



FOUNTAINS

PRIMARY SCHOOL

Always achieving our potential

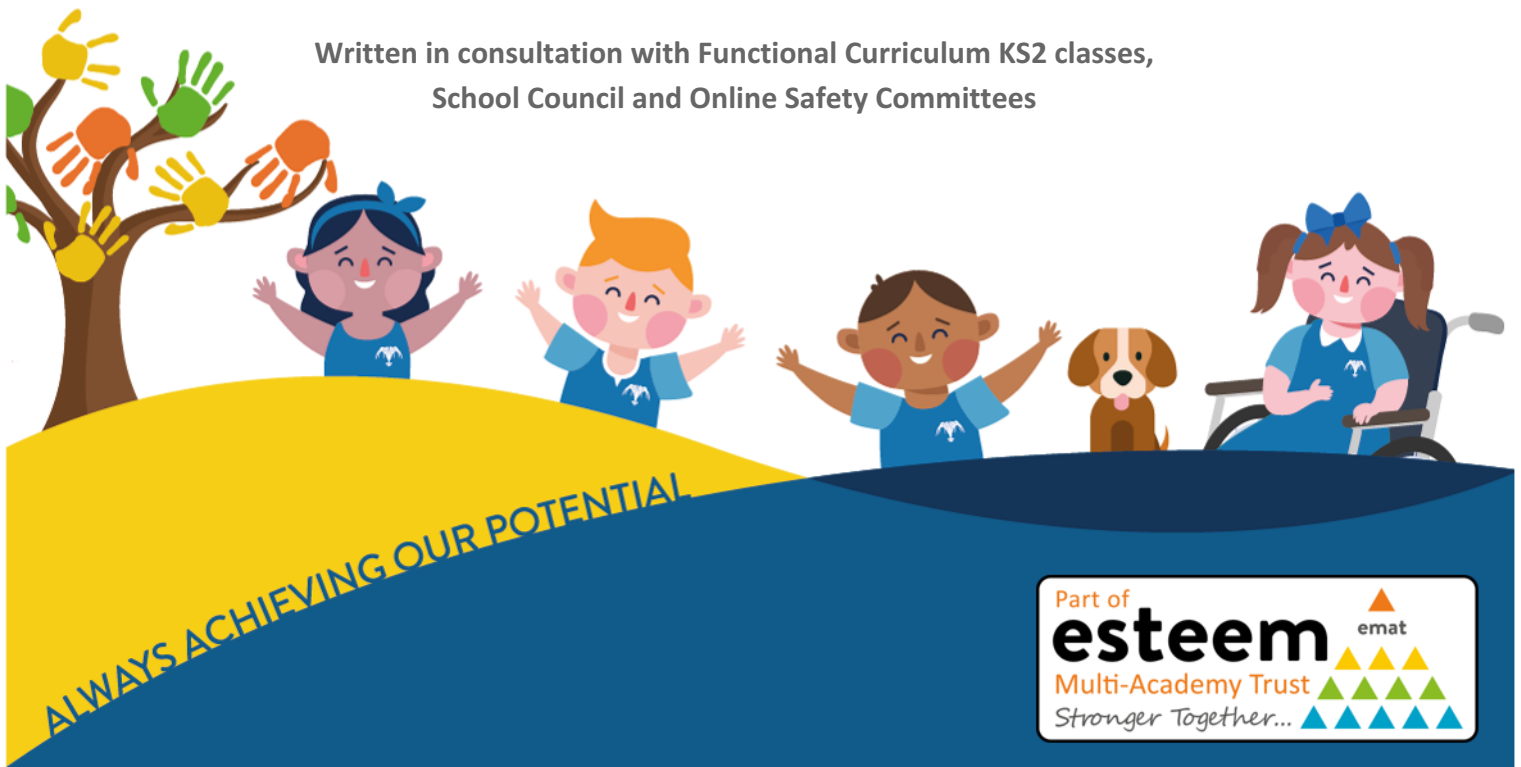
Child-on-Child Abuse Policy (Child-Friendly)

Written: September 2025

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Ratified: Mrs Nicola Price (Executive Headteacher)

Written in consultation with Functional Curriculum KS2 classes,
School Council and Online Safety Committees



Child-Friendly Child-on-Child Abuse Policy

Contents:

1. Feeling safe and happy at school
2. What is child-on-child abuse?
3. Bullying
4. Sexting
5. Sexual harassment
6. Relationships
7. How do I know if someone is being abused?
8. What should I do if I am being abused?
9. What should I do if someone else is being abused?
10. Who can I talk to?
11. How can I help stop abuse from happening?

1

Feeling safe and happy at school

At Fountains 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 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:

1. Teaching you what child-on-child abuse is.
2. Teaching you what to do if you feel like you are being abused, or if someone else is being abused.
3. Making sure you know the grown-ups you can speak to if you are worried.



2

What is child-on-child abuse?

This might be 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

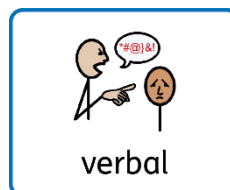
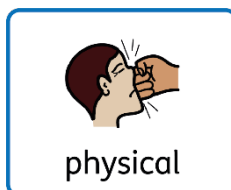
Bullying can be different things, and isn't just hitting or kicking another person.

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**.

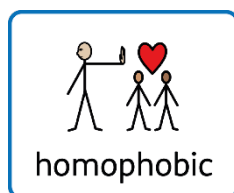
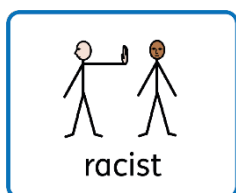


Racist means bullying someone because of their skin colour, race or what they believe in.

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.



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.

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.

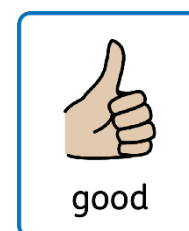
A bad relationship might make someone feel scared, confused, worried and even unsafe.

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



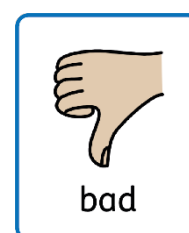
Good relationships

- 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 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 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.



7

How do I know if someone is being abused?

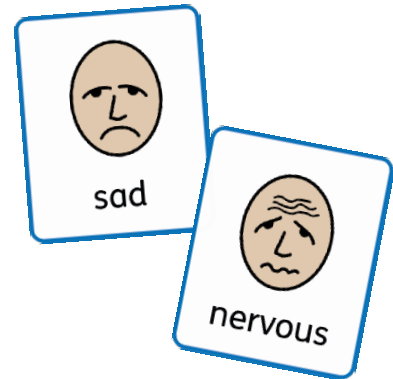
How do I know if someone is being abused?

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 stomach ache.
- Feeling nervous.
- Feeling panicked.
- Being hurtful 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.

8

What do I do if someone else is being abused?

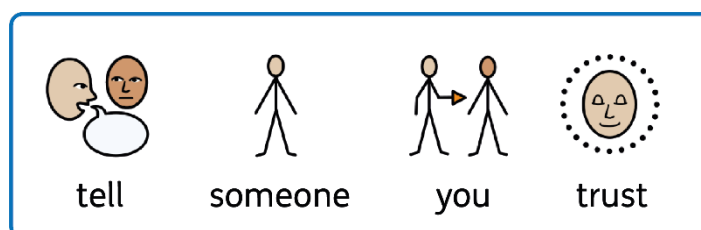
If you see someone else being abused, it is important that you **help** that person, because the person might keep upsetting them.

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.

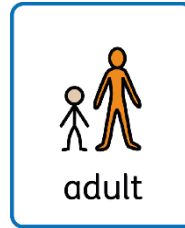
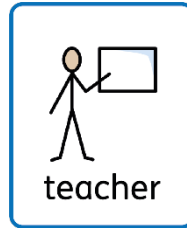
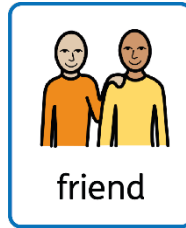
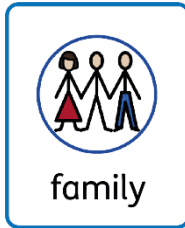
Sometimes, you might not **see someone being abused**, but you might be **worried** about them. Or, you might think they are being abused by **someone you don't know**, or someone they have **told** you about. It's really important you **tell someone** even if you are worried, but haven't **seen** any 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:

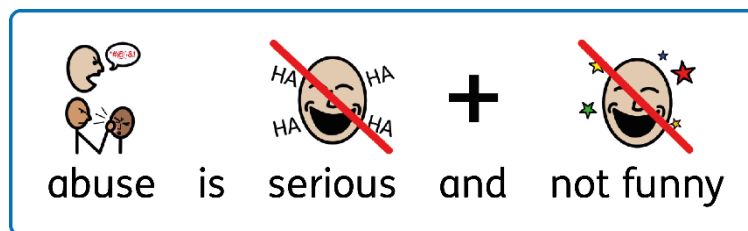
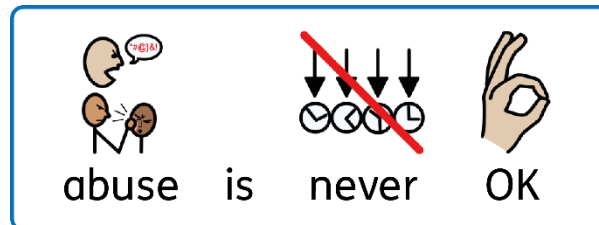
- Do what the person says.
- Let what the person says or does **upset** you.
- Get **angry** or hit them.



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.



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