



# Cognus

No Limits on Learning

Parents On line Safety Workshop

Esafety Adviser/Prevent  
Trainer  
Education Safeguarding  
Team

## AACOSS



Member

# The House of Lords Communications Committee



Office of the  
Leader of the  
House of Lords



Teaching children about the internet should be as important as the three Rs, with youngsters given the skills to keep safe online.

The committee's report said: "It is no longer sufficient to teach digital skills in specialist computer science classes to only some pupils.

"We recommend that digital literacy sits alongside reading, writing and mathematics as the fourth pillar of a child's education; and that no child should leave school without a well-rounded understanding of the digital world."

Age appropriate  
design: a code of practice  
for online services



This code came into force on **2 September 2020**, with a 12 month transition period. Organisations should conform by **2 September 2021**.

amended

- (4) Where a penalty is imposed on a person in respect of a regulated service provided by that person, the maximum amount of the penalty for which the person is liable is whichever is the greater of –
- (a) £18 million, and
  - (b) 10% of the person's qualifying worldwide revenue.



Presented to Parliament by the Minister of State for Digital and Culture by Command of Her Majesty May 2021

## Draft Online Safety Bill



Department  
for Education

## **Teaching online safety in school**

**Guidance supporting schools to teach  
their pupils how to stay safe online,  
within new and existing school subjects**

**June 2019**

1. Self-image and Identity
2. Online relationships
3. Online reputation
4. Online bullying
5. Managing online information
6. Health, wellbeing and lifestyle
7. Privacy and security
8. Copyright and ownership

## Education for a Connected World – 2020 edition

A framework to equip children  
and young people for digital life



4 - 7

7 - 11

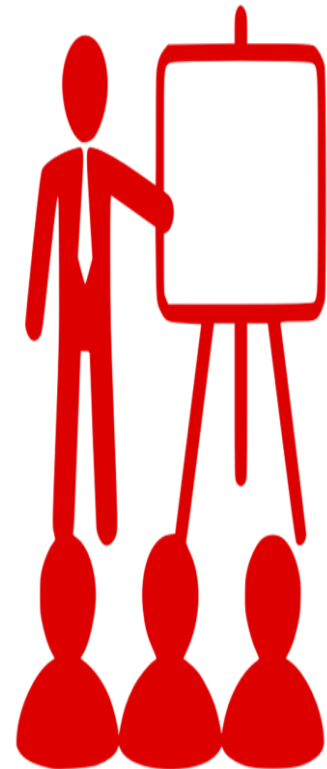
11 - 14

14 - 18

How to evaluate what they see online - This will enable pupils to make judgements about what they see online and not automatically assume that what they see is true, valid or acceptable.

Schools can help pupils consider questions including:

- ☐ is this website/URL/email fake? How can I tell?
- ☐ what does this cookie do and what information am I sharing?
- ☐ is this person who they say they are?
- ☐ why does someone want me to see this?
- ☐ why does someone want me to send this?
- ☐ why would someone want me to believe this?
- ☐ why does this person want my personal information?
- ☐ what's behind this post?
- ☐ is this too good to be true?
- ☐ is this fact or opinion?



# On Line Dangers

- Strangers - Fake Profiles & Pictures, Dating Apps
- On line Scams – Financial, Sextortion, ID theft
- Cyber bullying, Trolling
- Grooming/Sexual Exploitation/Radicalisation
- Inappropriate content - Pornography, Suicide, Self harm.
- Gambling, Violence, pro-anorexia,



[www.Commonsensemedia.org](http://www.Commonsensemedia.org)

Common Sense Media helps families make smart media choices. We offer the largest, most trusted library of independent age-based and educational ratings and reviews for movies, games, apps, TV shows, websites, books, and music

**One in five** 8 to 11 year olds and **seven in ten** 12 to 15 year olds has a social media profile.



**NSPCC**  <sup>TM</sup>  
**Cruelty to children must stop. FULL STOP.**

**1 in 4 children** have experienced something upsetting on a social networking site



**1 in 3 children** have been a victim of cyberbullying.

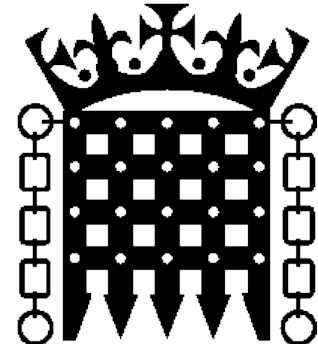


**ChildLine**  
**0800 1111** 

# **What does the Law say**

## **Communications Act 2003**

Sending by means of the internet a message or other matter that is grossly offensive or of an indecent, obscene or menacing character or sending a false message for the purpose of causing annoyance, inconvenience or needless anxiety is guilty of an offence liable on conviction to imprisonment.



# Computer Misuse Act 1990

You can not impersonate or steal someone else's identity online. This means that writing a status on social media pretending to be your friend, is technically against the law



# The Education Act 2011

## Be Aware

The Education Act 2011 makes it an offence to publish the name of a teacher who is subject to an allegation until such a time as that they are charged with an offence. All members of the community need to be aware of the importance of not publishing named allegations against teachers online as this can lead to prosecution.

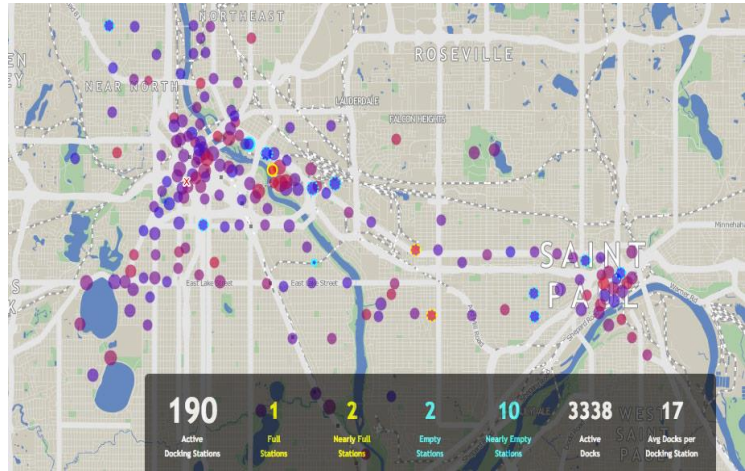


## **Civil Concerns: Libel and Privacy**

Comments made online by anybody could possibly be classed as 'Libel' in some cases.

Libel is defined as 'defamation by written or printed words, pictures, or in any form other than by spoken words or gestures'. The authors of such comments can be held accountable under Defamation law, which was created to protect individuals or organisations from unwarranted, mistaken or untruthful attacks on their reputation.





## SNAP MAPS

PUT YOUR SETTINGS TO **GHOST** MODE SO AS NOT TO SHARE YOUR LOCATION WITH OTHER PEOPLE



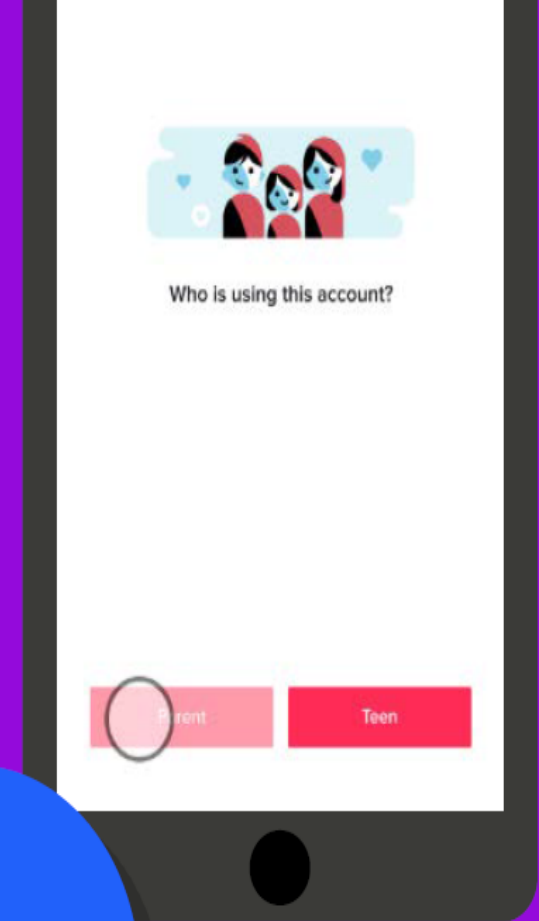
# WhatsApp

WhatsApp raised the minimum age to use its service from **13 to 16 across the EU** in order to comply with GDPR.



## Family Pairing

Family Pairing links a parent's TikTok account to their teen's and once enabled, they will be able to **control Digital Wellbeing features**, including: Screen Time Management, Direct Messages and Restricted Mode.



# Age Restrictions for Social Media Platforms

*(Ages specified in terms as of 2014)*

Twitter  
Facebook  
Instagram  
Pinterest  
Google+  
Tumblr  
Reddit  
Snapchat  
Secret



LinkedIn



WhatsApp



Vine  
Tinder



Path

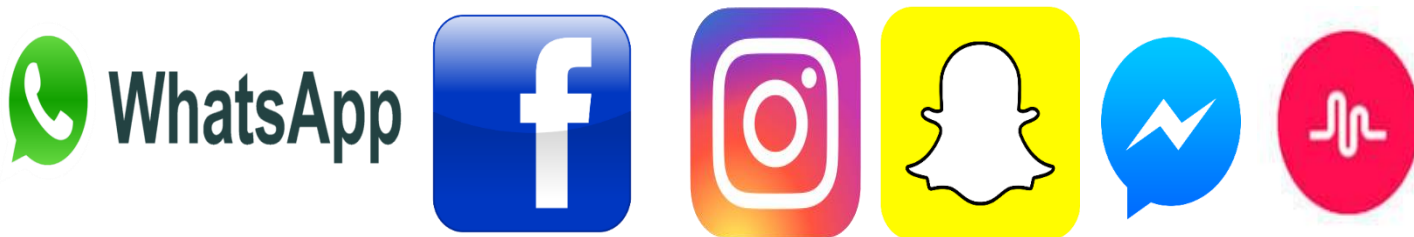


YouTube  
Keek  
Foursquare  
WeChat  
Kik  
Flickr

**There are good reason for this age restriction to be in place. For example:-**

- Inappropriate content,
- Lack of maturity to use the site safely,
- Exposing them to harmful content,
- Risk of being contacted by Sexual predators,
- Creating an online profile which will be hard to remove in the future,
- Placing added pressure on the child to deal with situations beyond their years.

The list goes on but as parents you need to be aware of the safety implications by allowing your child access to Social Media at such a young age.





**1**

**Know your Online Friends, If you do not know them in the real world then they are strangers!!!!**

**Reques**

**INTERNET**



**?**



# ON LINE GAMING



# PEGI

## Pan European Games Information



**What is the average age of an online gamer.**

a. 10

b. 14

c. 17

d. 21

e. 29

f. 38

g. 50



# How to find out more about online Games



[www.askaboutgames.com](http://www.askaboutgames.com)

It's important to pay attention to how children are balancing video games in their lives. Questions like these are useful to consider:

- Is my child physically healthy and sleeping enough?
- Is my child connecting socially with family and friends?
- Is my child engaged with and achieving in school?
- Is my child pursuing interests and hobbies?
- Is my child having fun and learning in their use of digital media?



## We ALL leave a digital footprint

Once it's on-line it's  
virtually impossible  
to scrub out

.. and the data  
on you will follow  
you around for life



# Reputation Management

Always be careful when you post something online or upload a photograph

Once it is sent or uploaded it may stay there for ever

If it is copied or resent, then you may never be able to remove it

When you apply for a University or your first job, you will probably be Googled.

Other people will be able to find out what you have said and done on Social Media,

Think before you click



Paris Brown 17 Years Old  
Youth Police and Crime  
Commissioner for Kent.  
She lost her job after 7 days  
because a newspaper found  
out that when she was 14  
years old, she had posted  
some inappropriate  
comments onto Social  
Media.



# 2019 - How Kevin Hart tweeted himself out of a job hosting the Oscars



Tweet re-surfaced from 8 years ago

# Before You Post **THINK**



**T** - is it True?

**H** - is it Helpful?

**I** - is it Inspiring?

**N** - is it Necessary?

**K** - is it Kind?



85%

of employers indicate that they are less likely to hire candidates whose social networking profile or tweets evidence unprofessional behavior.



# So what can we do?



# Digital Footprint

- Try googling yourself and your family, this will show your digital footprint.
- Click on images when googling to see what pictures of your family maybe out there.
- If you find something inappropriate then so can someone else.
- Google will remove personal information if requested to do so.





Google is rolling out the ability for Children, teens and their parents to request to have pictures deleted from the company's image search results.

- Anyone under the age of 18 or their parent or guardian can ask Google to remove an image from appearing in search results by filling out this request form.
- You'll need to specify that you'd like Google to remove "Imagery of an individual currently under the age of 18" and provide some personal information, the image URLs and search queries that would surface the results.

<https://www.internetmatters.org>

internet  
matters.org



0-5



6-10



11-13



14+

### Get Age-specific advice

Whatever their age, find simple, practical advice to keep children safe online.



TalkTalk



BBC

Google

# New hub to support children experiencing vulnerabilities

Helping them to stay safe online

- Partnership between SWGfL & Internet Matters
- Funded by the Home Office who recognised the risk that vulnerable children and young people face online during the Covid-19 pandemic
- Provides vital support for professionals, parents and young people themselves, with a particular support for children & young people who are experiencing vulnerabilities due to:
  - SEND
  - Care experienced
  - Gender & sexual identity issues (LGBTQ+)

**INCLUSIVE**  
Digital Safety



# Inside Inclusive Digital Safety hub: supporting parents and carers

LGBTQ+



Supporting a child identifies as LGBTQ online

Care experienced



Supporting a care experienced child online

SEND



Supporting children with SEND online

For each vulnerability:



Connecting and sharing online



Staying safe while browsing



Online gaming

Connecting & Sharing

Browsing

Gaming

## Supporting children and young people with SEND online

Advice for parents and carers to help children with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) stay safe online.



### Connecting & Sharing

Although children and young people (CYP) with SEND are more at risk of contact and contact risks. Risks do not always lead to harm. It's likely that CYP may also experience negative comments, but the key thing is to ensure they know how to recognise warning signs to prevent this turning into harm.

### What you need to know

How to connect online differs for CYP with SEND. Interacting with others online through social media or other platforms has become an important part of CYP lives and even more so for those with SEND.

### The benefits

Connecting, creating and sharing with others online brings a range of benefits which can support a child's wellbeing, including:

- Making and maintaining friendships which might be harder to do offline
- Being who they want to be without judgment
- Managing their mood and relieving boredom
- Finding their 'tribe' of like-minded people
- Being more independent
- Discovering new interests

### The risks

Recent research has shown that CYP with SEND experience greater risks when it comes to contact, contact or contact risks.

- **Content** – being exposed to inappropriate or harmful content which may include bullying and abuse or harmful messaging, pornography, self-harm, etc.
- **Contact** – meeting strangers and being involved in high-risk relationships online
- **Conduct** – where a child behaves in a way that contributes to risky content or contact or to the receipt of harmful content online

### It is important to be aware that:

- CYP with SEND are **more likely** to experience all online risks compared to those without any difficulties, particularly contact risks
- Examples of this include seeing under pressure and coercion. They appear to be **groomed upon and singled out**
- CYP with communication difficulties are **also more likely to experience contact risks**
- Experiencing contact risks is also associated with a **greater risk of seeing harmful content and experiencing more aggressive behaviour** from others online

### Steps to protect CYP

Early and ongoing support to socialise and self

### Digital family agreement

Establish a clear CYP contract around the rules and apps they use

**Check safety** – is a parent or carer of a child with SEND, having proper supervision and supervision can be extremely important to ensure they are safe online

**Safe settings** – most of the popular social media platforms have a number of features and settings that you can use to protect your child's online safety

**Being well-being** – both Android and iOS have a range of accessibility features that you can customise to help CYP get the most out of their experience online

**Checking in** – schedule regular check-ins about what they do online and how they feel about the agreed digital rules

**Spending time on social media** – set a number of social apps and tools to review or set limits of the time on these platforms, such as Instagram, Snapchat and 'Your Time' on Facebook

**Family & friendship groups** – it can be helpful to set up their social accounts together with them towards friends and family so they can also bring in can reduce the risk of connecting with strangers that could harm them

### Where do young people go to socialise?



Helping children experiencing vulnerabilities stay safe online

Visit [www.inclusivematters.org/inclusive-digital-safety-hub](https://www.inclusivematters.org/inclusive-digital-safety-hub)

**INCLUSIVE**  
Digital Safety

**Internet**  
Matters

**SWGfL**

# Thinkyouknow CEOP



Education from  
the National  
Crime Agency

## Welcome to CEOP Education

The National Crime Agency's CEOP Education team aim to help protect children and young people from online child sexual abuse.

We do this through our education programme, providing training, resources and information to professionals working with children, young people and their families.

I am:

**A professional working with  
children and young people**

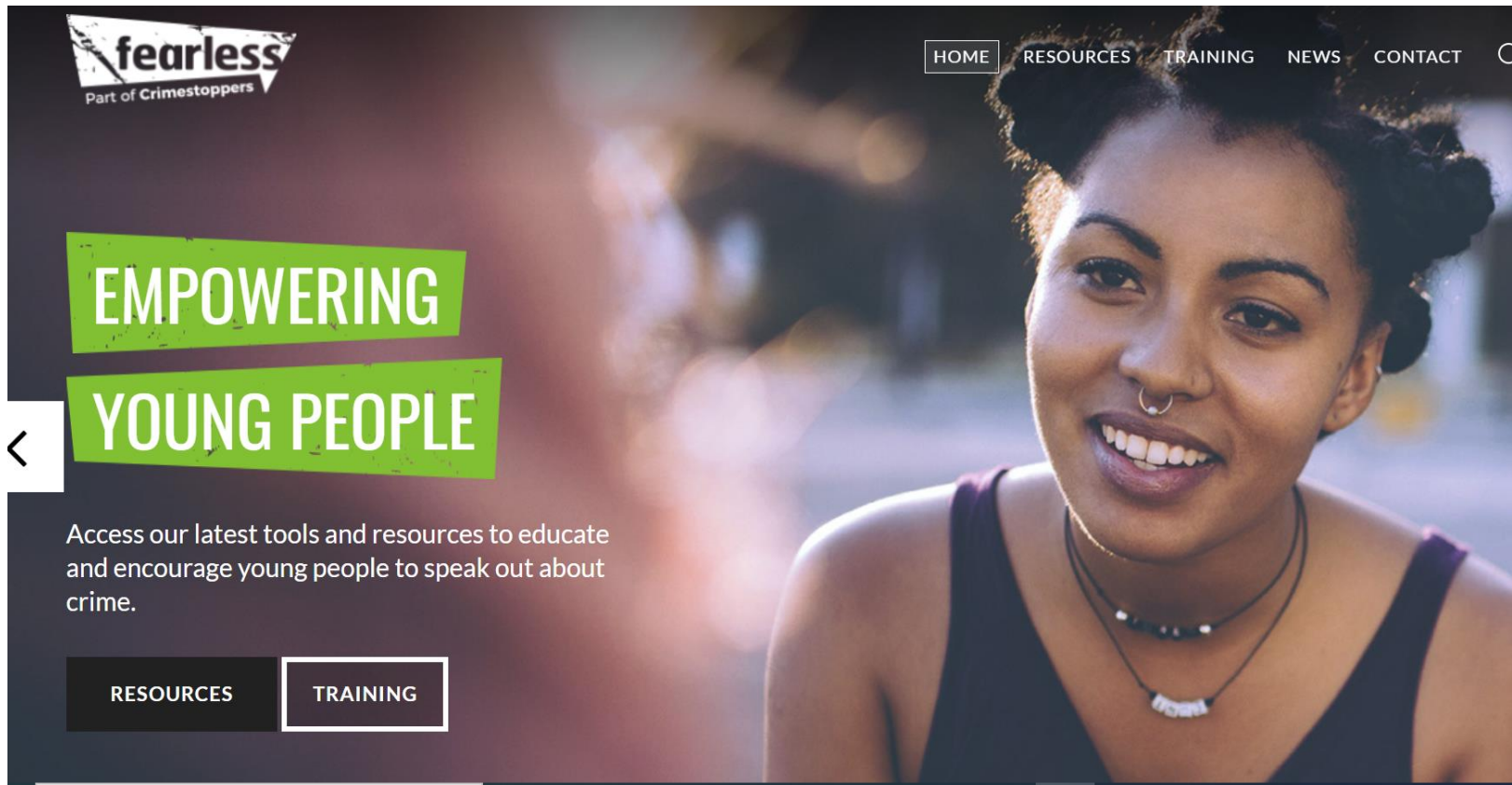
**A parent  
or carer**

**4-7  
years old**

**8-10  
years old**

**11-18  
years old**

# Crimestoppers – Encourage young people to speak about Crime



Explore the following sections to access further information on the individual crime types. Where possible, we have included relevant supporting video and signposted to other agencies who are industry experts. Use the Order Form to access the latest Fearless educational tools and resources.

## WEAPONS



Weapon attacks involving young people hit the headlines too frequently. Here we explore the wider social, physical and physiological effects of this type of criminality.

## CSE



CSE is a type of sexual abuse and a very serious issue that can affect children and young people under the age of 18 from all backgrounds and communities in the UK.

## THEFT & ROBBERY



Theft and robbery both involve taking property that belongs to someone else. This section looks at the crucial differences between them.

## CRIMINAL DAMAGE



Criminal Damage explores the crimes in which people intentionally damage other peoples property including vandalism, graffiti and arson.

## VIOLENCE



From fighting in the street to carefully planned murders. This section looks at all types of violent crime.

## COUNTY LINES



County lines is a tactic used by individuals, or more commonly by groups/criminal gangs to establish a drug dealing operation in an area outside of their usual localities.

## DRUGS



You can be arrested for using, having or supplying drugs. This section explores illegal drugs and looks at the new laws around legal highs.

## ABUSE



Explore what it means to be in an abusive relationship. We also look at the definition of rape and where to go for support if you are worried about a child at risk of FGM.

## CYBER CRIME



Cyber-crime basically means any crime committed online. As the number of ways to access the internet has increased in the world, so has the number and types of cyber-crime offences being committed.

**Around 1 in 7** young people have taken a semi-naked/naked picture of themselves.

Over half went on to share the picture with someone else.



**Cruelty to children must stop. FULL STOP.**

# Guidance for Schools – Sept 2020





Department  
for Education

# Searching, screening and confiscation

Advice for headteachers, school staff  
and governing bodies

January 2018

# European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)

## Schools' obligations

- Under article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights pupils have a right to respect for their private life. In the context of these particular powers, this means that pupils have the right to expect a reasonable level of personal privacy.
- The right under Article 8 is not absolute, it can be interfered with but any interference with this right by a school (or any public body) must be justified and proportionate.
- The powers to search in the Education Act 1996 are compatible with Article 8. A school exercising those powers lawfully should have no difficulty in demonstrating that it has also acted in accordance with Article 8. This advice will assist schools in deciding how to exercise the searching powers in a lawful way



## What is parental responsibility?

All mothers and most fathers have legal rights and responsibilities as a parent - known as 'parental responsibility'.

**If you have parental responsibility, your most important roles are to:**

- provide a home for the child
- protect and maintain the child
- **You're also responsible for:**
  - disciplining the child
  - choosing and providing for the child's education
  - agreeing to the child's medical treatment
  - naming the child and agreeing to any change of name
  - looking after the child's property



**GOV.UK**



## Contents:

P2: Introduction

P3: What does it mean?

P3: Consensual or non-consensual

P4: Sharing pictures

P5-7: All about trust

P7: Where your picture might be

P8: Will I get in trouble?

P9: Who can help me?

P10: The future

P10: Organisations that can help

P11: Self-care tips

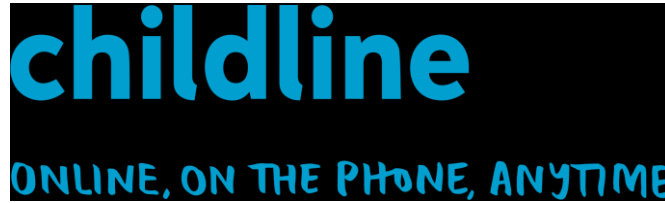
P12: About this resource

<https://swgfl.org.uk>

# childnet.com APP



# How do I remove a nude image of myself?



If you are under 18 and an explicit or nude image of you has been shared online, we can confidentially help you to get it removed.

Follow these 3 simple steps:

**Download Yoti** – The easiest, most secure way to prove identity. Take a selfie and then a photo of your ID, like a passport, to verify it's you.

**Report:** Give details of the nude image and where it could be online (don't worry if you don't know all the details)

**Remove:** We'll then review the details and the IWF will work to have it removed

The IWF (Internet Watch Foundation) use image hashing technology. This means each photo has its very own ID and using this ID it can identify the image, and have it removed, wherever it is uploaded to the internet.

[www.parentsprotect.co.uk](http://www.parentsprotect.co.uk)



This is a guide for parents of children and young people who have got into trouble online.

It is designed to answer some of the immediate questions you may have after learning that something is happening, or has happened, in your child's online life

# What can you do now

- Search yourself and your children online
- Check your and your children's privacy settings
- Use strong passwords
- Update software
- Think before you post
- Review apps and remove any you are not using.
- Ensure your child is creating a positive reputation.
- operate online in a way which would not cause embarrassment in the future or limit their life chances.

## TIPS FOR PARENTS/CARERS

When you buy a game console/Mobile phone/interactive toy, make sure you ask the vendor about its online capabilities. **Know what the equipment is capable of.**

Think about the location of the game console. Keep it in a common area if possible. A family room is best for monitoring and supervision. **Don't allow children to have internet enabled devices in their bedroom until they reach an age and maturity to keep themselves safe.**

Discuss the risks with your child. Don't wait for something to happen before you talk to your child about the potential risks of gaming online. **Ensure they have privacy settings activated and help them to understand why this needs to be done.**

Gaming sites/Social Media often have ways of reporting abusive chat and blocking unwelcome contact from other users. – **You should know how to do this.**

Ask your child what they are playing or what Social Media they are using. **Take an interest in your child's on line life** – just as you would if they were in a football team in the real world. Watch them playing and always keep lines of communication open.

# Parents need to play their part

Educational settings and professionals should encourage parents to discuss online safety at home and to talk to their child about what they do online. Useful websites to signpost parents/carers to include:

[thinkuknow.co.uk/parents](http://thinkuknow.co.uk/parents)

[childnet.com](http://childnet.com)

[saferinternet.org.uk](http://saferinternet.org.uk)

[parentinfo.org](http://parentinfo.org)

[internetmatters.org](http://internetmatters.org)

[nspcc.org.uk/online-safety](http://nspcc.org.uk/online-safety)

[commonsensemedia.org](http://commonsensemedia.org)

<http://www.iwf.org.uk>

[www.askaboutgames.com](http://www.askaboutgames.com)

[swgfl.org.uk](http://swgfl.org.uk)



# Have that Conversation



Keep that Conversation going

[illegible]



# Cognus

No Limits on Learning

**Thank you for Listening  
Have you any questions?**

Esafety Adviser/Prevent Trainer  
Education Safeguarding Team

