



Designated Safeguarding Lead

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Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead

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Keeping Children Safe

In recent assemblies the children have been learning about road safety. With the days getting longer we will all be out and about much more so it is important to remember road safety rules. Here are the safety rules we have been looking at.

Think
about where you should cross.

Stop
at the side of the road.

Use your
eyes and ears
to see any approaching vehicles.

Wait
until any vehicles
have passed.

Look and Listen
again to make
sure all is clear.

Cross
the road. Keep looking
and listening.

Lollipops
Only cross the road
when the lollipop
person says so!

Pelican Crossings
Press the
button and
wait!

Zebra Crossings
Wait before you cross.
Look and listen all the time.
Only cross when all the traffic has
stopped or there is no traffic
at all.

Red man.
Don't cross.

Green man.
Cross with
care.

Safeguarding training for teachers

Recently the teaching staff have been updating their knowledge about a number of different safeguarding areas, including; safeguarding essentials, preventing radicalisation, child on child abuse, misogyny, harassment and harmful sexual behaviour. The whole staff team will also be taking part in Safeguarding in Schools training run by the Kirklees School Safeguarding Officer - Maxine Wood.

Online Safety

Here are some useful reminders about minimum age limits on popular social media sites.

Good to know – minimum age limits for popular apps

-  **Facebook (minimum age 13)** – lets users create their own profiles, share status updates, pictures, videos and chat with other users and also has a messenger app.
-  **Instagram (minimum age 13)** – allows users to alter photos, upload them and share to other social networking sites. Photos and videos can be sent directly to specific users.
-  **Snapchat (minimum age 13)** – a photo-sharing app where users can send photos or videos to their friends. These will display on screen for up to ten seconds before being deleted, although it is possible to take screenshots of messages and download other apps designed to capture and save Snapchat content.
-  **TikTok (minimum age 13)** – TikTok users can make their own short videos on the mobile app and often like to have music accompany these. The users have creative control over the videos. Other TikTok users can 'react' to videos they see by filming their responses alongside the original video, or 'duet' by making a video alongside another video.
-  **Twitter (minimum age 13)** – a social network that lets users send and read 'Tweets': messages limited to 280 characters.
-  **Tumblr (minimum age 16)** – a social networking site where users can post blogs and follow other people's blogs. Some of the content on this site includes sexual and/or pornographic images.
-  **WhatsApp (minimum age 16)** – a free-of-charge, real-time messaging service. Users can share images and videos, take part in 'group chats' and share locations. As it's based on knowing the user's phone number, you can only message users if you already have this information.
-  **YouTube (minimum age 16)** – allows users to watch, create and comment on videos. The dislike button can create insecurities with content posted even if comments are turned off for the video.

Minimum age requirements- Useful information from thinkuknow.co.uk

Most of the popular social media services require users to be at least 13 years of age before they can register, although some sites are created especially for children under 13 (see Internet Matters' Social networks made for children).

The age requirements are there because of data protection laws. Online services are not allowed to collect or store children's personal information if they are under the age of 13. Data protection laws also say that only children aged 13 and over can sign up to online services without parental permission.

Following the age restrictions sets a good example for your child. Although the age requirement doesn't always mean the site is inappropriate for children to use, it's a good indication, especially for younger children.

Development and maturity

It's important to think about your child's current social and emotional skills and their maturity. This will help you to decide if they can deal with the pressures, risks, emotions and unpredictable nature of using social media and use it responsibly.

Here are some things to think about, with your child, when making the decision.

What are their social skills like? Social media is a great way to stay in touch with friends, but children who struggle with social interaction offline, may find online friendships difficult. There are fewer visual cues online, so it can be difficult to tell if something is inappropriate. Added to this, the boundaries of what is acceptable behaviour might be very different online to offline. Children who struggle with self-regulation or peer pressure, may not be ready yet.

How do they deal with negative experiences? Children may see or experience things they don't want to on social media, including embarrassing pictures, mean comments, and inappropriate content and people. If your child gets very upset or anxious because of a negative experience, they may not be ready yet.

Will they come to you if they need help? When they set up their social media account, you will probably want to come to an agreement about how they use it and supervise their online activity. But you also want them to feel they can come to you, if they are ever worried about something they have experienced on social media. If you are worried that your child won't come to you, if they need help, they may not be ready yet.

Are you ready?

- **Check out the social media site or app.** Before you or your child sign up to a social media account, make sure you check it out, including the age requirements, and are aware of any potential risks.
- **Take time to be proactive.** Be prepared to spend time with your child online, and support them as they take their first steps. The safest way to introduce them to social media, is to find a site or app you can use together. This way you can be online with them, as they learn, which builds trust and means you share the experience with them. It's a good idea to get to know your child's friends, both on and offline. Be available to answer questions or address any concerns they may have. Also be ready to reinforce any rules or boundaries when needed.
- **Be a great role model.** Children learn from those around them, so what you do on social media will influence their online behaviour. Make sure your social media accounts are a good example to your child, by taking some time to check your friendships, privacy settings and the things you have posted. For example, you could ask your child's permission to post pictures of them on your account, to encourage them to do the same with others.

If you don't have a social media account, involve other family members or friends, so your child has someone else they can be guided by.

Social Media



Conversation starters

If they use social media:

- What is your favourite app or site? What do you like about it?
- What do you think are the positives and negatives of social media? What advice would you give a friend if they were experiencing something negative on social media?

If they don't use social media:

- What social media have you heard of?
- What do you think it means to be a good friend online? And how would you deal with a disagreement online?

Pick one action to do as a family

- Visit our [CEOP Education website](#) and look for tips on how to be safe when using social media.
- If your child wants to sign up to a social media account, make sure you check it out together, including the age requirements.
- If you or your child are on social media already, take some time to check friendships, privacy settings and the things you have posted. Are you happy that only the people you want to see your stuff – can see it, and have you asked the permission from others if you have shared pictures of them?

Fun family activity

Suggest a Social. Write down names of social media platforms on sticky notes and give one to each family member to place on their foreheads. You can only ask yes or no questions to try to guess which social media platform you are. If the answer is yes, they can ask another question, if it's no, it skips to the next person.

You could ask questions such as: *Is this platform used mainly for sharing photos? Or is the logo for the platform blue?*

For further information about this topic and more on how to keep your child safer online, visit www.thinkuknow.co.uk/parents

Safeguarding Focus

(In each safeguarding newsletter there will now be a safeguarding focus which will provide information about some of the safeguarding areas we teach in school as part of our PSHE/RSHE curriculum.)

Focus: Consent

(This is something that is taught across a number of different subjects and during general discussions. It is something that the children will learn about from an early age in a variety of different contexts. Your child may come home using the term- it is nothing to be worried about.)

Consent means giving someone a choice about touch or actions and respecting their answer. With children, we often use the language "asking for permission." At this age, we want to lay the foundation for setting boundaries, making decisions about their bodies, asking for permission, and responding appropriately when someone says no to them.

Besides consent, children need to learn that they can set boundaries and limits on when and how their bodies are touched and by whom.

Conversations around consent should be ongoing. Here's how you can incorporate consent into everyday conversations with your child.

Ways to ask your child for consent:

- "Do you want a hug goodbye today? We could also wave or high five."
- "Can I sit beside you while we read this book?"
- "Can I tell your teacher that your grandma died?"

Ways to model consent:

- "Do you need a break from tickling, or are tickles still okay with you?"
- "It's OK if you don't want a goodnight hug."
- "Can I help you put your jacket on?"

Ways to teach your child to ask for consent with other children:

- "Do you want to play with the red or the blue car?"
- "Do you want to hold hands when we walk to lunch?"
- "Can I sit next to you on the bus?"

What Parents & Carers Need to Know about iPADS

Apple debuted the first iPad in 2010, kickstarting the tablet market, and it remains the best-selling tablet to this day. Although Apple doesn't offer a child-specific version, iPads are hugely popular with youngsters due to their ease of use and endless choice of apps. There's a selection of models, with different-sized screens and distinct features – including the standard iPad; the iPad Air; the iPad Pro; and the iPad mini. Thankfully, they all offer parental controls so you can regulate how your child uses the device – and how long they spend on it.

WHAT ARE THE RISKS?

PHYSICAL DAMAGE

While some tablets (such as the Amazon Fire Kids editions) come with rugged shock-proof cases, iPads aren't built for rough and tumble. They're also more expensive than most other tablets, and any damage your child's iPad suffers could be costly to repair. Buying a child-friendly case and screen protector for the device could be a wise move, especially if it's being used by younger ones.

SCREEN ADDICTION

Like most digital devices, tablets have the potential to become quite addictive. You might find your child spending too long staring at their iPad, which could lead to irritability, mood swings and a loss of interest in more important tasks. If this happens, be sure to visit the built-in screen time settings and ensure you limit how long they're able to spend on the device each day.

INAPPROPRIATE CONTENT

18
CENSORED

Even if it would never occur to your child to go searching online for age-inappropriate sites, apps or information, there's always a possibility that something unexpected – perhaps a video that auto-plays or content incorrectly suggested by an algorithm – could appear on their tablet and upset them. You can help prevent this by adjusting the content settings (see our 'top tips' section below).

SIRI SUGGESTIONS

The parental controls built into iOS (the fundamental operating system of Apple devices) enable you to block access to most age-inappropriate content – but your child could potentially still bypass these restrictions (either accidentally or deliberately) by using Siri, Apple's voice-activated digital assistant. To avoid this, toggle the 'Ask Siri' functions to 'off' in the iPad's settings menu.

Advice for Parents & Carers

ENABLE FAMILY SHARING

Before letting little ones loose on an iPad, it's a good idea to set up Family Sharing, as this lets you utilise the parental controls to manage exactly how your child is able to use the device. You can do this fairly easily by going into the iPad's settings; once there, you'll be able to add an existing Apple account (if your child already has one) or set one up from scratch.

APPLY SOME LIMITS

The 'Downtime' function allows you to tell the iPad to lock itself at certain periods (at mealtimes or before bed, for instance), while 'App Limits' removes access to certain apps once they've been used for a specified length of time each day. The iPad can display a reminder when these limits have nearly been reached, letting your child mentally prepare for the end of their gaming or viewing time.

STOP ACCIDENTAL SPENDING

To empower your child with an increased sense of freedom on their device (without giving yourself something else to worry about in the process) you could enable the iPad's 'Ask to Buy' feature. Whenever your child tries to download or buy an app, game or product, the iPad sends you a request to approve (or deny) it. This option only becomes available if you've set up Family Sharing.

SET CONTENT AND PRIVACY RESTRICTIONS

The parental controls can stop the iPad from displaying explicit or age-inappropriate content (in apps like iTunes and Safari, for instance) when your child is signed into their account. You'll also be able to restrict the capacity to download and install apps, and you can specify permissions which prevent children from changing the iPad's privacy settings once you've selected them.

TRACK IT DOWN

Just like the iPhone, Apple's iPads have 'Find My' software to help you locate your child's iPad – or indeed, any linked Apple devices that have gone AWOL, including phones, watches and AirPods. If you enable 'Find My' in the settings menu, it will display the last known location of an iPad that's been mislaid, as well as giving you the option to lock a missing iPad that you suspect has been stolen.

Meet Our Expert

Carly Page is an experienced technology journalist with a track record of more than 10 years in the industry. Previously the editor of tech tabloid *The Inquirer*, Carly is now a freelance technology journalist, editor and consultant.



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National Online Safety
#WakeUpWednesday

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