



Hayfield Cross

Church of England Primary School

Child Friendly Child-on-Child Abuse Policy

It's important that you feel safe and happy in our school

At Hayfield Cross Church of England 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 has been written for you and tell you about child-on-child abuse and bullying, and what you can do when you feel you are being abused or bullied, or if you notice someone else being abused or bullied. 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 the grown-ups you can speak to if you are worried.

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

• If you abuse someone, you will get into trouble.

Remember that I commanded you to be strong and brave. So don't be afraid. The Lord your God will be with you everywhere you go? (Joshua 1:9)

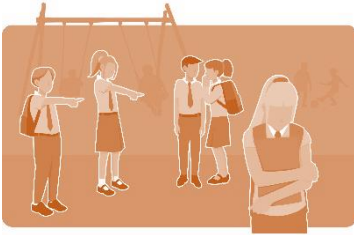
As the harvest grows from the soil, Hayfield Cross came to life in 2015. From nothing, we have grown at the heart of our new community, persevering through challenge into a flourishing school. Guided by our Christian values the seeds of Joy, Integrity and Fellowship are planted as we instil this pioneering spirit in our children, challenging them through exciting learning to aspire to greatness in all that they do.

What is child-on-child abuse?

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

Sometimes, it is 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.



What is bullying?

Bullying can be different things but doesn't just mean hitting or kicking another person. Bullying behaviours happen more than once or have the potential to happen more than once.

- **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.



What is sexting?

This is sending inappropriate pictures, videos or messages – they can sometimes be called 'nude pics', 'rude pics' or 'nude selfies', but can also be rude messages. 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.



Sexual harassment



Sometimes, people can **act sexually 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, saying **rude things** or saying sexual things about someone's **appearance** or clothes.
- Calling someone **sexual names**.
- **Sexual jokes** or teasing.
- Being physical, like **touching** which makes you feel uncomfortable, messing with your clothes, or **showing pictures** or **drawings** which are of a sexual nature.
- Being sexual online, like **sharing sexual pictures** and **videos**, or posting sexual comments on social media.
- It might also be **sexual threats** or pushing you to do something that you don't want to do.

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 important that you know the **difference** between a good relationship and a bad relationship.



Good relationships 😊	Bad Relationships 😞
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 do, or don't do, something. 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 not take no for answer when you say you don't want to do something.

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 aches.
- Feeling nervous.
- Not being able to sleep, sleeping too much or getting nightmares.
- Feeling panicked.
- Using alcohol or drugs.
- Changing looks to look much older.
- Being abusive to someone else.

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

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 being abused, because the person might keep upsetting them.

If you can, and it is **safe** to do so, tell the person abusing 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 **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** even if you are worried, but haven't **seen** any abuse.

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 **any adult in our school**. 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.

You should **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**. You shouldn't be scared to **talk to someone** if you are being abused. If you talk to a grown-up, we can **make the abuse stop**.

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. **Below you can see just some of the grown-ups at our school that you can speak to:**



Designated
safeguarding lead
(DSL):
Richard Albert

Senior Leaders



Deputy DSL:
Rachelle Heard



Deputy DSL:
Shelley Priestley
(Maternity Leave)



Deputy DSL:
Dani Plesca



Deputy DSL:
Paige Farquhar



Safeguarding Link
Governor:
Raj Kapur

Pastoral Team



Deputy DSL:
Kate Jones



Deputy DSL:
Rachael Stolz

How can I help 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.