

## Some useful websites

When using the internet we recommend that you use one of the child-friendly search engines:

### **Ask Jeeves for kids**

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

### **Safe Search UK**

<http://www.uk.safesearchkids.com/>

### **CBBC Search**

[www.bbc.co.uk/cbbc/find](http://www.bbc.co.uk/cbbc/find)

### **Kidsclick**

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



## Our Code of Conduct

At Broomwood Primary School we enjoy our right to:

- Learn and teach well
- Respect
- Feel safe and be safe

To help the children stay safe when using technology in school, we have the following rules:

1. Only use the internet when an adult is present.
2. Only click on links or buttons when we know what they do.
3. Use the internet to search when an adult knows.
4. If we see something we don't like, turn off the screen and tell an adult.
5. Only send nice emails and they have to be sent within a lesson.

*Our school policy for e-safety is available from our school office.*

**Broomwood Primary School**



# E-SAFETY

## Information for parents & carers

At Broomwood Primary School we believe that using ICT is extremely beneficial to a child's learning. We endeavour to keep your child safe when they are using new technologies.

This leaflet has been provided to help you understand how you can help to keep your child safe at home.

## How we know that using ICT at home can help

Many studies have looked at the benefits of having access to a computer and/or the internet at home. Here are some of the key findings:

Used effectively, ICT can improve children's achievement.

Using ICT at home and at school develops skills for life.

Children with supportive and involved parents and carers do better at school.

Children enjoy using ICT.

Using ICT provides access to a wider and more flexible range of learning materials.

## How you can help your child at home

ICT is not just about using a computer. It also includes:

The use of controllable toys, digital cameras and everyday equipment such as tablets and media players.

Children can be helped to develop their ICT skills at home by:

- Typing a letter or email to a relative.
- Drawing a picture on a screen.
- Using the internet to research a class topic.
- Using interactive apps and games.

## Simple rules for keeping your child safe.

To keep your child safe they should:

- Ask permission before using the internet.
- Only use websites you have chosen together or a child friendly search engine.
- Only email people they know.
- Ask permission before opening an email sent by someone they don't know.
- Not use internet chat rooms.
- Not use their real names when using games on the internet.
- Never give out a home address, phone or mobile numbers.
- Never tell someone they don't know where they go to school.
- Never arrange to meet someone they have 'met' on the internet.
- Only use a webcam with people they know.
- Tell you immediately if they see anything they are unhappy with.

## Using these rules

Go through these rules with your child and pin them up near a computer. It is also a good idea to regularly check the internet sites your child is visiting e.g. by clicking on 'History' and 'Favourites'.

Please reassure your child that you want to keep them safe rather than take internet access away from them.

For further information go to:

**CEOP:** [www.ceop.gov.uk](http://www.ceop.gov.uk)

**Think U Know:** [www.thinkuknow.co.uk](http://www.thinkuknow.co.uk)

**Childnet:** [www.childnet.com](http://www.childnet.com)



## Cyber bullying

Cyber bullying is the use of technology to harass, threaten, embarrass, or target another person. By definition, it occurs among young people.

Many children and teens who are cyber bullied are reluctant to tell a teacher or parent, often because they feel ashamed of the social stigma, or because they fear their computer privileges will be taken away at home.

The signs that a child is being cyber bullied vary, but a few things to look for are:

- Signs of emotional distress during or after using the internet or phone.
- Being very protective or secretive of their digital life and devices.
- Withdrawal from friends and activities.
- Avoidance of school or group gatherings.
- Slipping grades and 'acting out' in anger at home.
- Changes in mood, behaviour, sleep or appetite.