





THE COOPERS' COMPANY
AND COBORN SCHOOL

Love as Brethren

GDPR POLICY

 	Name of School	The Coopers' Company and Coborn School
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1. Aims

Our school aims to ensure that all personal data collected about staff, pupils, parents, governors, visitors and other individuals is collected, stored and processed in accordance with UK data protection law.

This policy applies to all personal data, regardless of whether it is in paper or electronic format.

2. Legislation and guidance

This policy meets the requirements of the:

- > UK General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR) – the EU GDPR was incorporated into UK legislation, with some amendments, by [The Data Protection, Privacy and Electronic Communications \(Amendments etc\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2020](#)
 - > [Data Protection Act 2018 \(DPA 2018\)](#)
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It is based on guidance published by the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) on the [UK GDPR](#) and guidance from the Department for Education (DfE) on [Generative artificial intelligence in education](#).

It meets the requirements of the [Protection of Freedoms Act 2012](#) when referring to our use of biometric data.

It also reflects the ICO's [code of practice](#) for the use of surveillance cameras and personal information.

In addition, this policy complies with regulation 5 of the [Education \(Pupil Information\) \(England\) Regulations 2005](#), which gives parents the right of access to their child's educational record.

In addition, this policy complies with our funding agreement and articles of association.

3. Definitions

TERM	DEFINITION
Personal data	<p>Any information relating to an identified, or identifiable, living individual.</p> <p>This may include the individual's:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Name (including initials) › Identification number › Location data › Online identifier, such as a username <p>It may also include factors specific to the individual's physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity.</p>
Special categories of personal data	<p>Personal data which is more sensitive and so needs more protection, including information about an individual's:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Racial or ethnic origin › Political opinions › Religious or philosophical beliefs › Trade union membership › Genetics › Biometrics (such as fingerprints, retina and iris patterns), where used for identification purposes › Health – physical or mental › Sex life or sexual orientation
Processing	<p>Anything done to personal data, such as collecting, recording, organising, structuring, storing, adapting, altering, retrieving, using, disseminating, erasing or destroying.</p> <p>Processing can be automated or manual.</p>
Data subject	<p>The identified or identifiable individual whose personal data is held or processed.</p>
Data controller	<p>A person or organisation that determines the purposes and the means of processing of personal data.</p>

TERM	DEFINITION
Data processor	A person or other body, other than an employee of the data controller, who processes personal data on behalf of the data controller.
Personal data breach	A breach of security leading to the accidental or unlawful destruction, loss, alteration, unauthorised disclosure of, or access to, personal data.

4. The data controller

Our school processes personal data relating to parents, pupils, staff, governors, visitors and others, and therefore is a data controller.

The school is registered with the ICO, as legally required.

5. Roles and responsibilities

This policy applies to **all staff** employed by our school, and to external organisations or individuals working on our behalf. Staff who do not comply with this policy may face disciplinary action.

5.1 Governing board

The governing board has overall responsibility for ensuring that our school complies with all relevant data protection obligations.

5.2 Data protection officer

The data protection officer (DPO) is responsible for overseeing the implementation of this policy, monitoring our compliance with data protection law, and developing related policies and guidelines where applicable.

They will provide an annual report of their activities directly to the governing board and, where relevant, report to the board their advice and recommendations on school data protection issues.

The DPO is also the first point of contact for individuals whose data the school processes, and for the ICO.

Full details of the DPO's responsibilities are set out in their job description.

Our acting DPO is Mr Rob Bell and is contactable via:

The Coopers Company and Coborn School, St. Mary's Lane, Upminster, Essex RM14 3HS

Email: rbe@cooperscoborn.co.uk

5.3 Headteacher

The headteacher acts as the representative of the data controller on a day-to-day basis.

5.4 All staff

Staff are responsible for:

- › Collecting, storing and processing any personal data in accordance with this policy
- › Informing the school of any changes to their personal data, such as a change of address
- › Contacting the DPO in the following circumstances:
 - With any questions about the operation of this policy, data protection law, retaining personal data or keeping personal data secure

- If they have any concerns that this policy is not being followed
- If they are unsure whether or not they have a lawful basis to use personal data in a particular way
- If they need to rely on or capture consent, draft a privacy notice, deal with data protection rights invoked by an individual, or transfer personal data outside the UK
- If there has been a data breach
- Whenever they are engaging in a new activity that may affect the privacy rights of individuals
- If they need help with any contracts or sharing personal data with third parties

6. Data protection principles

The UK GDPR is based on data protection principles that our school must comply with.

The principles say that personal data must be:

- › Processed lawfully, fairly and in a transparent manner
- › Collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes
- › Adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary to fulfil the purposes for which it is processed
- › Accurate and, where necessary, kept up to date
- › Kept for no longer than is necessary for the purposes for which it is processed
- › Processed in a way that ensures it is appropriately secure

This policy sets out how the school aims to comply with these principles.

7. Collecting personal data

7.1 Lawfulness, fairness and transparency

We will only process personal data where we have one of 6 'lawful bases' (legal reasons) to do so under data protection law:

- › The data needs to be processed so that the school can **fulfil a contract** with the individual, or the individual has asked the school to take specific steps before entering into a contract
- › The data needs to be processed so that the school can **comply with a legal obligation**
- › The data needs to be processed to ensure the **vital interests** of the individual or another person i.e. to protect someone's life
- › The data needs to be processed so that the school, as a public authority, can **perform a task in the public interest or exercise its official authority**
- › The data needs to be processed for the **legitimate interests** of the school (where the processing is not for any tasks the school performs as a public authority) or a third party, provided the individual's rights and freedoms are not overridden
- › The individual (or their parent/carer when appropriate in the case of a pupil) has freely given clear **consent**

For special categories of personal data, we will also meet one of the special category conditions for processing under data protection law:

- › The individual (or their parent/carer when appropriate in the case of a pupil) has given **explicit consent**
- › The data needs to be processed to perform or exercise obligations or rights in relation to **employment, social security or social protection law**

- › The data needs to be processed to ensure the **vital interests** of the individual or another person, where the individual is physically or legally incapable of giving consent
- › The data has already been made **manifestly public** by the individual
- › The data needs to be processed for the establishment, exercise or defence of **legal claims**
- › The data needs to be processed for reasons of **substantial public interest** as defined in legislation
- › The data needs to be processed for **health or social care purposes**, and the processing is done by, or under the direction of, a health or social work professional or by any other person obliged to confidentiality under law
- › The data needs to be processed for **public health reasons**, and the processing is done by, or under the direction of, a health professional or by any other person obliged to confidentiality under law
- › The data needs to be processed for **archiving purposes**, scientific or historical research purposes, or statistical purposes, and the processing is in the public interest

For criminal offence data, we will meet both a lawful basis and a condition set out under data protection law. Conditions include:

- › The individual (or their parent/carer when appropriate in the case of a pupil) has given **consent**
- › The data needs to be processed to ensure the **vital interests** of the individual or another person, where the individual is physically or legally incapable of giving consent
- › The data has already been made **manifestly public** by the individual
- › The data needs to be processed for or in connection with legal proceedings, to obtain legal advice, or for the establishment, exercise or defence of **legal rights**
- › The data needs to be processed for reasons of **substantial public interest** as defined in legislation

Whenever we first collect personal data directly from individuals, we will provide them with the relevant information required by data protection law.

We will always consider the fairness of our data processing. We will ensure we do not handle personal data in ways that individuals would not reasonably expect, or use personal data in ways which have unjustified adverse effects on them.

7.2 Limitation, minimisation and accuracy

We will only collect personal data for specified, explicit and legitimate reasons. We will explain these reasons to the individuals when we first collect their data.

If we want to use personal data for reasons other than those given when we first obtained it, we will inform the individuals concerned before we do so, and seek consent where necessary.

Staff must only process personal data where it is necessary in order to do their jobs.

We will keep data accurate and, where necessary, up-to-date. Inaccurate data will be rectified or erased when appropriate.

In addition, when staff no longer need the personal data they hold, they must ensure it is deleted or anonymised. This will be done in accordance with the school's record retention schedule.

8. Sharing personal data

We will not normally share personal data with anyone else without consent, but there are certain circumstances where we may be required to do so. These include, but are not limited to, situations where:

- › There is an issue with a pupil or parent/carer that puts the safety of our staff at risk
- › We need to liaise with other agencies – we will seek consent as necessary before doing this
- › Our suppliers or contractors need data to enable us to provide services to our staff and pupils – for example, IT companies. When doing this, we will:

- Only appoint suppliers or contractors which can provide sufficient guarantees that they comply with UK data protection law
- Establish a contract with the supplier or contractor to ensure the fair and lawful processing of any personal data we share
- Only share data that the supplier or contractor needs to carry out their service

We will also share personal data with law enforcement and government bodies where we are legally required to do so.

We may also share personal data with emergency services and local authorities to help them to respond to an emergency situation that affects any of our pupils or staff.

Where we transfer personal data internationally, we will do so in accordance with UK data protection law.

9. Subject access requests and other rights of individuals

9.1 Subject access requests

Individuals have a right to make a 'subject access request' to gain access to personal information that the school holds about them. This includes:

- › Confirmation that their personal data is being processed
- › Access to a copy of the data
- › The purposes of the data processing
- › The categories of personal data concerned
- › Who the data has been, or will be, shared with
- › How long the data will be stored for, or if this isn't possible, the criteria used to determine this period
- › Where relevant, the existence of the right to request rectification, erasure or restriction, or to object to such processing
- › The right to lodge a complaint with the ICO or another supervisory authority
- › The source of the data, if not the individual
- › Whether any automated decision-making is being applied to their data, and what the significance and consequences of this might be for the individual
- › The safeguards provided if the data is being transferred internationally

Subject access requests can be submitted in any form, but we may be able to respond to requests more quickly if they are made in writing and include:

- › Name of individual
- › Correspondence address
- › Contact number and email address
- › Details of the information requested

If staff receive a subject access request in any form they must immediately forward it to the DPO.

Requests will be checked by Mr Rob Bell before being sent out or collected.

9.2 Children and subject access requests

Personal data about a child belongs to that child, and not the child's parents or carers. For a parent or carer to make a subject access request with respect to their child, the child must either be unable to understand their rights and the implications of a subject access request, or have given their consent.

Children aged 12 and above are generally regarded to be mature enough to understand their rights and the implications of a subject access request. Therefore, most subject access requests from parents or carers of pupils at our school may not be granted without the express permission of the pupil. This is not a rule and a pupil's ability to understand their rights will always be judged on a case-by-case basis.

9.3 Responding to subject access requests

When responding to requests, we:

- › May ask the individual to provide 2 forms of identification
- › May contact the individual via phone to confirm the request was made
- › Will respond without delay and within 1 month of receipt of the request (or receipt of the additional information needed to confirm identity, where relevant)
- › Will provide the information free of charge
- › May tell the individual we will comply within 3 months of receipt of the request, where a request is complex or numerous. We will inform the individual of this within 1 month, and explain why the extension is necessary

We may not disclose information for a variety of reasons, such as if it:

- › Might cause serious harm to the physical or mental health of the pupil or another individual
- › Would reveal that the child is being or has been abused, or is at risk of abuse, where the disclosure of that information would not be in the child's best interests
- › Would include another person's personal data that we can't reasonably anonymise, and we don't have the other person's consent and it would be unreasonable to proceed without it
- › Is part of certain sensitive documents, such as those related to crime, immigration, legal proceedings or legal professional privilege, management forecasts, negotiations, confidential references, or exam scripts

If the request is unfounded or excessive, we may refuse to act on it, or charge a reasonable fee to cover administrative costs. We will take into account whether the request is repetitive in nature when making this decision.

When we refuse a request, we will tell the individual why, and tell them they have the right to complain to the ICO or they can seek to enforce their subject access right through the courts.

9.4 Other data protection rights of the individual

In addition to the right to make a subject access request (see above), and to receive information when we are collecting their data about how we use and process it (see section 7), individuals also have the right to:

- › Withdraw their consent to processing at any time
- › Ask us to rectify, erase or restrict processing of their personal data (in certain circumstances)
- › Prevent use of their personal data for direct marketing
- › Object to processing which has been justified on the basis of public interest, official authority or legitimate interests
- › Challenge decisions based solely on automated decision making or profiling (i.e. making decisions or evaluating certain things about an individual based on their personal data with no human involvement)
- › Be notified of a data breach (in certain circumstances)
- › Make a complaint to the ICO
- › Ask for their personal data to be transferred to a third party in a structured, commonly used and machine-readable format (in certain circumstances)

Individuals should submit any request to exercise these rights to the DPO. If staff receive such a request, they must immediately forward it to the DPO.

10. Parental requests to see the educational record

Parents, or those with parental responsibility, have a legal right to free access to their child's educational record (which includes most information about a pupil) within 15 school days of receipt of a written request.

If the request is for a copy of the educational record, the school may charge a fee to cover the cost of supplying it.

This right applies as long as the pupil concerned is aged under 18.

There are certain circumstances in which this right can be denied, such as if releasing the information might cause serious harm to the physical or mental health of the pupil or another individual, or if it would mean releasing exam marks before they are officially announced.

11. Biometric recognition systems

Where we use pupils' biometric data as part of an automated biometric recognition system (for example, pupils use finger prints to receive school dinners instead of paying with cash, we will comply with the requirements of the [Protection of Freedoms Act 2012](#).

Parents/carers will be notified before any biometric recognition system is put in place or before their child first takes part in it. The school will get written consent from at least one parent or carer before we take any biometric data from their child and first process it.

Parents/carers and pupils have the right to choose not to use the school's biometric system(s). We will provide alternative means of accessing the relevant services for those pupils. For example, pupils can pay for school dinners in cash at each transaction if they wish.

Parents/carers and pupils can withdraw consent, at any time, and we will make sure that any relevant data already captured is deleted.

As required by law, if a pupil refuses to participate in, or continue to participate in, the processing of their biometric data, we will not process that data irrespective of any consent given by the pupil's parent(s)/carer(s).

Where staff members or other adults use the school's biometric system(s), we will also obtain their consent before they first take part in it, and provide alternative means of accessing the relevant service if they object. Staff and other adults can also withdraw consent at any time, and the school will delete any relevant data already captured.

12. CCTV

We use CCTV in various locations around the school site to ensure it remains safe. We will adhere to the ICO's [code of practice https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-data-protection/key-dp-themes/guidance-on-video-surveillance-including-cctv/](https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-data-protection/key-dp-themes/guidance-on-video-surveillance-including-cctv/) for the use of CCTV.

We do not need to ask individuals' permission to use CCTV, but we make it clear where individuals are being recorded. Security cameras are clearly visible and accompanied by prominent signs explaining that CCTV is in use.

Any enquiries about the CCTV system should be directed to Lee Hanford, Premises Manager.

13. Photographs and videos

As part of our school activities, we may take photographs and record images of individuals within our school.

We will obtain written consent from parents/carers, or pupils aged 18 and over, for photographs and videos to be taken of pupils for communication, marketing and promotional materials.

Where we need parental consent, we will clearly explain how the photograph and/or video will be used to both the parent/carer and pupil. Where we don't need parental consent, we will clearly explain to the pupil how the photograph and/or video will be used.

Any photographs and videos taken by parents/carers at school events for their own personal use are not covered by data protection legislation. However, we will ask that photos or videos with other pupils are not shared publicly on social media for safeguarding reasons, unless all the relevant parents/carers (or pupils where appropriate) have agreed to this.

Where the school takes photographs and videos, uses may include:

- › Within school on notice boards and in school magazines, brochures, newsletters, etc.
- › Outside of school by external agencies such as the school photographer, newspapers, campaigns
- › Online on our school website or social media pages

Consent can be refused or withdrawn at any time. If consent is withdrawn, we will delete the photograph or video and not distribute it further.

When using photographs and videos in this way we will not accompany them with any other personal information about the child, to ensure they cannot be identified.

14. Artificial intelligence (AI)

Artificial intelligence (AI) tools are now widespread and easy to access. Staff, pupils and parents/carers may be familiar with generative chatbots such as ChatGPT and Google Bard. The Coopers' Company & Coborn School recognises that AI has many uses to help pupils learn, but also poses risks to sensitive and personal data.

To ensure that personal and sensitive data remains secure, no one will be permitted to enter such data into unauthorised generative AI tools or chatbots.

If personal and/or sensitive data is entered into an unauthorised generative AI tool, The Coopers' Company & Coborn School will treat this as a data breach, and will follow the personal data breach procedure outlined in appendix 1.

15. Data protection by design and default

We will put measures in place to show that we have integrated data protection into all of our data processing activities, including:

- › Appointing a suitably qualified DPO, and ensuring they have the necessary resources to fulfil their duties and maintain their expert knowledge
- › Only processing personal data that is necessary for each specific purpose of processing, and always in line with the data protection principles set out in relevant data protection law (see section 6)
- › Completing data protection impact assessments where the school's processing of personal data presents a high risk to rights and freedoms of individuals, and when introducing new technologies (the DPO will advise on this process)
- › Integrating data protection into internal documents including this policy, any related policies and privacy notices
- › Regularly training members of staff on data protection law, this policy, any related policies and any other data protection matters; we will also keep a record of attendance
- › Regularly conducting reviews and audits to test our privacy measures and make sure we are compliant
- › Appropriate safeguards being put in place if we transfer any personal data outside of the UK, where different data protection laws may apply
- › Maintaining records of our processing activities, including:

- For the benefit of data subjects, making available the name and contact details of our school and DPO and all information we are required to share about how we use and process their personal data (via our privacy notices)
- For all personal data that we hold, maintaining an internal record of the type of data, type of data subject, how and why we are using the data, any third-party recipients, any transfers outside of the UK and the safeguards for those, retention periods and how we are keeping the data secure

16. Data security and storage of records

We will protect personal data and keep it safe from unauthorised or unlawful access, alteration, processing or disclosure, and against accidental or unlawful loss, destruction or damage.

In particular:

- › Paper-based records and portable electronic devices, such as laptops and hard drives that contain personal data, are kept under lock and key when not in use
- › Papers containing confidential personal data must not be left on office and classroom desks, on staffroom tables, or left anywhere else where there is general access
- › Where personal information needs to be taken off site, staff must sign it in and out from the school office
- › Passwords that are at least 10 characters long containing letters and numbers are used to access school computers, laptops and other electronic devices. Staff and pupils are reminded that they should not reuse passwords from other sites
- › Encryption software is used to protect all portable devices and removable media, such as laptops and USB devices
- › Staff, pupils or governors who store personal information on their personal devices are expected to follow the same security procedures as for school-owned equipment (Appendix 1-ICT Acceptable Use Policy)
- › Where we need to share personal data with a third party, we carry out due diligence and take reasonable steps to ensure it is stored securely and adequately protected (see section 8)

17. Disposal of records

Personal data that is no longer needed will be disposed of securely. Personal data that has become inaccurate or out of date will also be disposed of securely, where we cannot or do not need to rectify or update it.

For example, we will shred or incinerate paper-based records, and overwrite or delete electronic files. We may also use a third party to safely dispose of records on the school's behalf. If we do so, we will require the third party to provide sufficient guarantees that it complies with data protection law.

18. Personal data breaches

The school will make all reasonable endeavours to ensure that there are no personal data breaches.

In the unlikely event of a suspected data breach, we will follow the procedure set out in appendix 1.

When appropriate, we will report the data breach to the ICO within 72 hours after becoming aware of it. Such breaches in a school context may include, but are not limited to:

- › A non-anonymised dataset being published on the school website which shows the exam results of pupils eligible for the pupil premium
- › Safeguarding information being made available to an unauthorised person
- › The theft of a school laptop containing non-encrypted personal data about pupils

19. Training

All staff and governors are provided with data protection training as part of their induction process.

Data protection will also form part of continuing professional development, where changes to legislation, guidance or the school's processes make it necessary.

20. Monitoring arrangements

The DPO is responsible for monitoring and reviewing this policy.

This policy will be reviewed annually and approved by the full governing board.

21. Links with other policies

This data protection policy is linked to our:

- Freedom of information publication scheme
- Behaviour Policy
- Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy
- Code of Conduct

. These documents will be referenced here as they are available separately on the school website.

Appendix 1: Personal data breach procedure

This procedure is based on [guidance on personal data breaches](#) produced by the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO).

- On finding or causing a breach, or potential breach, the staff member, governor or data processor must immediately notify the data protection officer (DPO).
- The DPO will investigate the report, and determine whether a breach has occurred. To decide, the DPO will consider whether personal data has been accidentally or unlawfully:
 - Lost
 - Stolen
 - Destroyed
 - Altered
 - Disclosed or made available where it should not have been
 - Made available to unauthorised people
- Staff and governors will cooperate with the investigation (including allowing access to information and responding to questions). The investigation will not be treated as a disciplinary investigation
- If a breach has occurred or it is considered to be likely that is the case, the DPO will alert the headteacher and the chair of governors
- The DPO will make all reasonable efforts to contain and minimise the impact of the breach. Relevant staff members or data processors should help the DPO with this where necessary, and the DPO should take external advice when required (e.g. from IT providers). (See the actions relevant to specific data types at the end of this procedure)
- The DPO will assess the potential consequences (based on how serious they are and how likely they are to happen) before and after the implementation of steps to mitigate the consequences
- The DPO will work out whether the breach must be reported to the ICO and the individuals affected using the ICO's [self-assessment tool](#)
- The DPO will document the decisions (either way), in case the decisions are challenged at a later date by the ICO or an individual affected by the breach. Documented decisions are stored on the GDPRiS software platform.
- Where the ICO must be notified, the DPO will do this via the ['report a breach' page](#) of the ICO website, or through its breach report line (0303 123 1113), within 72 hours of the school's awareness of the breach. As required, the DPO will set out:
 - A description of the nature of the personal data breach including, where possible:
 - The categories and approximate number of individuals concerned
 - The categories and approximate number of personal data records concerned
 - The name and contact details of the DPO
 - A description of the likely consequences of the personal data breach
 - A description of the measures that have been, or will be taken, to deal with the breach and mitigate any possible adverse effects on the individual(s) concerned
- If all the above details are not yet known, the DPO will report as much as they can within 72 hours of the school's awareness of the breach. The report will explain that there is a delay, the reasons why, and when the DPO expects to have further information. The DPO will submit the remaining information as soon as possible
- Where the school is required to communicate with individuals whose personal data has been breached, the DPO will tell them in writing. This notification will set out:

- A description, in clear and plain language, of the nature of the personal data breach
 - The name and contact details of the DPO
 - A description of the likely consequences of the personal data breach
 - A description of the measures that have been, or will be, taken to deal with the data breach and mitigate any possible adverse effects on the individual(s) concerned
- The DPO will consider, in light of the investigation and any engagement with affected individuals, whether to notify any relevant third parties who can help mitigate the loss to individuals – for example, the police, insurers, banks or credit card companies
- The DPO will document each breach, irrespective of whether it is reported to the ICO. For each breach, this record will include the:
- Facts and cause
 - Effects
 - Action taken to contain it and ensure it does not happen again (such as establishing more robust processes or providing further training for individuals)

Records of all breaches will be stored on the school's computer system and with GDPRis, a designated software solution.

The DPO and headteacher will meet to review what happened and how it can be stopped from happening again. This meeting will happen as soon as reasonably possible

Actions to minimise the impact of data breaches

We set out below the steps we might take to try and mitigate the impact of different types of data breach if they were to occur, focusing especially on breaches involving particularly risky or sensitive information. We will review the effectiveness of these actions and amend them as necessary after any data breach.

Sensitive information being disclosed via email (including safeguarding records)

- If special category data (sensitive information) is accidentally made available via email to unauthorised individuals, the sender must attempt to recall the email as soon as they become aware of the error
- Members of staff who receive personal data sent in error must alert the sender and the DPO as soon as they become aware of the error
- If the sender is unavailable or cannot recall the email for any reason, the DPO will ask the [ICT department/external IT support provider] to attempt to recall it.
- In any cases where the recall is unsuccessful or cannot be confirmed as successful, the DPO will contact the relevant unauthorised individuals who received the email, explain that the information was sent in error, and request that those individuals delete the information and do not share, publish, save or replicate it in any way
- The DPO will endeavor to obtain a written response from all the individuals who received the data, confirming that they have complied with this request
- The DPO will carry out an internet search to check that the information has not been made public; if it has, we will contact the publisher/website owner or administrator to request that the information is removed from their website and deleted

Appendix 2 – ICT Acceptable Use Policy

1. Introduction

ICT (including data) and the related technologies such as computers, email, the internet and mobile devices are an expected part of daily working life in school and the use of electronic communication and resources is encouraged.

All members of the school community are expected to use ICT responsibly and to comply with all applicable laws, policies and procedures, and with normal standards of professional and personal courtesy and conduct.

This policy is designed to ensure that all workers are aware of their professional responsibilities when using any form of ICT.

Failure to follow this policy may result in the withdrawal of access to school computers, email and internet and/or to disciplinary action, depending on the circumstances of the case.

Technology and the law change regularly and this policy will be updated as and when necessary. Workers will be informed when the policy has changed but it is their responsibility to read the latest version of this document.

2. Use of School Equipment/Networks

Computers, Mobile Phones and other devices provided by the school are loaned to individuals to support their professional responsibilities and must be used in accordance with this policy.

Workers are responsible for the safe and proper use, care and security of equipment and systems provided. Devices must be secured appropriately especially when leaving the school premises (i.e. not left unattended) and protected from unauthorised access or use (i.e. not accessed by family members). Any loss, damage or unauthorised access must be reported immediately.

Workers must not use school equipment, networks or system to access, download, send or receive, store, create, copy or distribute any material which may be malicious, illegal, libellous, immoral, dangerous or offensive (this includes but is not limited to pornographic, sexual, violent or criminal content and racist, sexist, or otherwise discriminatory material).

Any appropriate and authorised electronic communication with pupils must be through official school network, channels, systems and on school equipment.

3. Use of Email

School business must always be conducted through official email addresses, which must be secured with password controls. Workers should respond to emails during working hours in a timely and appropriate fashion.

Email should be treated like any other form of written communication and, as such, the content should be appropriate and accurate and data protection compliant.

Extreme care must be taken with attachments from third parties, particularly unidentified third parties, as these may contain viruses.

Email must not be used to receive, send or forward messages that are defamatory, obscene or otherwise inappropriate. If such an email is received, whether unwittingly or otherwise and from whatever source, this must not be forwarded to any other address and must be reported immediately.

Reasonable access and use of the internet/intranet and email facilities is available to recognised representatives of professional associations' i.e. union officers for the performance of their official duties and activities.

4. Social Networks

Social networking applications include but are not limited to:

Blogs

Online discussion forums, for example Facebook;

Media sharing services for example YouTube;

Professional networking sites, for example Linked In

'Micro-blogging' application for example Twitter

Where the school operates official networking sites, these must be managed and used in accordance with this policy. This includes the following requirements:

use of official (i.e. not personal) email addresses for user accounts;

the school's logo and other branding elements should be used to indicate the school's support. The school's logo should not be used on social networking applications which are unrelated to or are not representative of the school's official position;

users should identify themselves as their official position held within the school on social networking applications e.g. through providing additional information on user profiles;

any contributions on any social networking application must be professional, uphold the reputation of the school and be in accordance with data protection requirements;

users must not promote or comment on personal matters (including personal/ financial matters), commercial ventures, political matters or campaigns, religion or other matters;

5. Personal use of school Equipment/Networks

School equipment, internet services, systems and email may be used for incidental personal purposes, with the approval of the line manager, provided that it:

does not interfere with the school's operation of computing facilities or email services;

does not interfere with the user's employment or performance of professional duties or other obligations to the school;

is of a reasonable duration and frequency;

is carried out in authorised break times or outside their normal working hours;

does not over burden the system or create any additional expense to the school;

is not used to access, send, receive or store inappropriate material; and

does not bring the school and its community into disrepute.

Workers must notify the school of any significant personal use.

Reasonable access and use of the internet/intranet and email facilities is available to recognised representatives of professional associations' i.e. union officers for the performance of their official duties and activities.

Email should be treated like any other form of written communication and, as such, the content should be appropriate and accurate and data protection compliant.

School equipment/networks/systems must additionally not be used for

commercial purposes not under the auspices of the school;

personal financial gain;

personal use that is inconsistent of other school policies or guidelines; or

ordering of goods to be delivered to the school address or in the school's name.

6. Use of personal ICT equipment in school

6.1 Mobile Phones

It is accepted that individuals may bring personal mobile phones to school. Personal mobiles should have security codes to prevent access by other persons and must be stored securely and not accessible to pupils at any time.

Workers are not permitted to use their personal mobile phones to call, text, email or in any other way message pupils. Nor may they divulge their personal telephone number(s) or other contact details to pupils under any circumstances.

Workers are required to ensure mobile telephones are switched off/to silent during working hours and accessed only during authorised breaks. Any urgent phone calls or messages must be directed to the office who will notify workers immediately. Workers who need to use their mobile telephone to make or receive an urgent call during working hours should where possible obtain prior authorisation from their line manager to do so.

6.2 Other electronic devices

Workers should not bring other electronic devices onto school premises unless this has been specifically authorised by an appropriate manager. In such circumstances, the computer / equipment must be kept securely (at the risk of the owner) and security protected so that it cannot be accessed by pupils or others at the school.

Any personal use of such equipment must be restricted to an employee's break times or outside their normal working hours and must not impact on their duties in any way.

Additionally, specific permission must be obtained prior to connecting any device to school networks/systems and the device(s) must have adequate virus protection.

Workers must ensure that no personal information regarding school business, its pupils or staff is stored on such personal equipment.

Where exceptionally, specific permission is granted to use personal equipment for work purposes e.g. to give a presentation, the employee must be extremely vigilant that personal files/data etc. are not inadvertently accessed or displayed.

No pictures or videos may be taken within school or at any school related activity, on personal devices. The only exception is where these media items are then uploaded to one of the school's social media pages or a school Google Drive account. The media items must then be immediately deleted from the personal device.

7. Personal social networks

The school recognises individual rights to privacy and a private life. However, the law generally views social media as in the public domain, irrespective of privacy settings. Workers are therefore advised to be mindful of their duties and obligations to uphold the reputation of the school, to comply with the Code of Conduct and other policies and contractual terms in their use of personal social media – being mindful of the real possibility for material to be posted, shared and made public inadvertently or by other contacts.

The school may require the removal of content it considers inappropriate.

It is totally unacceptable for any worker to discuss pupils, parents, work colleagues or any other member of the school community or any school related business on any type of social networking site.

Other posting on personal sites may also impact on the reputation of the school or the suitability/conduct of the employee for example if an employee is off sick but makes comments on a site to the contrary, postings of indecent or inappropriate images/activities etc.

Workers must not accept or propose contact, nor engage in any conversation with pupils on any personal social networking sites and should be circumspect in personal network contact with former pupils, particularly those under the age of 18 years.

Individuals working in the school should not use or access social networking sites of pupils

8. Security

The school follows sound professional practices to secure data, system programmes, email records and networks under its control.

Workers must take all reasonable precautions to maintain security and confidentiality and to protect data. This includes:

- using appropriate security measures such as encryption/password protection to transmit confidential or sensitive information;
- ensuring all devices and system access are password protected Using secured memory sticks (all laptops, memory sticks and devices used must be encrypted);
- ensuring that pupils are not exposed to any inappropriate images or web links; and
- respecting all copyrights and not copy, retrieve, modify or forward copyrighted materials except as permitted by the copyright owner.

Users must not:

- use, transfer or tamper with other people's accounts and files;
- use anonymous mailing services to conceal identity when mailing through the Internet, falsify e-mails to make them appear to originate from someone else, or provide false information to any Internet service which requests name, e-mail address or other details;
- use electronic media and services in a manner that is likely to cause network congestion or significantly hamper the ability of other people to access and use the system;
- store sensitive or confidential data on their own equipment – this extends to personal cameras, mobile phones and other similar devices;
- use the internet/intranet facilities or equipment to deliberately create any virus, worm, Trojan horse or any such other programme that is harmful to normal computer operations.
- monitor or intercept the files or electronic communications of other workers or third parties;
- hack or obtain access to systems or accounts they are not authorised to use;
- use other people's log-ins or passwords; or
- breach, test, or monitor computer or network security measures without authorisation.

Where any security breach or inappropriate connection or ICT activity occurs, the user must immediately disconnect/log out and report immediately.

9. Privacy and Monitoring

The school respects workers' privacy and will not routinely inspect or monitor emails, data or internet usage.

However, workers should not have any expectation of absolute privacy in his or her use of the school systems or equipment (including but not limited to networks/servers/internet usage/networks/Wi-Fi). Under the following circumstances the school reserves the right, at its discretion, to review any electronic files and messages to the extent necessary to ensure systems are being used appropriately:

- when required by law;
- if there is a substantiated reason to believe that a breach of the law; or school's policy has taken place;
- if the school suspects that the employee has been viewing/transmitting offensive or illegal material;
- if the school suspects that the employee has been spending an excessive amount of time on activity which is not work related;

where required for compliance checks e.g. auditors, data protection; or
where there are emergency or compelling circumstances.

The school will endeavour to notify affected individuals of any monitoring which will take place and the reason for it, save in exceptional circumstances (see below).

Workers will normally be notified of what information will be recorded and retained, and for how long, who will have access and how such information will be used, which will include using such information for disciplinary purposes where applicable.

When monitoring emails, the school will, save in exceptional circumstances; confine itself to looking at the address and heading of the emails. Workers should mark any personal emails (where these are permitted by the school) as such and encourage those who send them to do the same. The school will avoid, where possible, opening emails clearly marked as private or personal.

The school considers the following to be valid reasons for checking an employee's email:

- if the employee is absent for any reason and communications must be checked for the smooth running of the school to continue;
- if the school suspects that the employee has been viewing or sending offensive or illegal material, such as material containing racist terminology or nudity (although the school understands that it is possible for workers inadvertently to receive such material and they will have the opportunity to explain if this is the case);
- if the school suspects that an employee has been using the email system to send and receive an excessive number of personal communications (or any personal emails if this is prohibited by the school); and
- if the school suspects that the employee is sending or receiving emails that are detrimental to the school or its pupils.

The school may monitor communications without notification in certain specific circumstances, including but not limited to;

- establish the existence of facts relevant to the school e.g. whether a contract was entered into by email;
- ascertain compliance with regulatory or self-regulatory practices e.g. checking that the school is complying with external or internal regulations;
- ascertain or demonstrate standards that are or ought to be achieved by workers using the system;
- investigate or detect unauthorised use of the telecommunication system, which would include checking that workers are not breaching the school's policy on email and internet use; and
- ensure the effective operation of the system, for example through virus monitoring.

Monitoring will be reasonable and in accordance with current legislation.

9.1 Covert monitoring

The use of covert monitoring will only be used in exceptional circumstances, for example, where the school suspects criminal activity or where telling the employee about the monitoring would make it difficult to prevent or detect such wrongdoing.

If the school considers covert monitoring to be justified, this will only take place as part of a specific investigation and will cease when the investigation has been completed.

