

7. Remember

The digital world is always changing, so do not focus on one app or one game, think of the bigger picture. Teach the children to protect themselves and others from online harm and risk, not just one app. Finally, listen to the children, they will tell you what they need help with.

6. Work with Parents and Carers:

Helping children to keep safe is a partnership with not only you and the children but with their parents and carers too. www.internetmatters.org/ is a great website to help keep parents and carers up to date with their child's internet use.

5. Monitoring and Filtering systems:

These systems can:

- Block users from searching or accessing specific inappropriate words, phrases, or websites
- Can identify the users that are trying to access these
- Can produce reports of unwanted activities
- Can send alerts to a specific person when inappropriate material is being accessed, searched, or written
- All school equipment in school can be monitored and filtered

4. Important documents and helpful websites:

- [Harmful online challenges and online hoaxes](#)
- [CEOP](#)
- [Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people](#)
- [Teaching online safety in school](#)
- [UK council for internet safety: Online Safety Audit for Trainee & Early Career Teachers](#)
- [Page 38 KCSIE 2024](#)
- [Internet Watch Foundation \(IWF\)](#)
- UK safer internet centre 0344 3814772 / helpline@safeinternet.org.uk

3. What can I do?

- Listen and speak to the child about their concerns – follow your reporting policy
- Talk to your DSL for support
- Know who your Online Safety Lead is
- Read your online safety and behaviour policy
- Know your online safety curriculum and teach it
- Watch the video below: <https://safeblog.lgfl.net/2019/06/online-safety-facts-or-fallacies>

1. What is Online Safety? What does it mean?

Online safety means being able to keep yourself and others safe from online harm and risk.

2. What are the risks of being online?

Remember the 4 C's from KCSIE 2024

CONTENT: being exposed to illegal, inappropriate, or harmful content, for example: pornography, fake news, racism, misogyny, self-harm, suicide, anti-Semitism, radicalisation, and extremism.

CONTACT: being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users; for example: peer-to-peer pressure, commercial advertising and adults posing as children or young adults with the intention to groom or exploit them for sexual, criminal, financial or other purposes.

CONDUCT: online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm; for example, making, sending and receiving explicit images (e.g. consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes and semi-nudes and/or pornography, sharing other explicit images and online bullying, and

COMMERCE: risks such as online gambling, inappropriate advertising, phishing and or financial scams.

