

# **West Haddon Endowed School**

‘Where Happiness Promotes Success’

## **OUR SCHOOL VISION**

To ensure every child leaves our school with an outstanding education and the values and character to live life in its fullness, contributing positively to society.

Jesus said: I have come in order that you might have life-and life in all its fullness. John 10:10

## **Child-Friendly Child on Child Abuse Policy**

All the governors and staff of West Haddon Primary School are committed to sharing a common objective to help keep the children and staff of the school community safe. We ensure that consistent, effective safeguarding procedures are in place in order to support families, children and staff of the school.

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A child is someone under the age of 18.

## 1. What is child-on-child abuse?

Child-on-child abuse refers to the abuse of a child or children by another child or children.

**Abuse** is something which usually physically or emotionally **hurts** another person by using behavior that is meant to **scare, hurt** or **upset** that person.

Sometimes, it can be hard to know when abuse is happening, because **not all** abuse will hurt, scare or upset you, and you might not know it is happening. It's really **important** you know when you are being abused so we can make sure it stops.

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.

## 2. Bullying

Bullying can be different things, and isn't just hitting or kicking another person. Bullying usually isn't an isolated, one-off incident. Bullying can be remembered as occurring Several Time On Purpose (STOP). However, any one-off incidents should also be reported to a trusted adult at home or in school.

**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.

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

## **Feeling safe and happy at school**

At West Haddon Endowed C of E Primary School, we want to make sure that you feel looked after, safe and happy when you are in and out of school.

Sometimes we don't know if something bad is happening, so you need to tell us.

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 can 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 which grown-ups you can speak to if you are worried.





It's really important that you know the **difference** between a good relationship and a bad relationship.

### Good Relationships

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

### Bad Relationships

- The person might **push** you, **hit** you or **destroy** your things
- The person might **tell you what to do**, what to wear or who you can see.
- You might feel **scared** – they might say they will hurt you if you don't do something. They might also say they will hurt you if you don't do something. They might also say they will hurt you if you do something too.
- The person **calls you names**, makes you feel bad in front of other people and makes you **feel bad about yourself**.
- The person gets **angry easily** and you don't know what will make them angry – it might make you feel **nervous**.
- The person might **pressure** you to do things **you don't want to** or aren't ready for, like sex, or using drugs and alcohol.
- The person **might not take no for an answer** when you say you don't want to do something.



## 6. 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 behavior 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 aches.
- Feeling nervous.
- Not being able to sleep, sleeping too much or getting nightmares.
- Feeling panicked.
- Using alcohol or drugs.
- 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.

## 7. What do I do if someone else is being abused?

If you see someone else being abused, it is important that you **help** that person.

You should **never walk away** and ignore the problem if you see someone else is being abused, because the person might keep upsetting them.

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 a grown-up**, such as a teacher, as soon as you've seen someone being abused.

Grown-ups can help to **stop the abuse** and make that person feel happy again.

It can feel scary to tell someone about abuse, but try to remember how important it is to do so to help the person being abused.

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** even if you are worried, but haven't **seen** any abuse.

## **8. 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.

**If you feel able to try not to ..**

**Do** what the person says.

- Let what the person says or does **upset** you.
- Get **angry** or hit them.

Always remember that if you are being abused, it is **not your fault** and you are **never alone**.

It can feel scary to talk to someone if you think you are being abused, but if you talk to a grown-up, they can help make the abuse stop.

## **9. 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.

Speaking to someone like your mum, dad, carer or teacher will mean that we can make sure the **abuse stops** and doesn't happen again.

**Childline can also help children who need to talk. Anyone can call Childline for free. The number is 0800 1111.**



## 10. How can I stop abuse from happening?

We can all help stop abuse at our school by:

- Making sure we **understand** how we should **act** towards others.
- **Helping** others when they are in need.
- Being **kind, friendly** and **respectful** to others.
- Thinking about people's **feelings** before we say or do something.
- Taking part in **school activities**, like assemblies, PSHE lessons and circle time, which talk about child-on-child abuse.
- **Talking to someone** when we are worried.



**You should know that abuse is never OK and it is serious. It is not funny, or part of growing up. Abuse always needs to stop.**