



Child on Child Student Friendly Policy

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Feeling safe and happy at Hans Price Academy

At Hans Price 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 peer-on-peer 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 peer-on-peer 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.



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What is child on child abuse?

A is someone who might be your friend, a student at school with you, or another young person 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.

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.

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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 (saying/speaking/shouting) 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 online, on social media or by text message.

Disablist means bullying someone because of a disability.

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



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Youth Produced Imagery (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.



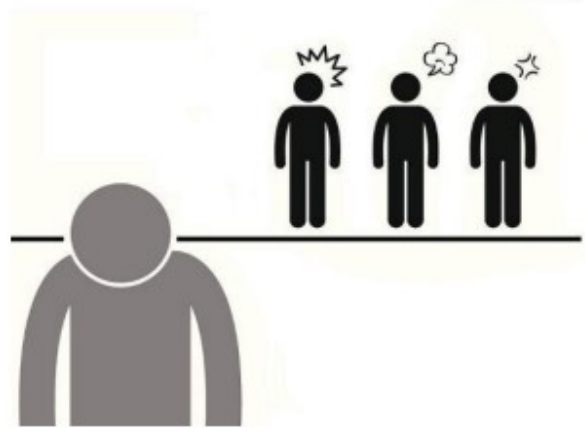
4

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**, like telling sexual stories, 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 sexually that you don't want to or aren't ready for.



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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

- 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 or take/touch** your things 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 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 answer** when you say you don't want to do something.



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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 attending 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.
- Using alcohol or drugs.
- Changing looks to look much older.
- Being abusive to someone else.



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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 you to stop, but never get angry or hit them.

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.

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 an adult, 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 member of school staff will mean that we can make sure the **abuse stops** and doesn't happen again.

Remember, you can talk to any members of staff at The Nest They will listen to what you have to say and make sure you feel looked after, happy and safe.

