

## GUILSBOROUGH ACADEMY

### Child-on Child abuse policy (child friendly version)

Policy Name	Child-on-Child abuse – child friendly version
Committee	Standards & Curriculum
Owner	DSL
Statutory	No
Authorisation	Trustees to ratify

Date Ratified	Review Date
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### 1. Feeling safe and happy at school

At Guilsborough Academy, 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 bullying, and what you can do when you feel you are being abused or bullied, or when 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.

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

This might be done by 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.

Sometimes, it can be hard to know when abuse is happening so 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.

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

Transphobia is bullying based on prejudice or negative attitudes, views or beliefs about, or behaviours towards, trans people, including non-binary people. This can also include denying somebody's gender identity or refusing to accept it.

## 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, 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.

- Upskirting is a highly intrusive practice, which typically involves someone taking a picture under another person's clothing without their knowledge, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks.

## 5. 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.

## 6. 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 tell you what to do, what to wear or who you can see.
- The person might push you, hit you or destroy your things.
- 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.
- A person might buy you gifts or give you money. This may result in them wanting something in return from you.

## 7. 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, but 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:

- Having injuries, like bruises.
- Feeling sad and down.
- Getting headaches or stomachache.
- Feeling nervous.
- Feeling panicked.
- Being hurtful to someone else.
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## 8. 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, because the person might keep on 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.

## 9. 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.



## 10. Who can I talk to?

You need to speak to a trusted adult, peer mentor or member of the student council. This might be a parent or carer or another family member.

Staff in school receive annual training and are always happy for you to talk to them about anything.

If you don't feel confident speaking to a member of staff directly, you can report a concern on [ithinkyoushouldknow@guilsborough.northats.sch.uk](mailto:ithinkyoushouldknow@guilsborough.northats.sch.uk) This email address is monitored by a member of the safeguarding and senior leadership team.

To contact the **NSPCC Helpline**, you can use the following methods:

- **Phone:** Call **0808 800 5000**.
- **Email:** Send an email to **help@nspcc.org.uk**.
- **Availability:** The helpline is available from **10am to 4pm, Monday to Friday** for calls. You can email anytime for assistance.

To contact **Childline**, you can call

Call us free on [0800 1111](tel:08001111)

Follow the [LINK](#) to view Childline, a service provided by NSPCC Weston House, 42 Curtain Road, London EC2A 3NH. Registered charity numbers 216401 and SC037717

**Guilsborough Academy has a dedicated safeguarding team who will know how to support you if you report a concern. See below poster.**

## Safeguarding Team



**Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)**  
Mr C Hancock - Vice Principal



Guilsborough Academy is committed to safeguarding & promoting the welfare of young people.  
If you have any concerns you can speak to a member of our Safeguarding Team at anytime or you can email via: [safeguarding@guilsborough.northants.sch.uk](mailto:safeguarding@guilsborough.northants.sch.uk)  
or: [ithinkyoushouldknow@guilsborough.northants.sch.uk](mailto:ithinkyoushouldknow@guilsborough.northants.sch.uk)

