### Al protocols: staff

## What is generative AI?

Generative AI can create new content—like text, images, or music—based on patterns it has learned from the internet. This type of artificial intelligence is developing so quickly because

- ✓ The internet is so massive
- ✓ The algorithms are so sophisticated
- √ Today's computers/phones are unbelievably powerful

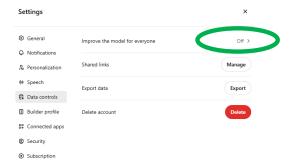
### What's a sensible approach to using genAl?



# **Do...**



- Try to default to Microsoft Copilot
- ✓ Remember GDPR! Please not upload <u>any</u> information that could identify another person – name, date of birth, contact details, etc.
- ✓ In ChatGPT, double-check your 'data controls' in Settings (shown here)



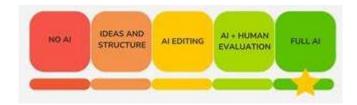
✓ In ChatGPT, try 'Temporary Chat' because...

#### **Temporary Chat**

This chat won't appear in history, use or update ChatGPT's memory, or be used to train our models. For safety purposes, we may keep a copy of this chat for up to 30 days.



- ✓ Try using Copilot or ChatGPT (remembering GDPR) for **drafting** your reports, UCAS references, or appraisals ('draft' is the operative word: you own the final output)
- ✓ In teaching, be explicit with pupils about how you'd like them to use AI. Consider the 'AI Assessment Scale'



- ✓ Complete <u>this Form</u> before trialling, purchasing/renewing any new AI-enabled edtech
- ✓ Upload your own documents to improve the Al's output. In terms of intellectual property (IP), the College supports this.

# Don't...



- upload <u>any</u> information that could identify another person name, DoB, contact details, etc.
- upload any documents where the copyright holder specifically denies permission to do so. This is increasingly common, with many authors stating their position clearly at the beginning of the document.
- use AI for marking pupils' work unless you have adjusted setting so that work will not be used to train the AI model. Regarding IP and copyright, the Department for Education writes:

#### Intellectual property

It is important to be aware of the intellectual property (IP) implications when using generative AI tools

 $Materials\ protected\ by\ copyright\ can\ only\ be\ used\ to\ train\ Al\ if\ there\ is\ permission\ from\ the\ copyright\ holder,\ or\ a\ statutory\ exception\ applies.$ 

Materials created by pupils and teachers may well be copyright material, assuming the statutory standard for what comprises copyright material is satisfied. This standard is generally considered to be low and does not factor in the quality of the work produced.

Copyright law is distinct from data protection law, so any consents or data processing agreements for personal data are separate from issues of compliance with copyright

Many free-to-access generative AI tools will use the inputs submitted by users to further train and refine their models. Some tools, largely paid tools, allow users to opt out of inputs being used to train the models.

Examples of what may be deemed original creative work include:

- essays, homework or any other materials written or drawn by a student it is unlikely
  that multiple-choice questions responses will constitute copyright work
- lesson plans created by a teacher
- prompts entered into generative AI tools
- use Grok Free or DeepSeek (until we are more confident re their data security!)





simply accept the first thing AI offers. Apply the E.V.E.R.Y model in each instance and remember...we, the humans, own the output.