



NORTHSIDE Primary School

Child-on-Child Policy (Upper KS2)

Last review: October 22

Ratified: October 22

Review: October 23

Rationale (why we have this policy)

Everyone at our school has the right to feel safe and secure and this policy outlines what the Northside community can do to make sure everyone is 'Happy to Learn, Inspired to Flourish'.

Key Principles (what are the main things we are going to do)

This policy looks at child-on-child abuse, and what you can do when you feel you are being abused, or when you notice someone else being abused.

We will help you by:

- Teaching you what child-on-child abuse is.
- Teaching you what to do if you feel like you are being abused, or if someone else is being abused.
- Making sure you know who you can speak to if you are worried.

Northside Values

RESPECT	to value our needs, beliefs and each other
PRIDE	to have confidence in our abilities and celebrate success
INCLUSION	to work together with families and our diverse community to become life-long learners
CHALLENGE	to have high expectations of ourselves so we achieve our best
CREATIVITY	to creatively express our feelings and ideas
RESILIENCE	to develop life skills so we fulfil our potential

UN Rights of the Child:

Article 3 (best interests of the child) The best interests of the child must be a top priority in all decisions and actions that affect children.

Article 12 (respect for the views of the child) Every child had the right to express their views, feelings, and wishes in all matters affecting them, and to have their views considered and taken seriously.

Article 13 (freedom of expression) Every child must be free to express their thoughts and opinions.

Article 28 (right to education) Every child has the right to an education.

In Practice (the teaching and learning that happens)

What is Child-on-child abuse?

- A **peer** is someone who might be your friend, a child at school with you, or another child you may know.
- **Abuse** is something which usually physically or emotionally **hurts** another person by using behaviour that is meant to **scare, hurt** or **upset** that person.
- There are lots of different types of abuse. It is important you know what these types of abuse are so you know what to do if you see them.
 - Bullying
 - Cyber bullying
 - Sexual Harassment/abuse

Bullying



Bullying can be different things, and isn't just hitting or kicking another person.

Emotional bullying is hurting someone's feelings, leaving them out or bossing them about.

Physical bullying is punching, kicking, spitting, hitting or pushing someone.

- **Verbal bullying** is teasing someone, calling them names or using rude hand signs. People can also use verbal bullying to be racist or homophobic.
- **Racist** means bullying someone because of their skin colour, race or what they believe in.
- **Homophobic** means bullying someone because of their gender or sexuality; calling someone gay or lesbian to hurt their feelings would be homophobic.
- **Sexist** means bullying someone because of their sex (whether they are a boy or a girl).
- **Cyber bullying** involves sending horrid messages over the internet or by text message. It can also be
 - Sending **inappropriate selfies, pictures, videos or messages** about private parts.
 - **Pressuring** someone into sending these pictures, videos and messages is **abuse**.

Even if you are not the person who is sending them, it is **illegal** to have these kind of pictures or videos of a person if they are under 18 years old.

Bullying can be done through **another person**, by one person sending another person to say nasty things.

Sexual Harassment/Abuse

YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO OWN YOUR OWN BODY. You have private parts that should remain private. Remember the PANTS video from the NSPCC.

There may be times when adults can touch your body with your permission in specific situations e.g. a nurse in hospital.

Sometimes, people can **act inappropriately towards others** and it might make them feel uncomfortable. This can happen online, on social media, through messages and face-to-face. It might make someone feel scared, embarrassed, uncomfortable or upset.

It could be:

- Someone making sexual comments, like telling sexual stories, saying rude things or saying sexual things about someone's appearance or clothes.
- Calling someone sexual names.
- Sexual jokes about your body parts
- Being physical, like touching which makes you feel uncomfortable, messing with your clothes, or showing pictures or drawings which are of a sexual nature.

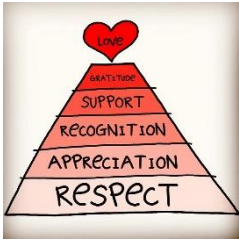


Relationships

Any relationship you have should be good and happy. A bad relationship might make someone feel scared, confused, worried and even unsafe. It's really important that you know the difference between a good relationship and a bad relationship.

Good Relationships

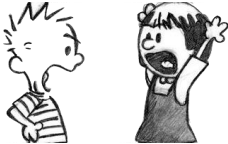
In a good relationship you;



- feel comfortable.
- can be honest.
- can say how you feel, what you are thinking and you listen to each other.
- support each other and treat each other with respect.
- feel safe.
- trust that person.
- are equal – you don't boss each other around or tell each other what to do.
- feel looked after.

Bad Relationships

In a bad relationship you;



- might feel scared – the person might say they will hurt you if you don't do something. They might also say they will hurt you if you do something too.
- might feel nervous around the person in case they get angry.
- might be pushed or hit or your things destroyed.
- might be told what to do, what to wear or who you can see.
- might be called names, made to feel bad in front of other people and made to feel bad about yourself.
- might be pressured into doing something you don't want to do.

How do I know if someone is being abused?

It might be hard for you to know if you are being abused and you might not really understand it is happening. It is important you can recognise when behaviour isn't appropriate. It's also important that you can notice when someone else might be being abused.

Some signs might be:

- Not going to school.
- Having injuries, like bruises.
- Feeling sad and down.
- Feeling like they can't cope.
- Feeling withdrawn or shy.
- Getting headaches or stomach ache.
- Feeling nervous.
- Not being able to sleep, sleeping too much or getting nightmares.
- Feeling panicked.
- Changing looks to look much older.
- Being abusive to someone else.



Remember: you can feel all of these things too. Listen to how you feel, and know that these signs can mean you are being abused.

What to do if someone is being abused?




"It shouldn't hurt to be a child."

If you see someone else being abused, it is important that you help. You should NEVER walk away and ignore the problem if you see someone else being abused.

If you can, and it is **safe** to do so, tell the person abusing you to stop, but never get angry or hit them. Tell an adult as soon as you've seen someone being abused. Adults can stop the abuse and make that person feel happy again. You should never feel scared to tell someone about abuse.

Sometimes, you might not see someone being abused, but you might be worried about them. Or, you might think they are being abused by someone you don't know, or someone they have told you about. It's REALLY important you tell someone if you are worried, but haven't seen any abuse.

 Remember: you can use the worry boxes.


What do I do if I am being abused?

The first thing you should do is tell someone you trust. This could be a family member, a friend or a teacher.

You can also tell the person abusing you to leave you alone. If telling them to leave you alone would make you feel too scared or worried that they might hurt you, make sure you tell someone so they can help.

Always remember that if you are being abused, it is not your fault and you are never alone. You shouldn't be scared to talk to someone if you are being abused. Talking to an adult will stop the abuse and they will make sure it doesn't happen again

Who can I talk to?

 It is important you tell someone as soon as you are being abused, or you notice someone else being abused.

Adults you can speak to in school:

- Your teacher or teaching assistant
- The safeguarding team – Mrs. Longworth, Mrs. Mulvihill-Ellis, Mrs. Crouchley
- Any member of the Northside Team.

You could also call



NSPCC
0808 800 5000

How can I help stop abuse from happening?

We can follow the Northside Values;

- RESPECT** - we can respect each other's needs, beliefs and each other
- PRIDE** - we can show pride in each other and celebrate successes
- INCLUSION** - we can make sure we include each other and be part of a great team
- CHALLENGE** - we can challenge any poor actions or behaviour
- CREATIVITY** - we can make sure that we let people express their feelings and ideas
- RESILIENCE** - we can make sure that we keep working together to keep Northside a school where everyone is 'Happy to Learn, Inspired to Flourish'.

