

Online Safety

Safer online use
Parent presentation



**Ashton Gate Primary School
Welcomes you**

Areas we will cover today

- School and National curriculum expectations
- Safer Internet day and online scams
- Screen time and Smartphones
- Online behaviour and cyber bullying
- Age appropriate online content
- Social media and sharing
- Recap methods for reporting and seeking support
- School approach
- Advice for home



Purpose of study

A high-quality computing education equips pupils to use computational thinking and creativity to understand and change the world. Computing has deep links with mathematics, science, and design and technology, and provides insights into both natural and artificial systems. The core of computing is computer science, in which pupils are taught the principles of information and computation, how digital systems work, and how to put this knowledge to use through programming. Building on this knowledge and understanding, pupils are equipped to use information technology to create programs, systems and a range of content. Computing also ensures that pupils become digitally literate – able to use, and express themselves and develop their ideas through, information and communication technology – at a level suitable for the future workplace and as active participants in a digital world.

Aims

The national curriculum for computing aims to ensure that all pupils:

- can understand and apply the fundamental principles and concepts of computer science, including abstraction, logic, algorithms and data representation
- can analyse problems in computational terms, and have repeated practical experience of writing computer programs in order to solve such problems
- can evaluate and apply information technology, including new or unfamiliar technologies, analytically to solve problems
- are responsible, competent, confident and creative users of information and communication technology.



Key stage 1

Pupils should be taught to:

- understand what algorithms are; how they are implemented as programs on digital devices; and that programs execute by following precise and unambiguous instructions
- create and debug simple programs
- use logical reasoning to predict the behaviour of simple programs
- use technology purposefully to create, organise, store, manipulate and retrieve digital content
- recognise common uses of information technology beyond school
- use technology safely and respectfully, keeping personal information private; identify where to go for help and support when they have concerns about content or contact on the internet or other online technologies.



Key stage 2

Pupils should be taught to:

- design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts
- use sequence, selection, and repetition in programs; work with variables and various forms of input and output
- use logical reasoning to explain how some simple algorithms work and to detect and correct errors in algorithms and programs
- understand computer networks including the internet; how they can provide multiple services, such as the world wide web; and the opportunities they offer for communication and collaboration
- use search technologies effectively, appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content
- select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems and content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information
- use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact.

Safer Internet Day

- This year the focus of Safer Internet Day was around whether something seems 'Too good to be true? Protecting yourself and others from scams online'

Online scams

- **Online safety**
- **Source:** UK Safer Internet Centre
- **Date published:** 11 February 2025

The UK Safer Internet Centre has published a report on children and young people's exposure to online scams. The report draws data from a survey carried out with 2,013 children aged 8- to 17-years-old and their parents. Findings show: 79% of children are coming across scams online at least once a month; 27% of parents and carers say their child has been the victim of an online scam; and 26% of children who had been scammed said they blamed themselves. The report highlights the emotional impact on children and a culture of victim-blaming surrounding online scams.

Read the news story: [Almost half of 8 to 17-year-olds have been scammed online](#)

Read the report: [Safer Internet Day research report 2025](#)

Dealing with inappropriate

COMMERCE

What to talk about

- Talk about scams, including what they could look like and the harm they could lead to
- Encourage them to come to you or another trusted adult if they're not sure if something is trustworthy
- Avoid clicking on unknown links or responding to unexpected emails/text/WhatsApp messages

Top tips & tools

- Stay informed about scams that your child could come across in social media or video games
- Install cyber security software on your child's devices – there are free and paid-for options available
- Where relevant, set up parental controls that restrict spending or require a PIN so you can check purchases first.



Commerce

Financial and contractual risks



There are opportunities to spend money online across platforms including on games, social media and video sharing platforms, as well as apps and sites designed specifically for online shopping.



Children should be reminded to think carefully about the value of a purchase and to always ask permission if they are using money that is not their own. Use settings to limit payments or authorise card payments.



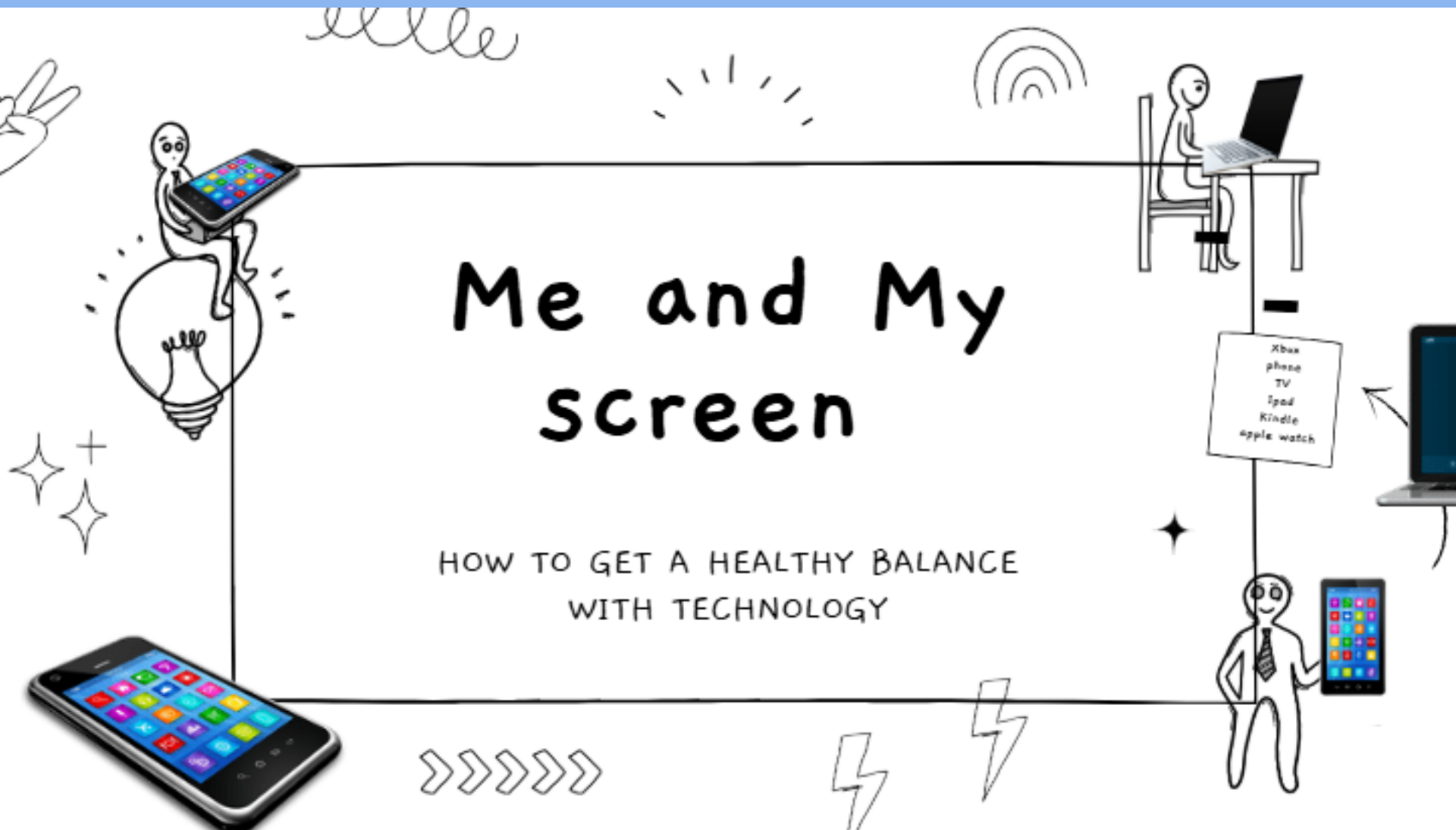
Scams and fraud are common online and criminals will use a range of tactics to target their victims. Look out for anything that seems too good to be true or seems suspicious and contact your bank and the police if you think you or your child has been victim of a scam.

Screen time and Smart phones

- This year we have taken ideas from groups on encouraging children and parents to limit screen time. We have also reinforced the ideas that having a Smartphone, social media accounts, games etc are not vital aspects of life.

Me and My screen

HOW TO GET A HEALTHY BALANCE
WITH TECHNOLOGY



What are the advantages and disadvantages of the internet?



ADVANTAGES



- Information
- Gaming
- Connecting with people
- FaceTime
- Shopping
- Google maps
- Bus passes
- Social Media
- Education
- School work



DISADVANTAGES



- Cyberbullying
- Addiction / hard to stop
- Sleep
- Strangers contacting you
- Not going outside enough
- Spending money
- Advertising
- Mental health issues
- Comparing with others
- Arguing with your family
- Being hacked

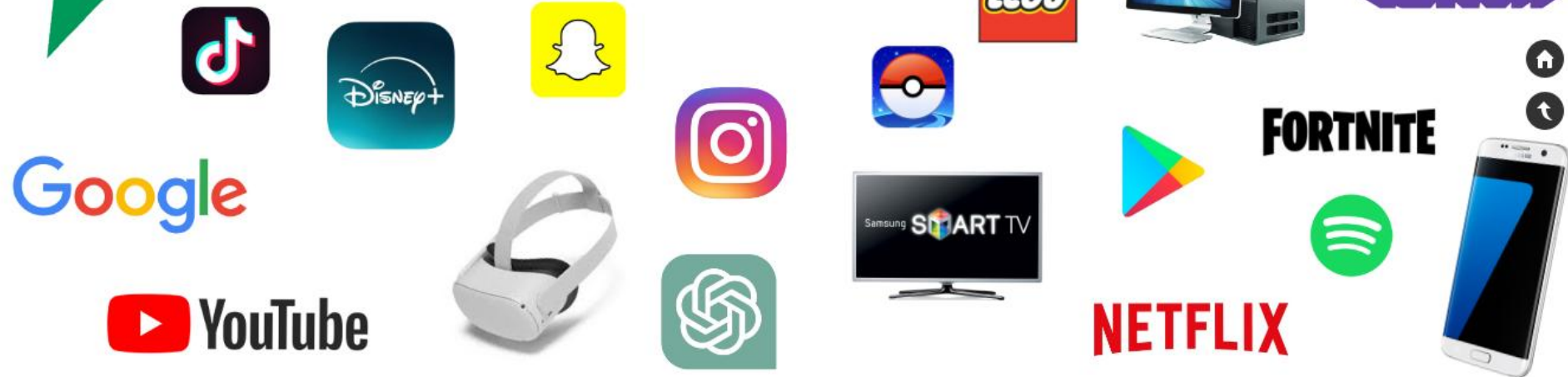


The potentially negative impacts...

- **Sleep cycles** are often affected by blue light from too much screen use, which can **impact their daytime activities** like school;
- Excessive screen use might result in **less movement**, leading to **physical health issues**
- Platforms use **persuasive design** to keep people using it, which children are particularly **vulnerable** to
- More time online means more opportunity to come across **potential harms**.

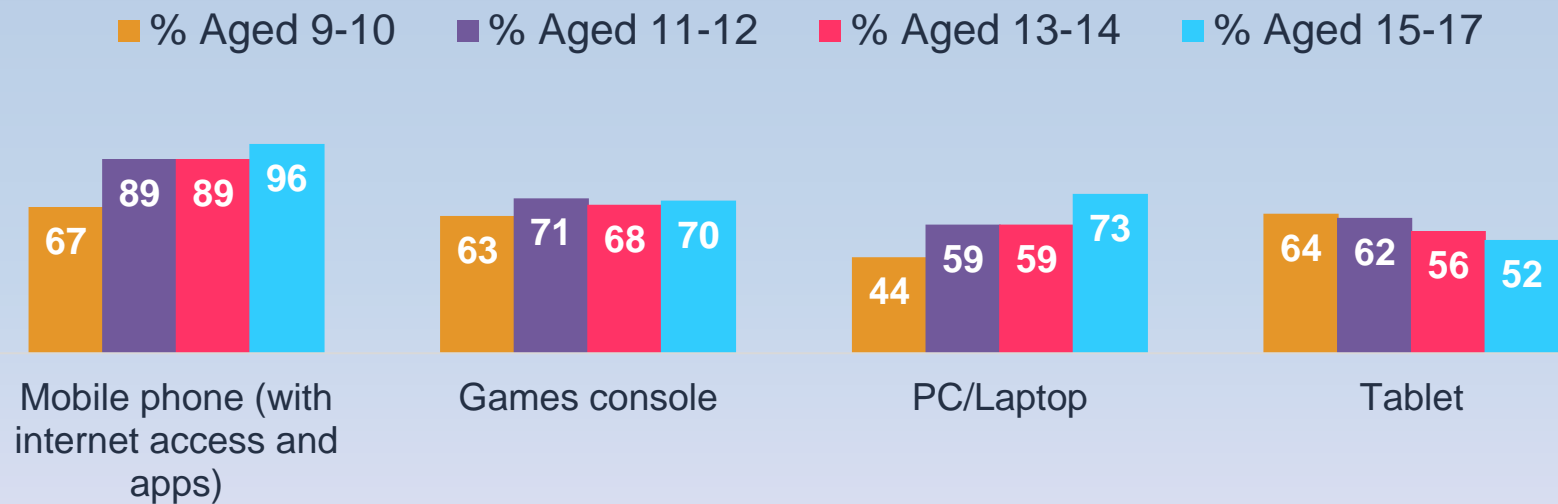


What does your child love doing online?
What services and devices do they use?



The online world can be exciting and inspiring. It has lots of opportunities to offer young people. It is important to manage and minimise the associated risks.

Device preferences by age



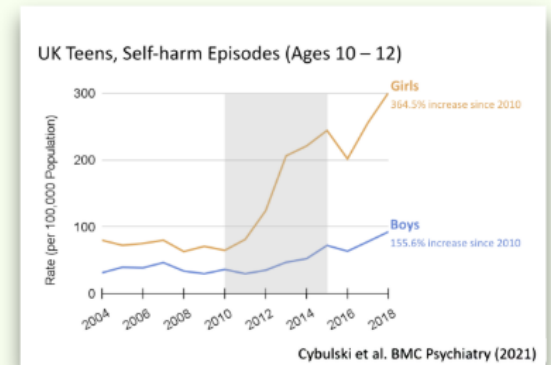
Source: Internet Matters tracker survey, Wave 19 (2024)



SMARTPHONES ARE FUELLING A MENTAL HEALTH CRISIS

Rates of depression, anxiety, self-harm and even suicide among teens have all dramatically spiked globally since 2010 – when children started getting smartphones.

A 2023 global study of 27,969 young adults from Sapiens Labs showed that the younger they got their first smartphone, the worse their mental health today.



3x

Teens with problematic smartphone-use are twice as likely to have anxiety and three times as likely to have depression

King's College London, 2024

1 in 5

UK 16 to 18 years olds say that their social media has made them feel that 'life is not worth living'

Parentkind Poll, 2024

53%

The number of children referred to emergency mental healthcare in England has soared by 53% in three years

Royal College of Psychiatrists, 2024

Smartphones vs non-smart phones



Internet access
Apps and games
Connection any time
A range of parental controls

No internet access
No (or few) apps and games
Messages and calls any time
Limited parental controls

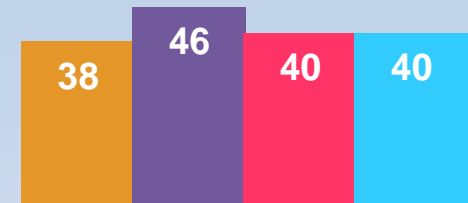


Spending too much time online

- 41% of children believe they spend too much time online
- Of these children, most reported it causing them some distress, upset or harm
- Not all screen time is negative, but if your child's wellbeing is negatively impacted, they need your support.

Most games and apps have screen time controls to manage this, but you should also help them find other activities to make their time online positive.

■ % 9-10s ■ % 11-12s
■ % 13-14s ■ % 15-17s



**Guide to
balancing
screen
time**




What is persuasive design?

Persuasive design is used by tech companies to keep us addicted to our phones. For example, the messages, the likes, the notification and, the flashing light makes us want to check in all the time.





Top tips for a healthy balance

- 1 Turn off notifications, keep it out of sight, have a flip cover, delete apps.
- 2 Set yourself time limits/ use screentime.
- 3 Try the Forest App. The Forest App icon, which shows a small green sprout with two leaves growing out of a mound of brown soil.
- 4 Don't have devices in your bedroom at night.
- 5 Do more things that help you forget about your phone. Don't ask for a phone if you don't already have one!



Online Safety Act

- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/technology-68225707#:~:text=The%20Online%20Safety%20Act%20aims,coming%20into%20effect%20in%202025.>
- **‘Technology companies will have to take more action to keep children in the UK safe on the internet, following the introduction of the Online Safety Act.**
- The new rules come in during 2025 - but critics say they do not go far enough...’

Conduct

- Through our Computing and our PSHE lessons, we specifically teach children about what is and is not acceptable behaviour online. We also remind children regularly about behaving respectfully towards each other and what they can do if they feel someone is being unkind to them.



Conduct

Online behaviour & sharing



Children need to be aware of the impact that their online activity can have on both themselves and others, and how other people may perceive them because of what they say and do online.



It's easy to feel anonymous online and it's important that children are aware of who is able to view, and potentially share, the information, photos and videos that they may have posted.



When using the internet, it's important to keep personal information (that could identify who they are) safe and not share it with strangers.



Dealing with inappropriate CONDUCT

What to talk about

- Talk to a trusted adult if they experience anything upsetting online or if they're not sure about something
- Think carefully about sharing images or videos of others without permission
- Every action they take creates a digital footprint, which creates a picture of who they are; so, be responsible.

Top tips & tools

- Demonstrate healthy behaviour both offline and online
- Block age-inappropriate websites on broadband or using parental controls apps
- Report inappropriate posts or content on social media or other apps to web providers or the Internet Watch Foundation.

Online bullying

Also known as 'cyberbullying' - takes place online or using technology.



Cyberbullying can happen in many different ways including unkind messages or comments, the sharing of embarrassing photos or exclusion from group chats.

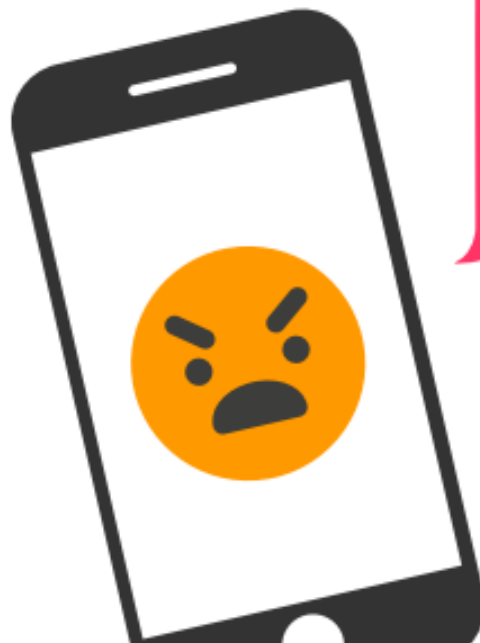


Children need to understand that their online actions can be just as hurtful as offline actions and that seeking to deliberately hurt or upset someone is always unacceptable.

What is cyberbullying?

The Anti-bullying Alliance define bullying as:

*The **repetitive, intentional** hurting of one person or group by another person or group, where the relationship involves an imbalance of **power**. Bullying can be **physical, verbal** or **psychological**.*



Bullying has evolved

...**Cyberbullying** is the new kid on the block.

Spotting the signs

Spotting the signs

1 in 10

parents are unaware
their child has
been bullied

54%

of parents
worry about
Cyberbullying

Why children might not report being bullied:

- embarrassment (39%)
- being labelled a snitch (38%)
- fear it will get worse (38%)
- worry they won't be taken seriously (30%)
- nothing was done about reported bullying in the past (23%)



A young man with dark hair is lying in bed, looking down at a smartphone on the bed. The background is a light blue gradient.

internet
matters.org

Cyberbullying.
Advice from Dr Linda Papadopoulos

A young boy with dark hair is lying in bed, looking down at a smartphone on the bed next to him. He is wearing a dark blue t-shirt. The bed has a brown blanket. The background is a light blue gradient.

internet
matters.org



Cyberbullying. A mum shares her experience

internet
matters.org



Advice on online bullying

Discuss online bullying with your child - teach the importance of respect online and offline and make sure they know they can talk to you if they have any worries or concerns.

If they are a victim of this type of behaviour:



Do save the evidence



Do report to your school/ the police



Do use online tools to report and block the perpetrator.



Don't deny your child access to a device or service. They may feel punished when they're already the victim.



Don't retaliate.

Online contact

- In school we would always discourage having online contact with strangers. We do recognise that some children may have contact with people through online games that they don't know in person though. We use our teaching of online safety to support children in recognising what types of contact are or are not appropriate online, and what they can do if they experience something that makes them feel uncomfortable online.

Contact

Online communication



It is important for children to realise that new friends made online may not be who they say they are and that once a friend is added to an online account, you may be sharing your personal information with them.



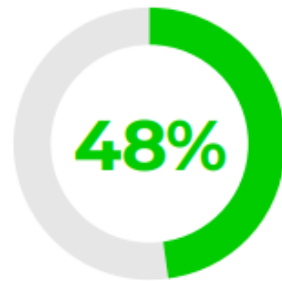
If you have concerns that your child is, or has been, the subject of inappropriate sexual contact or approach by another person (including, but not limited to, a request to meet up or a request for images/videos), it's vital that you report it to the police via:



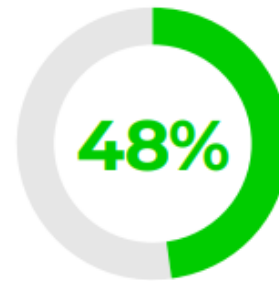
Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre (www.ceop.police.uk).



Dealing with inappropriate CONTACT



of secondary school children
**have talked to strangers
on social media**



of 11 year olds **have a
social media profile**

Dealing with inappropriate CONTACT

What to talk about

- Sometimes people hide behind fake profiles for dishonest reasons
- Agree how they will respond to requests from people they don't know in real life
- Never ever to meet up with anyone they don't know in real life

Top tips / tools to use

- Set up safe social media profiles that don't share personal information
- Turn off geolocation settings on devices
- Use the strongest privacy settings on social media
- Learn how to report/block/mute

Online content

- In school we have strict monitoring of what the children can access when using online devices. We also teach children what they can do if they come across something that is not appropriate for their age.

Dealing with inappropriate CONTENT

What to talk about

- They can come to you if they see anything that upsets them
- The importance of respect for each other and the meaning of consent
- If they have seen online pornography, talk about the unrealistic image of sex and relationships it presents

Top tips & tools

- Parental controls on home broadband
- Content locks on mobile networks
- Safe search on browser search engines (or use child-friendly search engines)
- Content controls in the apps they use or games they play

Inappropriate content

- 27% of children see pornography by age 11
- Around 1 in 10 children report seeing pornographic or violent content online. This increases with age.
- Children with vulnerabilities are more likely to come across these things – especially violent content.

Parental controls can help limit access to certain websites, content and more. It's also important for your child to report any inappropriate content they accidentally come across.





Content

What children see online



Some online content is not suitable for children and may be hurtful or harmful. This is true for content accessed and viewed via social media, online games, streams and websites.



Live comments and chats alongside other content including videos, streams and games can be hurtful, harmful or unreliable.



It's important for children to consider the reliability of online material and be aware that it might be written with a bias or not be true. Photos and videos can be edited or inaccurate and AI has made it easier to create content that looks realistic but is not real.



Online Harm

- [SELMA – hacking hate.](#)
- Tackling and recognising hate speech.
- Online harm could be to an individual or a group. Both should be reported to an adult.

Social media and sharing

- We recognise that, despite age restrictions and our advice against it, some children may have some experience of using social media or sharing platforms already. We also teach children lessons that may apply to them as they get older.

Safe social media profile



Use a strong password



Use an alias and avoid personal pictures



Don't include date of birth and other personal information



Show your child how to block and report



Change settings to private



Consider the minimum age



Don't accept friend requests from strangers



Switch off location services



Tell them to think before they post

...Looking at the 8-12 age range specifically, we see almost 3 in 5 of these children have social media accounts ... social media age restrictions have a minimum age of 13.

... 39% have false ages of 16 or over, and a concerning 23% have false ages of 18 or over.

Of all UK children aged 8-17, it is estimated that a shocking 32% have falsely registered their ages on social media platforms as over 18. That is almost 1 in every 3 children aged between 8 and 17. Having a false age of 18 or over means these children have access to adult content, including violence, nudity, and other sensitive media

https://www.uswitch.com/mobiles/compare/sim_only_deals/childrens-mobile-safety-and-social-media-report/

Children's social media and mobile safety report

Ray Ali - Content Writer for USwitch

Written by Ray Ali, Mobiles expert

July 2023

Nudes and sexting

Sexting is taking and sharing a nude, partially nude or sexually explicit image or video.



If the person in the image is under-18 then it **breaks the law**. The Protection of Children Act states that it is illegal to create, distribute or possess an indecent image of a child, including images or videos taken by the child themselves (e.g. selfies).



The police take a common sense approach and are not seeking to criminalise young people, but do have a duty of care if asked to investigate.



In the online world, content can get very far, very quickly and young people may lose control of who else sees their image. Knowing an image has been seen by others can be very difficult and traumatic for a young person to experience.



Sexting is a risk even for younger children. A child with access to a device, who can take a photo and send it on, may not understand the possible consequences and just think they're being funny.

Advice on nudes and sexting

Discuss sexting with your child - ensure they know that once this kind of content gets out there, it's very difficult to get it back and the consequences of this can be very upsetting.

Make sure they know they can talk to you if they have any concerns or worries. Try to remain reassuring and non-judgemental.

With younger children, discuss which parts of their body should be kept private.



Do seek advice from your child's school if you need further support.



Do report to the Police or CEOP if you have any suspicions about the involvement of an adult or think your child has been coerced.

Dealing with 'SEXTING'

15-
40%

of young people are involved in sexting
Threat comes **mostly from peers** and is often coercive

What to talk about

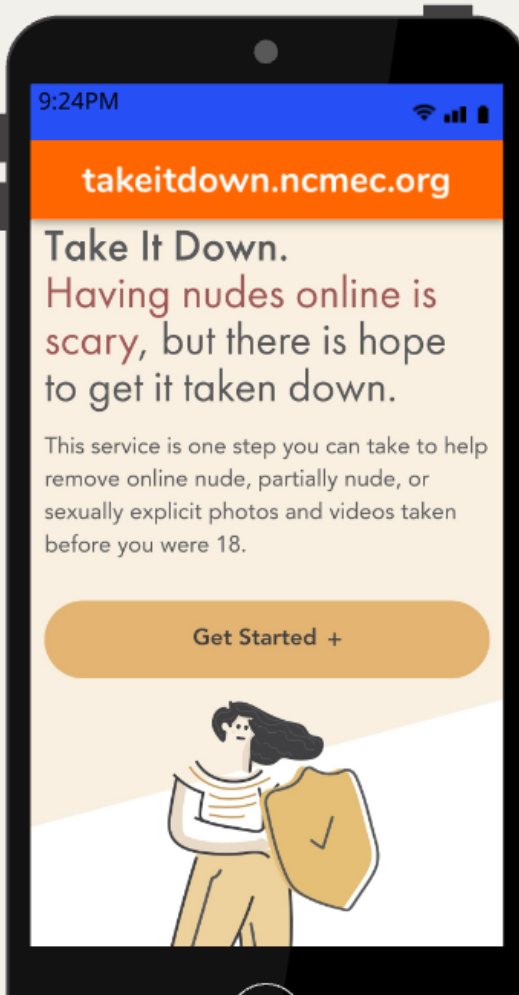
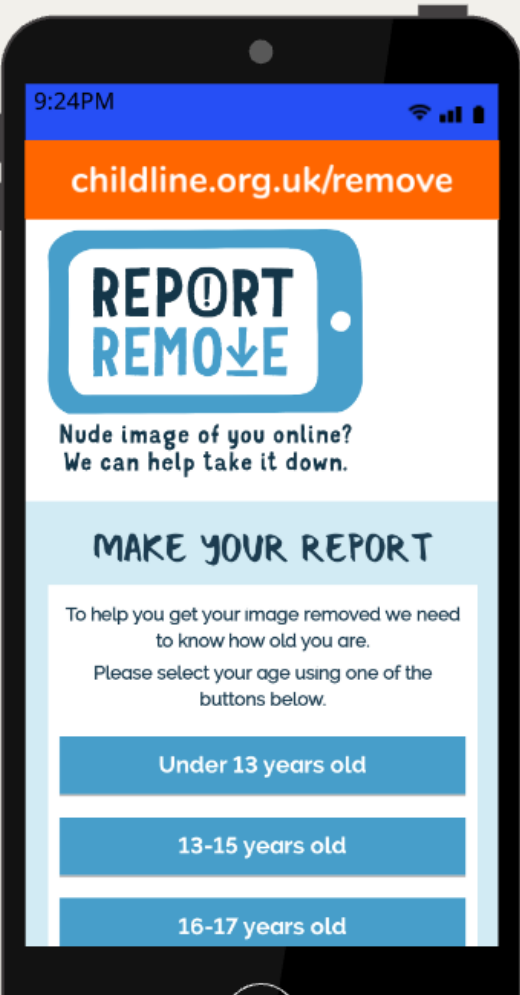
- It's hard to control where images might be shared
- It's illegal to create or share a sexual image of a child under 18



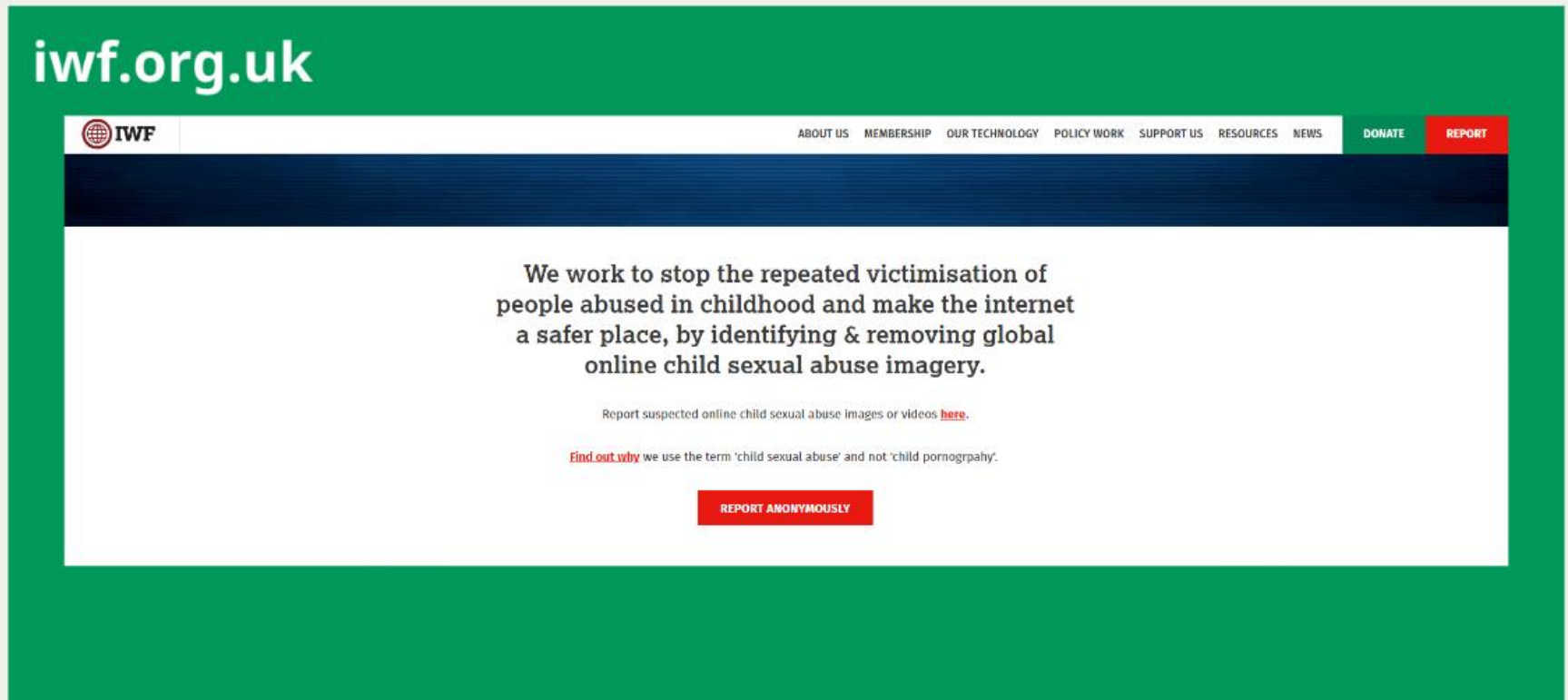
Top tips / tools to use

- **The T-shirt test** – if you wouldn't wear the picture on your T-shirt, don't share it online
- If your child is involved in sexting, contact CEOP & Childline who can help to remove images

Young people can report their nude image being shared online here:



Report child sexual abuse content to the Internet Watch Foundation



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Internet Watch Foundation (IWF) website. The page has a green header with the URL 'iwf.org.uk' in white. Below the header is a dark blue navigation bar with the IWF logo on the left and a menu of links: 'ABOUT US', 'MEMBERSHIP', 'OUR TECHNOLOGY', 'POLICY WORK', 'SUPPORT US', 'RESOURCES', 'NEWS', 'DONATE', and 'REPORT'. The 'REPORT' link is highlighted in red. The main content area is white and features a central message: 'We work to stop the repeated victimisation of people abused in childhood and make the internet a safer place, by identifying & removing global online child sexual abuse imagery.' Below this message is a link to report suspected online child sexual abuse images or videos, and a note explaining the use of the term 'child sexual abuse' instead of 'child pornography'. A red button labeled 'REPORT ANONYMOUSLY' is positioned at the bottom of the main content area.

iwf.org.uk

IWF ABOUT US MEMBERSHIP OUR TECHNOLOGY POLICY WORK SUPPORT US RESOURCES NEWS DONATE **REPORT**

We work to stop the repeated victimisation of people abused in childhood and make the internet a safer place, by identifying & removing global online child sexual abuse imagery.

Report suspected online child sexual abuse images or videos [here](#).

[Find out why](#) we use the term 'child sexual abuse' and not 'child pornography'.

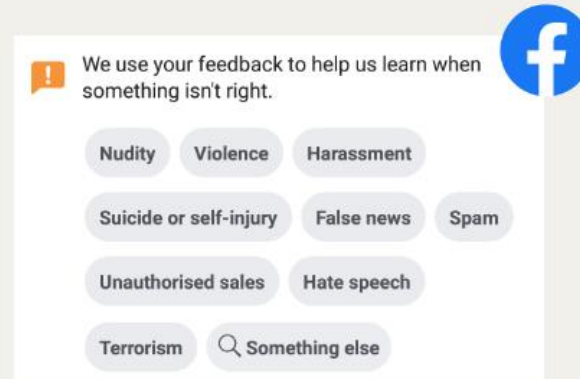
REPORT ANONYMOUSLY

Reporting

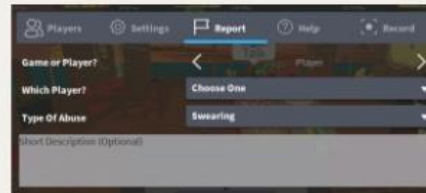
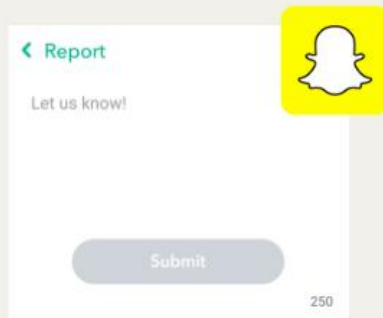
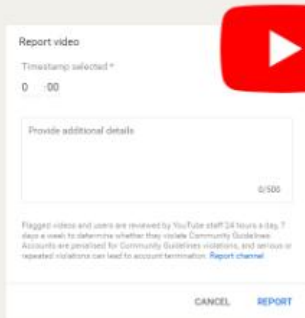
- Websites will usually have a reporting function that children and adults can use. We also encourage children to tell a trusted adult in school or at home if they come across something they feel unsure or uncomfortable about. There are also external agencies that can be used for reporting online concerns.

Making a report

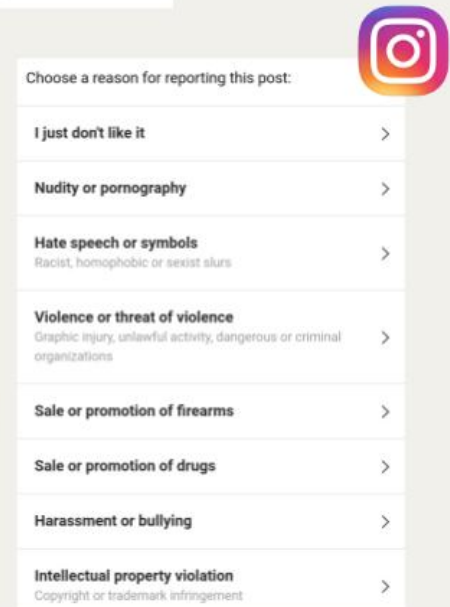
Look out for these symbols on the post, comment or user profile you want to report



Choose a reason for reporting

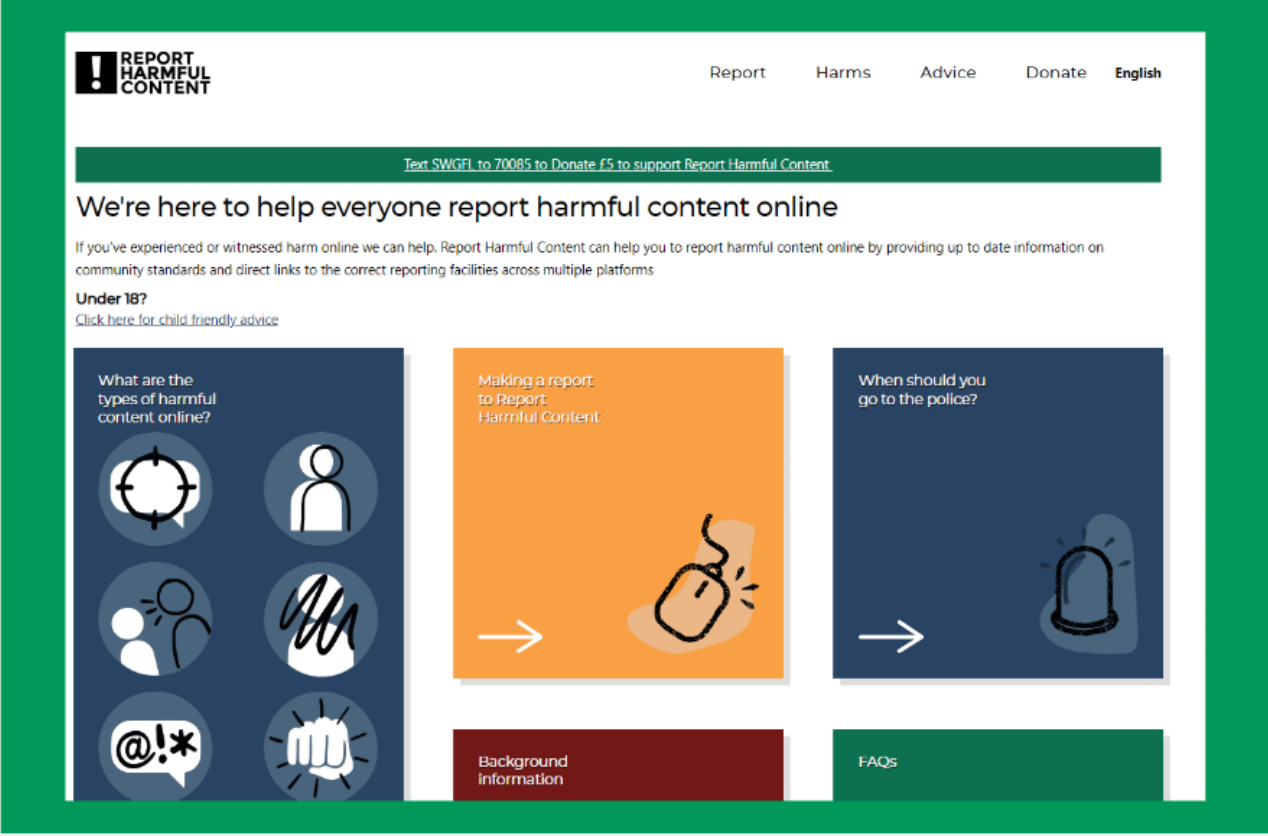


ROBLOX



Fill out the form with as much detail as possible and press send to inform the platform's safety team.

Follow up inadequate responses to reports on other services here:



reportharmfulcontent.com

Report any inappropriate contact from an adult to CEOP:

The screenshot shows the CEOP website interface. At the top left is the CEOP logo with the text 'Child Exploitation and Online Protection command' and 'A National Crime Agency command'. At the top right, there is a link 'If you need to hide this site quickly, just click here' and a red 'Quick exit' button with a person icon. The main heading asks 'Are you worried about online sexual abuse or the way someone has been communicating with you online?' and instructs users to 'Make a report to one of CEOP's Child Protection Advisors'. Below this are three columns: 'Should I make a report to CEOP?' (with a sad face icon), 'What happens when I make a report?' (with a question mark icon), and 'How can CEOP help me?' (with a happy face icon). A yellow 'Make a report' button with a pencil icon is prominently displayed at the bottom, with an arrow pointing to it from the text 'If you have been a victim of sexual online abuse or you're worried this is happening to someone you know, let us know safely and securely'.

Child Exploitation and Online Protection command

If you need to hide this site quickly, just click here

Quick exit

Are you worried about online sexual abuse or the way someone has been communicating with you online?

Make a report to one of CEOP's Child Protection Advisors

Should I make a report to CEOP? →

If you're worried about online abuse or the way someone has been communicating online, let CEOP know.

What happens when I make a report? →

One of our experienced Child Protection Advisors will be there to make sure you get the help that you need.

How can CEOP help me? →

Online abuse affects many children and young people every day, CEOP has helped thousands of people in need of support.

Make a report

If you have been a victim of sexual online abuse or you're worried this is happening to someone you know, let us know safely and securely

ceop.police.uk

How do I report an incident?

- Let school know
- For any indecent/racist content online contact **Internet watch** who will remove this. <https://www.iwf.org.uk/>
- If you are suspicious of child exploitation / grooming contact the police branch **CEOP – Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre** www.ceop.police.uk
www.saferinternet.org.uk
- If in immediate danger call 999

What is the School doing?

- Regular teaching of e-safety issues through PSHE and computing curriculum.
- Giving children the tools to know how to keep themselves safe online.
- Exploring and acting out different scenarios.
- Giving children the responsibility and autonomy to make the right decisions.
- Safer Internet Day and online safety assemblies.
- School council raising awareness of online safety issues.
- Online safety tips on newsletters.
- Staff and Pupil Acceptable Use agreement.
- Online safety staff training.
- Online safety policy.

How does the school deal with any Online Safety incidents?

- All Online Safety issues are logged.
- Online Safety group, including Online safety lead, Computing leads, safeguarding officers and Governor will be informed of serious issues.
- Relevant issues discussed in class.
- All school websites are filtered by Bristol City Council.

What can I do right now?

- Encourage your children to use nicknames instead of their full name online.
- Set up a family email address when signing up to a new game and websites.
- Create a family agreement to establish your children's boundaries and your expectations whilst on the internet.
- Show an interest in the games that they play.
- Encourage children to use the internet and gaming consoles, within a shared family environment.
- Maintain an open dialogue with your child and encourage them to talk about their internet use e.g. who they are talking to, services they are using and any worries they may have.

- Give your child strategies to deal with any on-line content that they are not comfortable with – such as turning off the screen, telling an adult they trust and using online reporting facilities.
- Read signs – are they upset after using the internet or mobile phone?
- Check privacy settings on all devices.
- Check the ‘History’ on the internet
- Contact the service provider for security measures.
- Report any concerns.
- If your child is being bullied online, **save** all available evidence and **report** the incident e.g. the school, service provider or police.

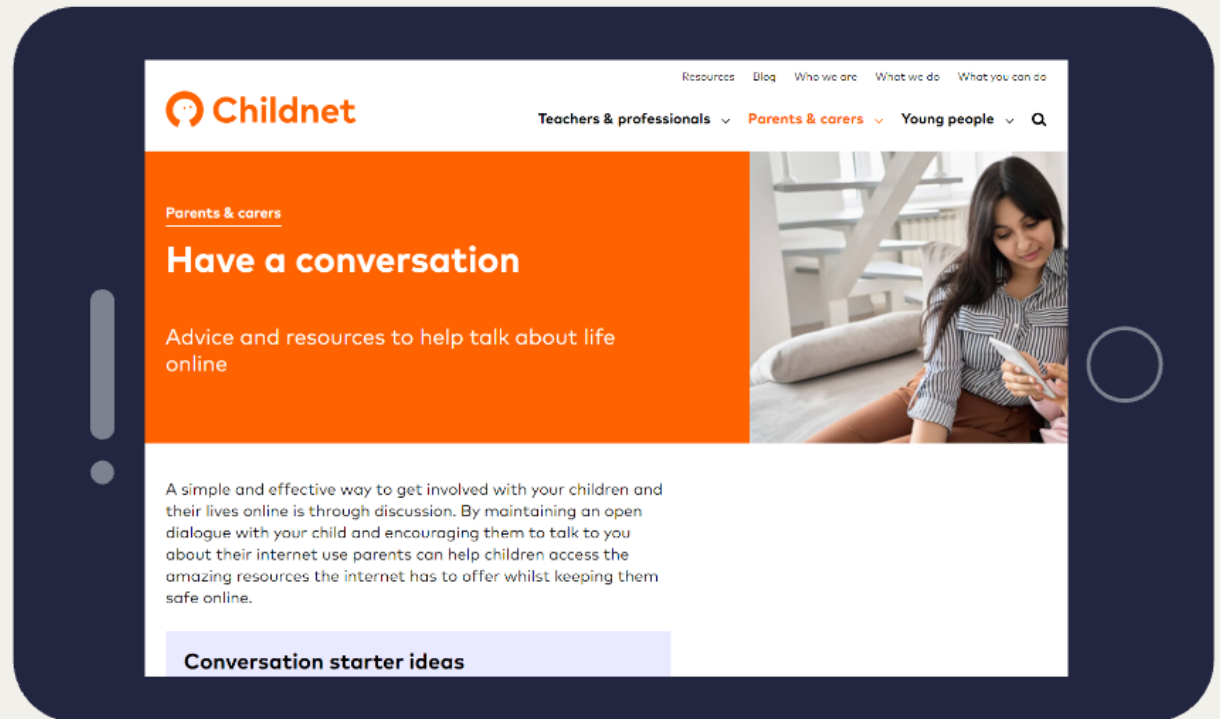
- Set up home broadband parental controls.
- Set controls on your search engine.
- Privacy settings.
- Block pop-ups.
- Keep talking.

<http://www.internetmatters.org/controls/interactive-guide/>

<https://swiggle.org.uk/> - child friendly search engine

An open and honest dialogue with your child is absolutely key.

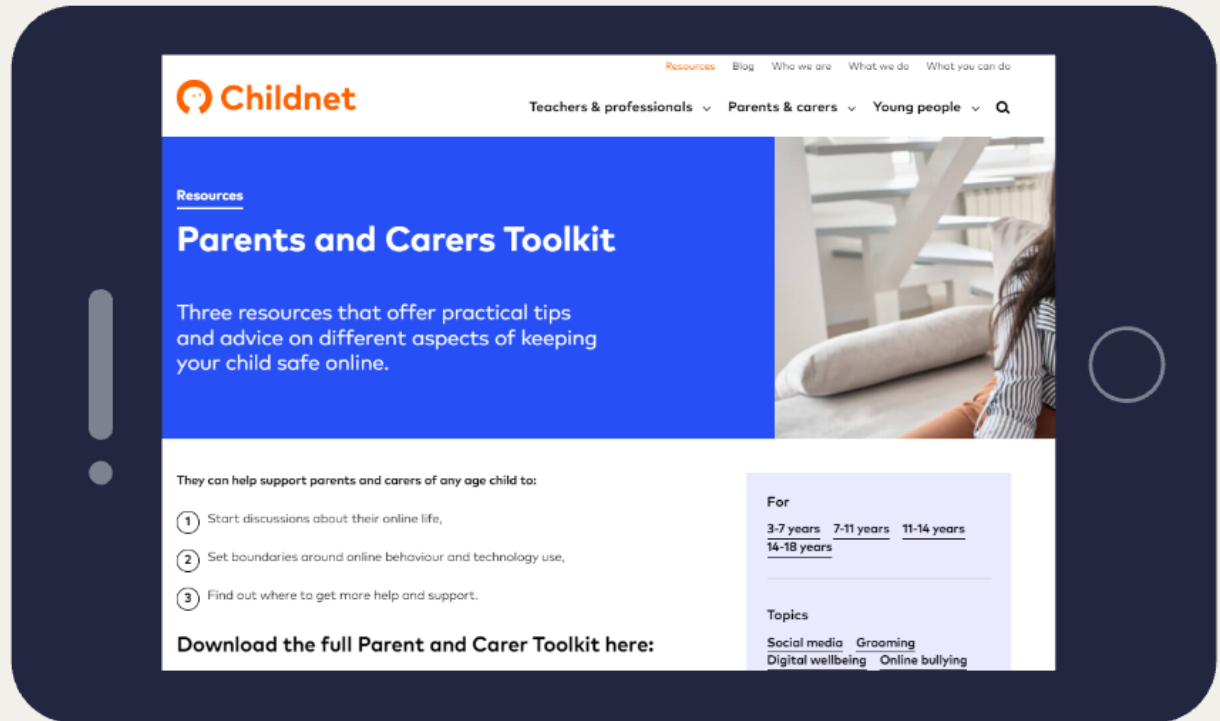
Talk to them about their internet use and let them know they can talk to you.



childnet.com/parents-and-carers/have-a-conversation

Consider setting a family agreement to open discussion.

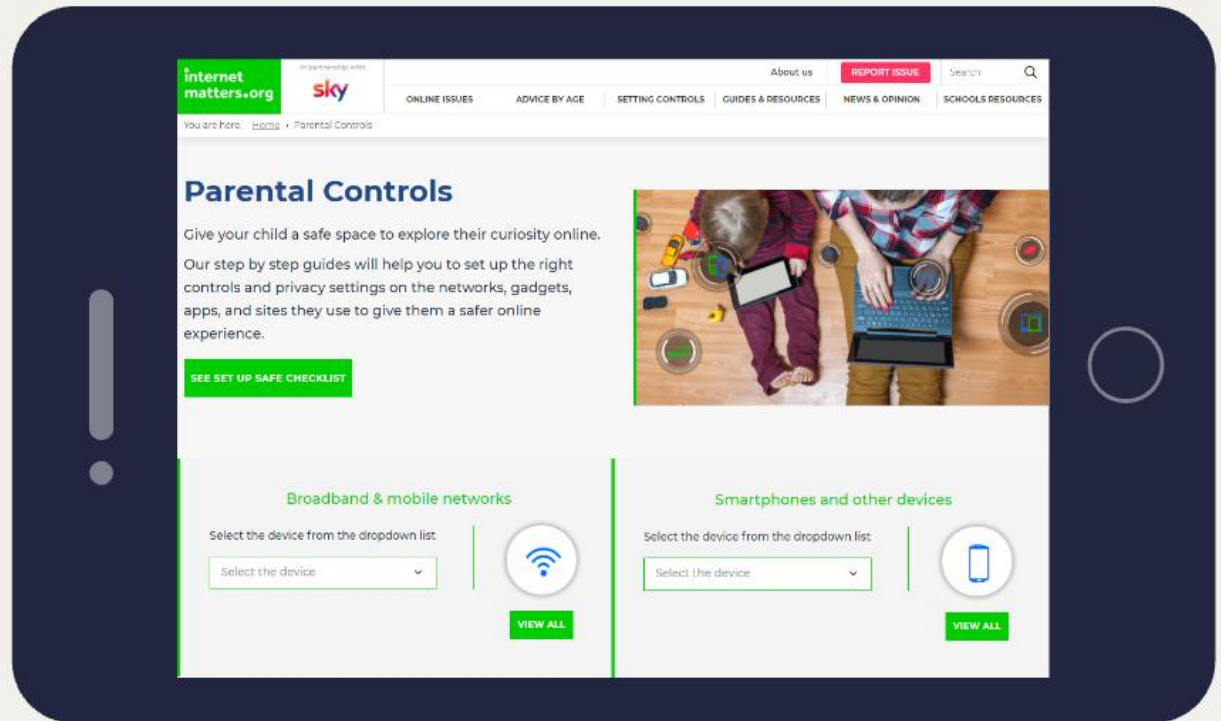
Establish boundaries and your expectations as a family.



childnet.com/toolkit

Filtering software
and settings can
help block
unwanted content.

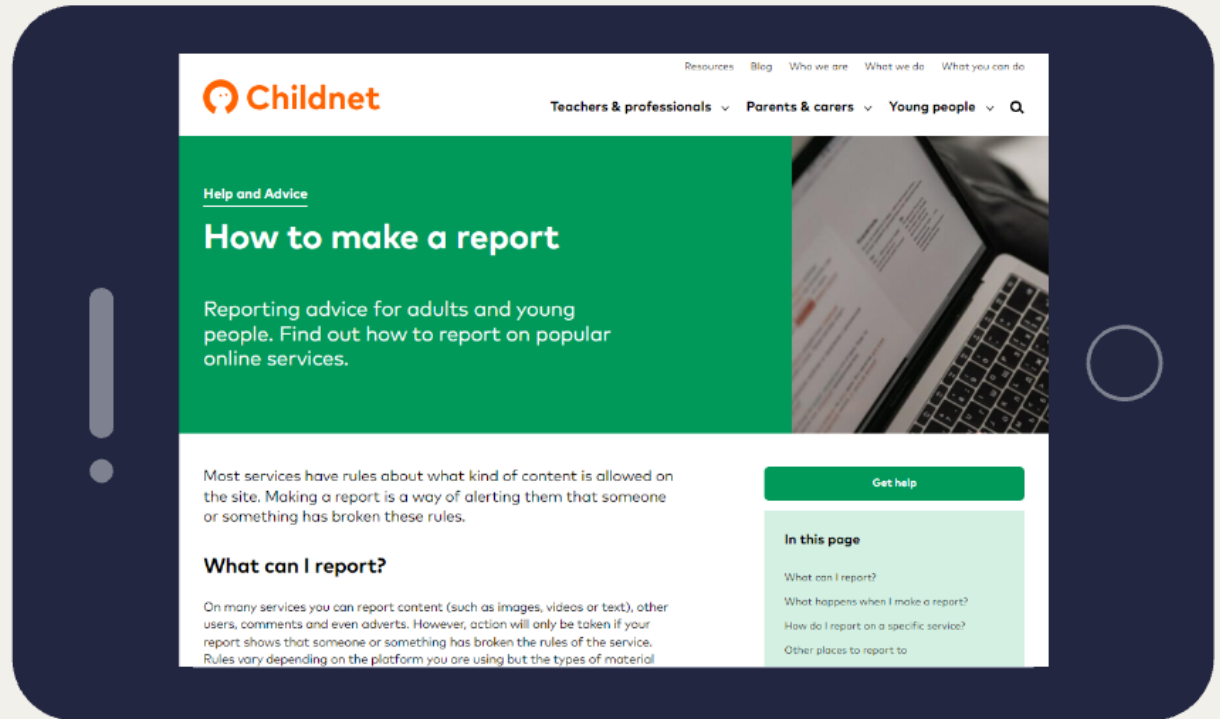
Look at filters on
individual devices
and from mobile &
internet providers



internetmatters.org/parental-controls/

Familiarise yourself with safety and privacy settings on the services your family uses.

Learn how to report, block and mute other users on games and social media.



childnet.com/how-to-report

Get involved with your child's life online. Learn about the apps, games and devices they use.

Play their favourite games with them, try out their favourite apps...



familygamingdatabase.com

Other useful resources...

common sense media

What are you looking for?

A LOT OR A LITTLE?
The parents' guide to what's in this app.

- A+ Educational value
- Ease of play
- Violence
- Sex
- Language
- Consumerism
- Drinking, drugs & smoking

[commonsensemedia.org](https://www.commonsensemedia.org)

OUR CAMPAIGN GET STARTED FIND THE RIGHT GAME NEED TO KNOW ABOUT US

ASK ABOUT GAMES

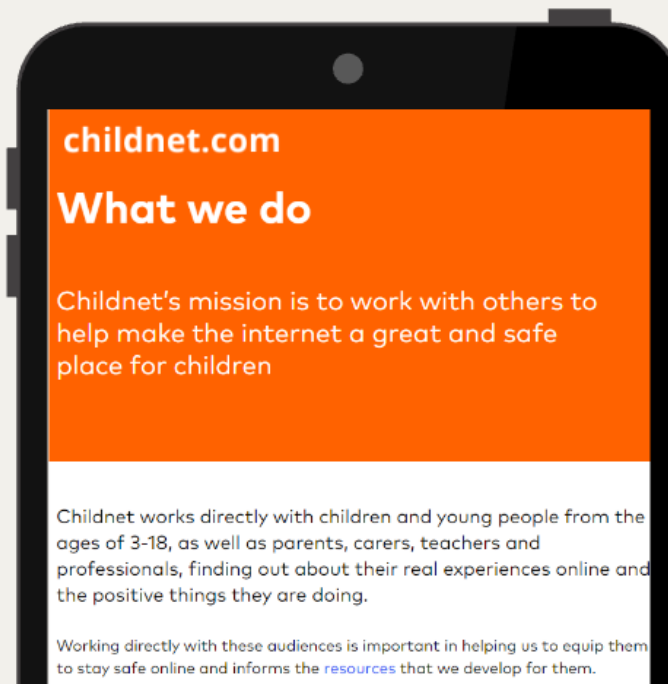
Icons: speech bubble, lightbulb, bookmark, lightning bolt

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



Childnet International is a non-profit organisation working with others to help make the internet a great and safe place for children.

Help and advice



Free resources



Start on a positive note...

What do you like most about the internet and why?
What's your favourite game/app/site?

Do you like to be creative online?
What have you created?

(It could be anything from a picture or video to creating their own games, sites or apps.)

The internet offers brilliant opportunities for making connections with others. Who do you like to keep in touch with online and what apps/-services do you use?

Keep the conversation going...

Do you have any tips for how to be positive and show respect online?

What could you do if someone online is making you or someone you know feel worried or upset?

How might you know if you are using the internet/technology too much?

How does the internet make you feel? Do different apps/games makes you feel differently?

Do you know where to go for help, where to find safety advice and how to use safety tools on your favourite apps and games?

Help me!
Can your child show you how to do something better/safer online?

Where do we go for more information



<https://www.getsafeonline.org/>



[Childnet — Online safety for young people](#)



<http://www.internetmatters.org/controls/interactive-guide/>

<http://www.thinkuknow.co.uk/>



Let's keep kids safe online

[Keeping children safe online | NSPCC](#)



<https://www.ceop.police.uk/>



Links and resources

- <https://www.internetmatters.org/schools-esafety/parent-online-support-pack-teachers/>
- <https://www.childnet.com/resources/staff-led-parent-online-safety-presentation/>
- <https://www.papayaparents.com/>
- <https://smartphonefreechildhood.co.uk/>
- <https://parentpact.smartphonefreechildhood.co.uk/>

If you have any questions please feel free to speak to your class teacher or email them to:

janderson@ashtongateprimary.org

