaching will include the following:<br>• How adverts seen at the top of online searches and social media have often come from companies paying to be on there and different people will see different adverts<br>• How the targeting is done<br>• The concept of clickbait and how companies can use it to draw people to their sites and services | This risk or harm will be covered in the following curriculum areas:<br>• PSHE<br>• Computing |
| **How to stay safe online** | | |
| Online abuse | Some online behaviours are abusive. They are negative in nature, potentially harmful and, in some cases, can be illegal. Teaching will include the following:<br>• The types of online abuse, including sexual harassment, bullying, trolling and intimidation<br>• When online abuse can become illegal<br>• How to respond to online abuse and how to access support<br>• How to respond when the abuse is anonymous<br>• The potential implications of online abuse<br>• What acceptable and unacceptable online behaviours look like | This risk or harm will be covered in the following curriculum areas:<br>• PSHE<br>• Computing |
| Radicalisation | Pupils are at risk of accessing inappropriate and harmful extremist content online, including terrorist material. Extremist and terrorist groups use social media to identify and target vulnerable individuals. Teaching will include the following:<br>• How to recognise extremist behaviour and content online<br>• Which actions could be identified as criminal activity<br>• Techniques used for persuasion<br>• How to access support from trusted individuals and organisations | All areas of the curriculum |
| Challenges | Online challenges acquire mass followings and encourage others to take part in what they suggest. Teaching will include the following:<br>• What an online challenge is and that, while some will be fun and harmless, others may be dangerous and even illegal | This risk or harm will be covered in the following curriculum areas: |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | • How to assess if the challenge is safe or potentially harmful, including considering who has generated the challenge and why<br>• That it is okay to say no and to not take part in a challenge<br>• How and where to go for help<br>• The importance of telling an adult about challenges which include threats or secrecy, such as 'chain letter' style challenges | • PSHE |
| Content which incites violence | Knowing that violence can be incited online and escalate very quickly into offline violence. Teaching will include the following:<br>• That online content (sometimes gang related) can glamorise the possession of weapons and drugs<br>• That to intentionally encourage or assist in an offence is also a criminal offence<br>• How and where to get help if they are worried about involvement in violence | This risk or harm will be covered in the following curriculum areas:<br>• PSHE |
| Fake profiles | Not everyone online is who they say they are. Teaching will include the following:<br>• That, in some cases, profiles may be people posing as someone they are not or may be 'bots'<br>• How to look out for fake profiles | This risk or harm will be covered in the following curriculum areas:<br>• PSHE<br>• Computing |
| Grooming | Knowing about the different types of grooming and motivations for it, e.g. radicalisation, child sexual abuse and exploitation, gangs and financial exploitation. Teaching will include the following:<br>• Boundaries in friendships with peers, in families, and with others<br>• Key indicators of grooming behaviour<br>• The importance of disengaging from contact with suspected grooming and telling a trusted adult<br>• How and where to report grooming both in school and to the police<br>At all stages, it is important to balance teaching pupils about making sensible decisions to stay safe whilst being clear it is never the fault of the child who is abused and why victim blaming is always wrong. | This risk or harm will be covered in the following curriculum areas:<br>• PSHE |
| Livestreaming | Livestreaming (showing a video of yourself in real-time online, either privately or to a public audience) can be popular with children, but it carries a risk when carrying out and watching it. Teaching will include the following:<br>• What the risks of carrying out livestreaming are, e.g. the potential for people to record livestreams and share the content<br>• That online behaviours should mirror offline behaviours and that this should be considered when making a livestream<br>• That pupils should not feel pressured to do something online that they would not do offline<br>• The risk of watching videos that are being livestreamed, e.g. there is no way of knowing what will be shown next<br>• The risks of grooming | This risk or harm will be covered in the following curriculum areas:<br>• PSHE |
| Unsafe communication | Knowing different strategies for staying safe when communicating with others, especially people they do not know or have not met. Teaching will include the following: | This risk or harm will be covered in the following curriculum areas: |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | • That communicating safely online and protecting your privacy and data is important, regardless of who you are communicating with<br>• How to identify indicators of risk and unsafe communications<br>• The risks associated with giving out addresses, phone numbers or email addresses to people pupils do not know, or arranging to meet someone they have not met before<br>• What online consent is and how to develop strategies to confidently say no to both friends and strangers online | • PSHE<br>• Computing |
| **Wellbeing** | | |
| Impact on quality of life, physical and mental health and relationships | Knowing how to identify when online behaviours stop being fun and begin to create anxiety, including that there needs to be a balance between time spent online and offline. Teaching will include the following:<br>• How to evaluate critically what pupils are doing online, why they are doing it and for how long (screen time)<br>• How to consider quality vs. quantity of online activity<br>• The need for pupils to consider if they are actually enjoying being online or just doing it out of habit, due to peer pressure or due to the fear or missing out<br>• That time spent online gives users less time to do other activities, which can lead some users to become physically inactive<br>• The impact that excessive social media usage can have on levels of anxiety, depression and other mental health issues<br>• That isolation and loneliness can affect pupils and that it is very important for them to discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support<br>• Where to get help | This risk or harm will be covered in the following curriculum areas:<br>• PSHE |
| Online vs. offline behaviours | People can often behave differently online to how they would act face to face. Teaching will include the following:<br>• How and why people can often portray an exaggerated picture of their lives (especially online) and how that can lead to pressure<br>How and why people are unkind or hurtful online when they would not necessarily be unkind to someone face to face | This risk or harm will be covered in the following curriculum areas:<br>• PSHE<br>• Computing |
| Suicide, self-harm and eating disorders | Pupils may raise topics including eating disorders, self-harm and suicide. Teachers must be aware of the risks of encouraging or making these seem a more viable option for pupils and should take care to avoid giving instructions or methods and avoid using language, videos and images. | |

## Appendix C – School Monitoring Strategy

We currently receive Netsweeper filtering emails overnight which are directed to the DSL and the safeguarding team. Any concerning searches are raised with students and the outcome logged on CPOMS.