



# North Road Community Primary School

## CHILD ON CHILD ABUSE POLICY

Author/Person Responsible	Sarah Stillie North Road Primary School
Date of Ratification	December 2023
Review Group	Full Governing Body
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Review Frequency	Every 2 Years
Review Date	November 2025
Previous Review Amendments/Notes	July 2022 (Change of name to Child on Child from Peer on Peer)
Related Policies	Child Protection Policy E-safety Policy Positive Behaviour Policy Anti-bullying Policy Acceptable Use of IT Policy
Chair of Governor's Signature	



### Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) Part 1: EIA Screening

Policies, Procedures or Practices:	Child on Child Abuse Policy	Date:	November 2023
EIA Carried Out By:	S Stillie	EIA Approved By:	S Rigby

### Groups that may be affected:

Are there concerns that the policy could have a different impact on any of the following groups? (please tick the relevant boxes)	Existing or potential adverse impact	Existing or potential for a positive impact
<b>Age</b> (young people, the elderly; issues surrounding protection and welfare, recruitment, training, pay, promotion)		X
<b>Disability</b> (physical and mental disability, learning difficulties; issues surrounding access to buildings, curriculum and communication)		X
<b>Gender reassignment</b>		X
<b>Marriage and civil partnership</b>		n/a
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>		n/a
<b>Race</b>		X
<b>Religion and belief</b> (practices of worship, religious or cultural observance, including non-belief)		X
<b>Gender identity</b>		X
<b>Sexual orientation</b>		X

Any adverse impacts are explored in a Full Impact Assessment.



## **1. Rationale**

- 1.1. At North Road Primary School, we want to make sure that children feel looked after, safe and happy when they are in and out of school.
- 1.2. Sometimes we do not know if something bad is happening, so we encourage children to tell us.
- 1.3. We can help children by:
  - Teaching them what child on child abuse is.
  - Teaching children what to do if they feel like they are being abused, or if someone else is being abused.
  - Making sure children know the adults that they can speak to if they are worried.

## **2. What is Child on Child abuse?**

- 2.1. A peer is someone who might be your child's friend, a child at school, or another child outside of school who may be a friend or relative.
- 2.2. Abuse is something that usually physically or emotionally hurts another person by using behaviour that is meant to scare, hurt or upset that person.
- 2.3. Sometimes, it can be hard to know when abuse is happening, because not all abuse will hurt, scare or upset, and the child might not know it is happening.
- 2.4. There are a number of different types of child on child abuse.

## **3. Types of Child on Child Abuse – Bullying**

- 3.1. Bullying is a type of child on child abuse.
- 3.2. To find out how the school prevents and responds to bullying, please read our Anti-bullying Policy.
- 3.3. Child-friendly versions of the Anti-bullying policy are displayed around school.

## **4. Types of Child on Child Abuse – Sexting**

- 4.1. 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.
- 4.2. Pressuring someone into sending these pictures, videos and messages is abuse.



4.3. It is illegal to have these kind of pictures or videos of a person if they are under 18 years old.

## **5. Types of Child on Child Abuse – Sexual Harassment**

5.1. Sometimes, people can act sexually towards others and it might make them feel uncomfortable.

5.2. This can happen online, on social media, through messages and face-to-face.

5.3. It might make someone feel scared, embarrassed, uncomfortable or upset.

5.4. 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 do not want to or are not ready for.

## **6. Types of Child on Child Abuse – Relationships**

6.1. Children are taught, during Relationship and Sex Education (RSE) and PSHE lessons, that any relationship you have should be good and happy. A bad relationship might make someone feel scared, confused, worried and even unsafe.

6.2. Children are taught that good relationships are characterised by:

- Being comfortable around that person.
- The ability to be honest with that person.
- Being supportive
- Makes you feel safe.
- Mutual trust.
- Equality – both people having an equal influence.

6.3. Children are taught that bad relationships are characterised by:

- Violence or threats towards you, your friends or your belongings.
- Being told what you can and cannot do.



- Feeling unsafe or scared.
- The person calling you names, making you feel bad in front of other people and/or making you feel bad about yourself.
- Anger exhibited by the other person that might make you feel anxious.
- Pressure to do something that you might not feel you should do (including sexual or illegal acts).

## **7. How the school prevents Child on Child abuse?**

7.1. The school aims to prevent child on child abuse by:

- Teaching children about child on child abuse in Relationship and Sex Education lessons, PSHE lessons, assemblies and circle times.
- Looking for behaviours which may indicate child on child abuse e.g.
  - Not going to school.
  - Having injuries, like bruises.
  - Feeling anxious.
  - Becoming withdrawn or shy.
  - Complaining of being ill.
  - Not being able to sleep, sleeping too much or getting nightmares.
  - Using alcohol or drugs.
  - Changing looks to look much older.
  - Being abusive to someone else.
  - Describe inappropriate relationships.

7.2. The school monitors and records small changes of behaviour on our CP Concern Log. This information is reviewed daily by a member of the SLT.

## **8. How does the school address accusations of child on child abuse?**

8.1. The school will record any incidents or concerns on our CP Concern Log.

8.2. Parents will be informed and any incidents discussed at the earliest opportunity.

8.3. If the child on child abuse is bullying behaviour, then the school's anti-bullying policy is followed.

8.4. If the peer to peer abuse involves sexting then:

- Parents will be immediately informed.
- If a member of staff is informed that a child's phone which is in school contains
- Inappropriate images they will not look at these images themselves but will bring the phone to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL).



- The DSL will not check the phone for any inappropriate photographs but will ask the parents to come to school to check the phone in their presence. Any devices containing explicit photographs will be sealed in an envelope and placed in the school safe until parents arrive to check the phone in the presence of the DSL.
  - A full account of the incident including all those involved will be taken by the DSL.
  - The Designated Safeguarding Lead will discuss the incident with the Access & Response Team (ART) to gain advice as to whether the incident is judged to be the result of 'exploration' (where there is no coercion and limited or no understanding of the sexual nature of the images) or 'Exploitation' (where there is coercion and/or an understanding of the sexual nature of the images). The age/ stage of the child/ren involved will be a contributing factor in this judgement.
  - If the incident is judged to be the result of 'Exploration' then parents will be given advice on improving E-safety measures at home and the children involved will be provided with support in understanding why this is inappropriate. Parents will be asked to delete any photographs in the presence of the DSL.
  - If the incident is judged to be the result of 'Exploitation' then a referral will be made to ART and Child Protection procedures followed.
- 8.5. If the child on child abuse is the result of sexual harassment then the school's behaviour and/or Anti-Bullying policies will be followed. If the harassment is judged to be 'exploitation' (see definition above) then child protection procedures will also be followed.
- 8.6. If the child on child abuse is the result of a negative or coercive relationship then a combination of approaches will be used depending on the nature of the incidents and relationship.