

Haggonfields Child-on-Child Abuse Policy

Policy Lead:	Headteacher
Last Review date:	September 2024
Next Review date:	September 2026

To be Ratified
Headteacher: Mrs. E. Grierson

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Statement of intent

Haggonfields Primary is committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of every pupil, both inside and outside of the school premises, and is aware that abuse against pupils can be inflicted by other pupils. We implement a whole-school preventative approach to managing child-on-child abuse, ensuring that the wellbeing of pupils is at the forefront of all action taken. We believe that each child is unique, therefore every individual should be treated with respect and dignity.

This policy sets out a clear and consistent framework for delivering this promise, in line with safeguarding legislation and statutory guidance.

It will be achieved by:

- Creating a culture of mutual respect amongst pupils, irrespective of protected characteristics.
- Teaching pupils about behaviour that is acceptable and unacceptable.
- Identifying and making provision for any pupil that has been subject to abuse.
- Ensuring that members of the governing board, the headteacher and staff members understand their responsibilities under safeguarding legislation and statutory guidance, are alert to the signs of child-on-child abuse, and know to refer concerns to the DSL.

The DSL is: Gez Rizzo. In the absence of the DSL, child protection matters will be dealt with by: Jane Godley, Elaine Grierson.

1. Legal framework

This policy has due regard to all relevant legislation and statutory guidance including, but not limited to, the following:

- Equality Act 2010
- Sexual Offences Act 2003
- The UK General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR)
- Data Protection Act 2018
- Voyeurism (Offences) Act 2019
- DfE (2021) 'Keeping children safe in education 2021'

The policy also has regard to the following non-statutory guidance:

- DfE (2015) 'What to do if you're worried a child is being abused'
- DfE (2018) 'Information sharing'
- DfE (2021) 'Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges'
- DfE (2020) 'Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people'
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This policy operates in conjunction with the following policies:

- Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy
- Relationship and Behavioural Policy
- Data Protection Policy
- Exclusion Policy
- E Safety/E Safeguarding Policy
- Personal Electronic Devices Policy
- Data and Cyber-Security Breach Prevention and Management Plan

2. Definitions

“Child-on-Child abuse” is defined, for the purposes of this policy, as any form of abuse inflicted by one child or a group of children, i.e. individuals under the age of 18, against another child or group of children. This policy covers child-on-child abuse both in and outside of the school and both in person and online.

“Harmful sexual behaviour” is defined as any sexual behaviour which:

- Does not observe and respect any individuals on the receiving end of the behaviour, e.g. touching someone without their consent.
- Is inappropriate for the age or stage of development of the pupil. □ Is problematic, abusive or violent.

The policy will use the following terms to describe pupils involved in child-on-child abuse:

- **those impacted by the behaviour** – the individual(s) against whom the abuse has, or has allegedly, been inflicted, or those who have witnessed the abuse
- **those instigating the behaviour** – the individual(s) exhibiting abusive behaviour against their peers.
- **those alleged of instigating the behaviour** – individual(s) against whom a report of abusive behaviour has been made, where guilt has not yet been ascertained.

Note: The use of the word ‘alleged’ does not mean that the pupil in question is not guilty of child-on-child abuse, that the school does not believe the allegation, or that the allegation will not be taken seriously. Staff will remember that the school has a legal duty of care to all instigators of behaviour and alleged instigators of behaviour who are pupils at the school, including a requirement to ensure they can access their education. Staff will think very carefully about terminology when speaking in front of pupils. Those impacted by the behaviour will be reassured that use of the term ‘alleged instigator of the behaviour’ is not an attempt to discredit their allegation.

3. Roles and responsibilities

The governing board has a duty to:

- Ensure that the school complies with its duties under the above child protection and safeguarding legislation.
- Guarantee that the policies, procedures and training opportunities in the school are effective and comply with the law at all times.
- Guarantee that the school contributes to multi-agency working in line with the statutory guidance ‘Working Together to Safeguard Children’.

- Confirm that the school's arrangements for handling child-on-child abuse take into account the procedures and practices of the LA as part of the inter-agency safeguarding procedures and of the Southwell and Nottingham Multi School Trust.
- Appoint a member of staff from the SLT to the role of DSL as an explicit part of the role-holder's job description.
- Appoint one or more deputy DSL(s) to provide support to the DSL and ensure that they are trained to the same standard as the DSL, and that the role is explicit in their job description(s).
- Make sure that pupils are taught about child-on-child abuse, including online (including when they are online at home), through teaching and learning opportunities, as part of providing a broad and balanced curriculum.
- Ensure that staff members are appropriately trained to support pupils to be themselves at the school, e.g. if they are LGBTQ+.
- Ensure the school has clear systems and processes in place for identifying possible risk of harm in pupils, including clear routes to escalate concerns and clear referral and accountability systems.
- Guarantee that there are procedures in place to handle pupils' allegations against other pupils.
- Ensure that appropriate disciplinary procedures are in place, as well as policies pertaining to the behaviour of pupils.
- Ensure that procedures are in place to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation in relation to child-on-child abuse.
- Make sure that pupils' wishes and feelings are taken into account when determining what action to take and what services to provide to protect individual pupils.
- Guarantee that there are systems in place for pupils to express their views and give feedback.

The Principal has a duty to:

- Safeguard pupils' wellbeing and maintain public trust in the teaching profession.
- Ensure that the policies and procedures adopted by the governing board, particularly concerning referrals of cases of suspected abuse and neglect, are followed by staff members.
- Provide staff, upon induction, with the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy, Staff Code of Conduct, part one and, where appropriate, Annex A of the 'Keeping children safe in education' (KCSIE) guidance, the Behaviour Policy, the Children Missing from Education Policy, online safety training, and the identity of the DSL and any deputies.
- Ensure staff receive training on indicators of abuse and handling disclosures or concerns about a pupil.

The DSL has a duty to:

- Understand and keep up-to-date with local safeguarding arrangements.
- Act as the main point of contact with the three safeguarding partners and the child death review partner.
- Make the necessary child protection referrals to appropriate agencies.
- Understand when they should consider calling the police, in line with the National Police Chiefs' Council (NPCC) guidance.
- Liaise with the Principal to inform them of safeguarding issues and ongoing enquiries.
 - Liaise with the deputy DSL(s) to ensure effective safeguarding outcomes.

- Act as a source of support for pupils who have been abused by, or who have abused, other pupils.
- Leading the school in taking a preventative approach to child-on-child abuse.

Other staff members have a responsibility to:

- Safeguard pupils' wellbeing and maintain public trust in the teaching profession as part of their professional duties.
- Provide a safe environment in which pupils can learn.
- Act in accordance with school procedures with the aim of eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation in relation to child-on-child abuse.
- Maintain an attitude of 'it could happen here' where safeguarding is concerned. □ Be aware of the signs of abuse.
- Be aware of the early help process and understand their role in it.
- Be aware of and understand the procedure to follow in the event that a pupil confides they are being abused by a peer.
- Support social workers in making decisions about individual pupils, in collaboration with the DSL.
- Maintain appropriate levels of confidentiality when dealing with individual cases, and always act in the best interest of the pupil.

4. Types of Child-on-Child abuse

Staff will familiarise themselves with the forms that child on child abuse can take, including:

Physical abuse

A form of abuse which may involve actions such as hitting, throwing, burning, drowning and poisoning, or otherwise causing physical harm to another pupil.

Sexual abuse

A form of abuse involving sexual activity between children – sexual abuse, for the purposes of this policy, is divided into two categories: sexual violence and sexual harassment. “Sexual violence” encompasses the definitions provided in the Sexual Offences Act 2003, including rape, assault by penetration, sexual assault, i.e. non-consensual sexual touching, and causing another child to engage in sexual activity without consent, e.g. forcing someone to touch themselves sexually.

“Sexual harassment” refers to any sexual behaviour that could violate another child’s dignity, make them feel intimidated, degraded or humiliated, and/or create a hostile, offensive or sexualised environment, including:

- Sexualised jokes, taunting or comments.
- Physical behaviour, e.g. deliberately brushing against someone.
- Online sexual harassment, including
 - Upskirting
 - Sexualised online bullying
 - Unwanted sexual comments and messages, including on social media. – Sexual threats or coercion.

The “sharing of sexualised imagery” can also constitute sexual harassment – this refers to the consensual and non-consensual sharing between pupils of sexually explicit content, including that which depicts:

- Another child posing nude or semi-nude
- Another child touching themselves in a sexual way
- Any sexual activity involving another child
- Someone hurting another child sexually

Staff will be aware that children creating, possessing, and distributing indecent imagery of other children is a criminal offence, even where the imagery is created, possessed, and distributed with the permission of the child depicted, or by the child themselves. Incidents of sharing sexualised imagery will be handled in line with the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

Bullying

Many kinds of behaviour can be considered bullying, and bullying can be related to almost anything.

Bullying is acted out through the following mediums:

- Verbally
- Physically
- Emotionally
- Online (cyberbullying)

Bullying will generally be handled in line with the Anti-bullying Policy; however, particularly severe instances will be handled in line with this policy and the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

Online abuse

This involves the use of technology and the internet in order to harass, threaten or intimidate another child. Instances of online abuse will be managed in line with this policy, the Online Safety Policy and the Anti-bullying Policy.

Discriminatory behaviour

Discriminatory behaviour encompasses abuse inflicted on a pupil because of their protected characteristics, e.g. religion, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, culture, or SEND. Discriminatory behaviour is never acceptable, and all cases will be handled in line with this policy and the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

Intimate partner abuse

This involves a romantic partnership between children in which one or both partners are emotionally, physically or sexually abusive to the other. This could include:

- Repetitive insults
- Controlling behaviour, e.g. preventing a child from socialising with others or deliberately isolating them from sources of support.
- Sexual harassment.
- Threats of physical or sexual abuse.

The school will manage intimate partner abuse in the same way as a case of abuse between any other children, i.e. via the processes outlined in [section 9](#) of this policy, and in line with the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

5. A whole-school approach to Child on child abuse

The school will continue to involve all members of the school community, including the governing board, staff, pupils, parents and other stakeholders, in creating a whole-school approach to child-on-child abuse.

The governing board will ensure that keeping children safe and protected from harm, including child-on-child abuse, is central to all policies and procedures implemented across the school. The school will ensure that procedures for handling child on child abuse are transparent, clear and understandable, and are readily accessible to any member of the school community who wishes to access them.

The school will implement a contextual approach to safeguarding pupils against child on child abuse, and will ensure that all procedures take into account incidents of child on child abuse that occur outside of the school or online.

The Principal will ensure that all staff receive adequate training on handling child-on-child abuse.

School culture

The school prioritises cultivating a safe and respectful environment amongst pupils, and ensures that all pupils are aware that the school adopts a **zero-tolerance stance** on Child on child abuse of any kind.

The school promotes respectful interactions amongst pupils, and all staff model appropriate and respectful behaviour. Staff will take care to avoid normalising harmful behaviour, particularly harmful sexual behaviour, e.g. by refraining from the use of phrases such as 'boys will be boys' or describing such behaviour as 'just having a laugh' or 'part of growing up'.

The school will ensure that wider societal factors that exacerbate the problem of child-on-child abuse are reflected in its approach to creating a preventative culture. This means that individuals who are more likely to be abused, e.g. girls or LGBTQ+ pupils, or who are at increased risk of acting as an instigator in abusive situations, e.g. due to abusive home situations or anger management issues, are given additional support from an early stage.

The school manages all early help and intervention for pupils showing early signs of harmful behaviour, or early signs of being impacted by harmful behaviour, in line with the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

Curriculum

The school maintains the position that education surrounding respectful and healthy attitudes and behaviour towards others is the best way to combat child-on-child abuse in the school. All staff, not just teaching staff, are responsible for passing this knowledge on to pupils.

In order to prevent child-on-child abuse and address the wider societal factors that can influence behaviour, the school will educate pupils about abuse, its forms and the importance of discussing any concerns and respecting others through the curriculum and extra-curricular activities.

The school will also ensure that pupils are taught about safeguarding, including online safety, as part of a broad and balanced curriculum. Such content will be age and stage of development specific, and tackle issues such as the following:

- Healthy relationships

- Respectful behaviour
- Stereotyping and equality
- LGBTQ+ identities and relationships
- Body confidence and self-esteem
- Prejudiced behaviour
- That sexual violence and sexual harassment is always wrong
- Addressing cultures of sexual harassment

Pupils will be allowed an open forum to talk about concerns and sexual behaviour. They are taught how to raise concerns and make a report, including concerns about their friends or peers, and how a report will be handled.

The curriculum will ensure that pupils of all ages are taught about and understand the concept of consent and its importance in an age-appropriate way.

6. Channels for reporting abuse

Pupils will be able to report incidents of child-on-child abuse or concerns about the behaviour of their peers through the following channels:

- **Worry boxes or worry monsters in each class. Worry boxes in communal areas which are checked daily.**
- **Set drop-in times where children can speak to a DSL.**
- **Children to name a key individual in school they will speak to if needed.**
- **Buddy system where children identify a peer who they trust who would support them to report any concerns if needed.**

All channels for reporting abuse will be promoted and publicised throughout the school, and all pupils will be made aware of how, and to whom, to report incidents of abuse. The school will also ensure pupils are aware of the type of behaviour that should be reported, ranging from criminal behaviour, e.g. rape or sexual assault, to everyday harassment, e.g. sexualised jokes or inappropriate comments, to ensure that those impacted by the behaviour do not view their experience as 'not serious enough' to report.

The school will maintain a culture that promotes reporting abuse, whether the individual reporting is directly impacted by the behaviour, a bystander, or a friend or relative of someone impacted. Staff will address any incidents of pupils equating reporting abuse to 'snitching' or being a 'tattle-tale' and will convey to these pupils how important it is to report abuse to help tackle the wider problem of child-on-child abuse in schools.

7. Protecting pupils with increased vulnerability to child-on-child abuse

The school is aware that, while child-on-child abuse can be perpetrated by, and against, anyone, there are certain groups of pupils who are at an increased risk of being on the receiving end of child-on-child abuse.

Staff will be careful to acknowledge the increased risk certain pupils face while refraining from making assumptions about the nature of any reported, witnessed or suspected abuse. Staff will be aware that pupils who are generally at increased risk of abuse can also be instigators of abuse.

The school will ensure that action is taken, where possible, before major concerns arise; therefore, incidents of low-level abuse related to the characteristics of the below groups will

be handled in line with early help procedures, which are laid out within the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy and the Reporting Low-level Safeguarding Concerns Policy.

Girls

Staff will be aware that girls are more likely to be on the receiving end of child-on-child sexual abuse than their male counterparts, and that sexual violence and harassment against girls is very common and accounts for the majority of cases.

Taking into account that sexual harassment against girls is widespread in society, and largely based in gender inequality, the school will aim to encourage gender equality in all aspects of its operations. The school will aim to promote and nurture healthy attitudes and relationships amongst pupils of all genders, e.g. by challenging and working to deconstruct gender stereotypes in the school.

Staff will challenge any incidents of misogynistic language or gender-based abuse, whether of a sexualised nature or not, as holding misogynistic viewpoints can make a pupil more likely to commit sexualised violence in the future.

LGBTQ+ pupils

Staff will be aware that pupils who are LGBTQ+, or are perceived to be LGBTQ+ whether they are or not, are more likely to be targeted by their peers, e.g. for discriminatory bullying.

The school holds a zero-tolerance policy towards pupils using homophobic, biphobic or transphobic language, regardless of whether or not the language is being directed at another individual. Every staff member is individually responsible for challenging such behaviour and making clear to all pupils that any abuse towards pupils who are LGBTQ+, or who are perceived to be, is unacceptable.

Pupils with SEND

Staff will be aware that pupils with SEND are at increased risk of child-on-child abuse. The school will ensure that there are mechanisms in place to support pupils with SEND in reporting abuse, with due regard paid to the fact that these pupils may face additional barriers to reporting abuse and that spotting signs of abuse in these pupils may be harder.

Staff will avoid assuming that changes in the behaviour of pupils with SEND are as a result of their needs or disability, and will report any concerns to the DSL. The DSL and the SENCO will collaborate in the handling of instances of abuse towards pupils with SEND to ensure that barriers to communication can be effectively managed.

Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) pupils

Staff will be aware that minority ethnic pupils, particularly black pupils, may be less likely to report abuse committed against them, and may be more likely to be misidentified as instigators of abuse.

The school holds a zero-tolerance policy towards pupils using racist language, regardless of whether the language is being directed at another individual. Every staff member is individually responsible for challenging such behaviour and making clear to all pupils that any abuse towards pupils from BAME backgrounds is unacceptable.

Staff will also be aware that BAME girls, BAME pupils with SEND, or BAME LGBTQ+, or perceived LGBTQ+ pupils, are likely to face increased abuse due to the intersection of these identities. Staff will be vigilant with regard to these pupils and the ways in which other pupils behave towards them, in order to ensure any incidents or potential incidents can be handled as soon as they occur.

8. Staff identifying and reporting concerns

Staff will receive safeguarding training as part of their induction, and annual refresher training. This training will include guidance on how to recognise indicators of child-on-child abuse of all kinds, and how to distinguish between behaviour, particularly sexual behaviour, that is developmentally appropriate and that which is harmful.

When identifying pupils at risk of potential harm or who have been harmed by their peers, staff members will look out for a number of indicators including, but not limited to, the following:

- Injuries in unusual places, such as bite marks on the neck, that are also inconsistent with their age
- Lack of concentration and acting withdrawn
- Knowledge ahead of their age, e.g. sexual knowledge
- Use of explicit language
- Fear of abandonment
- Depression and low self-esteem
- Changes to their social group, e.g. spending time with older pupils, or social isolation
- Alcohol or substance misuse

Where a pupil is displaying signs of being impacted by child-on-child abuse, or perpetrating child-on-child abuse, staff will report this to the DSL as soon as is reasonably practical.

Staff will challenge all instances of abusive or harmful behaviour displayed by pupils that they witness or are reported to them. Staff will not wait for concerns or situations between pupils to escalate before intervening; minor or singular instances of abusive behaviour will still be brought to the attention of the DSL and the pupil will always be spoken to about their behaviour and disciplined, where appropriate, in line with the Behaviour Policy.

Staff will enforce the school's policy that no known and substantiated incident of abusive or harmful behaviour between pupils will occur without consequences for the instigator(s) of the behaviour, although these consequences will be decided on a case-by-case basis and will take into account the views of the impacted by the behaviour, the context of the behaviour and the severity of the incident.

Staff will be aware that just because someone impacted by abusive behaviour does not report the behaviour or react to the behaviour negatively, this does not mean that the behaviour is not still harmful; some pupils will be uncomfortable challenging their peers on inappropriate behaviour, or may not be aware themselves that the behaviour is abusive. Staff have a responsibility to ensure that both the instigator(s) of the behaviour, or alleged instigator(s) of the behaviour, and those impacted by the behaviour understand that such behaviour inflicted by or against them was unacceptable; failing to challenge a pupil on unacceptable behaviour can normalise that behaviour not just for the pupil in question, but for all pupils who see the behaviour going unchallenged.

Staff will remain cognisant that downplaying abusive behaviour can lead to a culture of unacceptable behaviour throughout the school and, as such, will treat all displays or reports of abusive behaviour with the utmost severity and sensitivity in order to reinforce to all pupils

that such behaviour will not be tolerated, and to prevent further instances of this behaviour in the future.

9. Handling allegations of abuse against pupils

Staff will always, when handling an incident of alleged abuse, take the report of those impacted by the behaviour seriously, reassure them, support them and work to keep them safe. Those impacted by the behaviour will never be made to feel like they are causing a problem, be made to feel ashamed, or have their experience minimised by staff at the school. Staff will be aware of the importance of not downplaying any reports of abuse; however, will ensure that they remain sympathetic, and observant of the duty of care, to both the alleged instigator(s) of the behaviour and those impacted.

If a friend of someone impacted by the behaviour makes a report or a member of staff overhears a conversation, staff will take action – they will never assume that someone else will deal with it or wait for a disclosure. The basic principles remain the same as when someone impacted by the behaviour reports an incident; however, staff will consider why someone impacted by the behaviour has not chosen to make a report themselves and the discussion will be handled sensitively and with the help of children's social care where necessary. Staff will speak to the DSL.

Where an alleged incident took place away from the school or online but involved pupils from the school, the school's duty to safeguard pupils remains the same and the incident will be treated equally as seriously and investigated in the same way as an incident that took place in the school.

All staff will be trained to handle disclosures. Effective safeguarding practice includes:

- Never promising confidentiality at the initial stage.
- Only sharing the report with those necessary for its progression.
- Explaining to those impacted by the behaviour what the next steps will be and who the report will be passed to.
- Recognising that the person the pupil chose to disclose the information to is in a position of trust.
- Being clear about boundaries and how the report will be progressed.
- Not asking leading questions and only prompting the pupil with open questions.
- Waiting until the end of the disclosure to immediately write a thorough summary – this must be clear, detailed and objective. If notes must be taken during the disclosure, it is important to still remain engaged and not appear distracted.
- Only recording the facts as the pupil presents them – not the opinions of the note taker.
- Where the report includes an online element, being aware of searching, screening and confiscation advice. Staff should not view online images of a sexual nature.
- Wherever possible, managing disclosures with two staff members present (preferably with the DSL or a deputy).
- Informing the DSL or deputy as soon as possible after the disclosure if they could not be involved in the disclosure.

The DSL will be informed of any allegations of abuse against pupils with SEND. They will record the incident in writing – this must be clear, detailed and objective - and, working with the SENCO, decide what course of action is necessary, with the best interests of the pupil in mind at all times.

Confidentiality

The school will only engage staff and agencies required to support those impacted by the behaviour and/or be involved in any investigation. If someone impacted by the behaviour asks the school not to tell anyone about the disclosure, the school cannot make this promise. Even without someone who has been impacted by the behaviour consent, the information may still be lawfully shared if it is in the public interest and protects children from harm.

The DSL will consider the following when making confidentiality decisions:

- Parents will be informed unless it will place those impacted by the behaviour at greater risk.
- If a pupil is at risk of harm, is in immediate danger or has been harmed, a referral will be made to children's social care.
- Rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault are crimes – reports containing any such crimes will be passed to the police.

The DSL will weigh the wishes of those impacted by the behaviour against their duty to protect those impacted and others. If a referral is made against the wishes of those impacted by the behaviour, it will be done so extremely carefully and the reasons for referral will be explained to those impacted by the behaviour. Appropriate specialist support will always be offered.

Anonymity

There are legal requirements for anonymity where a case is progressing through the criminal justice system. The school will do all it can to protect the anonymity of pupils involved in any report of sexual violence or sexual harassment. It will carefully consider, based on the nature of the report, which staff will be informed and what support will be in place for the pupils involved. When deciding on the steps to take, the school will consider the role of social media in potentially exposing the identity of those impacted by the behaviour and facilitating the spread of rumours.

Risk assessment

The DSL or a deputy will make an immediate risk and needs assessment any time there is a report of sexual violence. For reports of sexual harassment, a risk assessment will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Risk assessments are not intended to replace the detailed assessments of experts, and for incidents of sexual violence it is likely that a professional risk assessment by a social worker or sexual violence specialist will be required.

Risk assessments will consider:

- Those impacted by the behaviour.
- The alleged instigator of the behaviour.
- Other pupils at the school, especially any actions that are appropriate to protect them.

Risk assessments will be recorded (either on paper or electronically) and kept under review in accordance with the school's Data Protection Policy.

Taking action following a disclosure

The DSL or a deputy will decide the school's initial response, taking into consideration:

- The wishes of those impacted by the behaviour.
- The nature of the incident.
- The ages and developmental stages of the pupils involved.

- Any power imbalance between the pupils.
- Whether the incident is a one-off or part of a pattern.
- Any ongoing risks.
- Any related issues and the wider context, such as whether there are wider environmental factors in a pupil's life that threaten their safety and/or welfare. □ The best interests of the pupil.
- That sexual violence and sexual harassment are always unacceptable and will not be tolerated.

Immediate consideration will be given as to how to support those impacted by the behaviour, the alleged instigator of the behaviour and any other pupils involved.

For reports of rape and assault by penetration, the alleged instigator of the behaviour will be removed from any classes shared with those impacted whilst the school establishes the facts. The school will consider how to keep those impacted and alleged instigator apart on school premises, and on transport where applicable. These actions will not be seen as a judgement of guilt on the alleged instigator of the behaviour.

For reports of sexual violence and sexual harassment, the proximity of those impacted by the behaviour and alleged instigator of the behaviour and the suitability of shared classes, premises and transport will be considered immediately. In all cases, the initial report will be carefully evaluated and the wishes of those impacted by the behaviour, nature of the allegations and requirement to protect all pupils will be taken into consideration.

Where a pupil is found to have been involved in harmful sexual behaviour, e.g. nonconsensually sharing indecent imagery of another pupil, the school will help the pupil to move forward from the incident by supporting them in adopting more positive behaviour patterns and attitudes.

Managing the report

The decision of when to inform the alleged instigator of the behaviour of a report will be made on a case-by-case basis. If a report is being referred to children's social care or the police, the school will speak to the relevant agency to discuss informing the alleged instigator of the behaviour.

There are four likely outcomes when managing reports of sexual violence or sexual harassment:

- Managing internally.
- Providing early help.
- Referring to children's social care.
- Reporting to the police.

Whatever outcome is chosen, it will be underpinned by the principle that sexual violence and sexual harassment are never acceptable and will not be tolerated. All concerns, discussions, decisions and reasons behind decisions will be recorded either on paper or electronically.

The following situations are statutorily clear and do not allow for contrary decisions:

- The age of consent is 16.
- A child under the age of 16 can **never** consent to sexual activity.
- Sexual intercourse without consent is **always** rape.
- Rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault are defined in law.

- Creating and sharing sexual photos and videos of children under 18 is illegal – including children making and sending images and videos of themselves.

Managing internally

In some cases, e.g. one-off incidents, the school may decide to handle the incident internally through behaviour and bullying policies and by providing pastoral support. The NSPCC provides useful guidance on [responding to pupils who display sexualised behaviour](#).

Providing early help

The school may decide that statutory interventions are not required, but that pupils may benefit from early help – providing support as soon as a problem emerges. This approach can be particularly useful in addressing non-violent harmful sexual behaviour and may prevent the escalation of sexual violence.

Referral to children's social care

If a pupil has been harmed, is at risk of harm or is in immediate danger, the school will make a referral to children's social care. Parents will be informed unless there is a compelling reason not to do so (if referral will place those impacted by the behaviour at risk). This decision will be made in consultation with children's social care.

The school will not wait for the outcome of an investigation before protecting those impacted by the behaviour and other pupils.

The DSL will work closely with children's social care to ensure that the school's actions do not jeopardise any investigation. Any related risk assessment will be used to inform all decisions. If children's social care decide that a statutory investigation is not appropriate, the school will consider referring the incident again if they believe the pupil to be in immediate danger or at risk of harm. If the school agrees with the decision made by children's social care, they will consider the use of other support mechanisms such as early help, pastoral support and specialist support.

Reporting to the police

Reports of rape, assault by penetration or sexual assault will be passed on to the police – even if the alleged instigator of the behaviour is under 10 years of age. Generally, this will be in parallel with referral to children's social care. The DSL and deputies will follow the local process for referral.

Parents will be informed unless there is a compelling reason not to do so. Where parents are not informed, it is essential for the school to support the pupil with any decision they take, in unison with children's social care and any appropriate specialist agencies.

The DSL and governing board will agree what information will be disclosed to staff and others, in particular the alleged instigator of the behaviour and their parents. They will also discuss the best way to protect those impacted by the behaviour and their anonymity. The DSL will be aware of local arrangements and specialist units that investigate child abuse.

In some cases, it may become clear that the police will not take further action, for whatever reason. In these circumstances, the school will continue to engage with specialist support for those impacted by the behaviour as required.

Bail conditions

Pupils against whom further action is taken by the police may be released under bail conditions or 'released under investigation' (RUI) in circumstances that do not warrant the application of bail. Where this occurs and the instigator of the behaviour returns to school, the school's primary focus will be conducting an assessment of the risk the instigator poses to those impacted by the behaviour or other pupils and staff at the school, both physically and in terms of trauma or emotional stress, and implementing any mitigating measures necessary to reduce the harm caused.

The school will work with children's social care and the police to support those impacted by the behaviour, alleged instigator of the behaviour and other pupils (especially witnesses) during criminal investigations. The school will seek advice from the police to ensure they meet their safeguarding responsibilities.

The school will liaise with police investigators to develop a balanced set of arrangements whereby both the alleged instigator of the behaviour and those impacted by the behaviour can continue to receive a suitable education without compromising any ongoing investigations or the emotional state of those impacted by the behaviour.

Managing delays in the criminal justice system

The school will not wait for the outcome (or even the start) of criminal proceedings before protecting those impacted by the behaviour, alleged instigator of the behaviour and other pupils. The associated risk assessment will be used to inform any decisions made. The DSL will work closely with the police to ensure the school does not jeopardise any criminal proceedings, and to obtain help and support as necessary.

The end of the criminal process

Risk assessments will be updated if the alleged instigator of the behaviour receives a caution or is convicted. If the instigator of the behaviour remains in the same school as those impacted by the behaviour, the school will set out clear expectations regarding the instigator of the behaviour, including their behaviour and any restrictions deemed reasonable and proportionate with regards to the timetable of instigator of the behaviour. The school will ensure that those impacted by the behaviour and the instigator of the behaviour remain protected from bullying and harassment (including online).

Where an alleged instigator of the behaviour is found not guilty or a case is classed as requiring "no further action", the school will offer support to those impacted by the behaviour and alleged instigator of the behaviour for as long as is necessary. Those impacted by the behaviour are likely to be traumatised and the fact that an allegation cannot be substantiated does not necessarily mean that it was unfounded. The school will discuss decisions with the those impacted by the behaviour and offer support. The alleged instigator of the behaviour is also likely to require ongoing support, as they have also been through a difficult and upsetting experience.

The Principal will carefully consider, on a case-by-case basis, whether allowing those impacted by the behaviour and the alleged instigator of the behaviour to share classes or attend the same activities is conducive to either party's effective education, and will implement

alternative arrangements, in consultation with the DSL (and SENCO where those impacted by the behaviour or alleged instigator of the behaviour has SEND), where necessary.

Ongoing support for those impacted by the behaviour

Any decisions regarding safeguarding and supporting those impacted will be made with the following considerations in mind:

- The terminology the school uses to describe those impacted
- The age and developmental stage of those impacted
- The needs and wishes of those impacted
- Whether those impacted wish to continue in their normal routine
- Those impacted will not be made to feel ashamed about making a report □ What a proportionate response looks like

Those impacted by the behaviour may not disclose the whole picture immediately and they may be more comfortable talking about the incident on a piecemeal basis; therefore, a dialogue will be kept open and those impacted can choose to appoint a designated trusted adult.

Those impacted by the behaviour may struggle in a normal classroom environment. Whilst it is important not to isolate those impacted, they may wish to be withdrawn from lessons and activities at times. This will only happen when those impacted by the behaviour wants it to, not because it makes it easier to manage the situation. The school will provide a physical space for those impacted to withdraw to.

Those impacted by the behaviour may require support for a long period of time and the school will be prepared to offer long-term support in liaison with relevant agencies. Everything possible will be done to prevent those impacted by the behaviour from bullying and harassment as a result of any report they have made. If those impacted are unable to remain in the school, alternative provision or a move to another setting will be considered – this will only be considered at the request of those impacted by the behaviour and following discussion with their parents. If those impacted by the behaviour do move to another setting, the DSL will inform the setting of any ongoing support needs and transfer the child protection file.

Ongoing support for the alleged instigator of the behaviour

Any decisions made regarding the support required for an alleged instigator of the behaviour will be made with the following considerations in mind:

- The terminology the school uses to describe the alleged instigator of the behaviour
- The balance of safeguarding those impacted by the behaviour and providing the alleged instigator of the behaviour with education and support
- The reasons why the alleged instigator of the behaviour may have abused those impacted by the behaviour – and the support necessary
- Their age and developmental stage
- What a proportionate response looks like
- Whether the behaviour is a symptom of their own abuse or exposure to abusive practices and/or materials
- What the outcome of the investigation was

When making a decision, advice will be taken from children's social care, specialist sexual violence services and the police as appropriate. If the alleged instigator of the behaviour

moves to another setting (for any reason), the DSL will inform the destination setting of any ongoing support needs and transfer the child protection file.

If the reported abuse is found to have taken place, the school will work with professionals as required to understand why the abuse took place and provide a high level of support to help the pupil understand and overcome the reasons for their behaviour and reduce the likelihood of them abusing again.

Disciplining the alleged instigator of the behaviour

Disciplinary action can be taken whilst investigations are ongoing and the fact that investigations are ongoing does not prevent the school reaching its own conclusion and imposing an appropriate penalty.

The school will make such decisions on a case-by-case basis, with the DSL taking a leading role. The school will take into consideration whether any action would prejudice an investigation and/or subsequent prosecution. The police and children's social care will be consulted where necessary. The school will also consider whether circumstances make it unreasonable or irrational for the school to make a decision about what happened while an investigation is considering the same facts.

Disciplinary action and support can take place at the same time. The school will be clear whether action taken is disciplinary, supportive or both.

Shared classes

Once the DSL has decided to progress a report, they will again consider whether those impacted by the behaviour and alleged instigator of the behaviour will be separated in classes, on school premises and on school transport – balancing the school's duty to educate against its duty to safeguard. The best interests of pupils will always come first.

Where there is a criminal investigation into rape or assault by penetration, the alleged instigator of the behaviour will be removed from classes with those impacted by the behaviour and potential contact on school premises and transport will be prevented.

Where a criminal investigation into rape or assault by penetration leads to a conviction or caution, in all but the most exceptional circumstances, this will constitute a serious breach of discipline and result in the view that allowing the instigator of the behaviour to remain in the school would harm the education or welfare of those impacted by the behaviour and potentially other pupils.

Where a criminal investigation into sexual assault leads to a conviction or caution, the school will consider suitable sanctions and permanent exclusion. If the instigator of the behaviour remains at the school, the school will keep those impacted by the behaviour and the instigator in separate classes and manage potential contact on school premises and transport. The nature of the conviction or caution, alongside the wishes of those impacted by the behaviour, will inform any discussions made.

Where a report of sexual assault does not lead to a police investigation, this does not mean that the offence did not happen or that those impacted by the behaviour have lied. Both the those impacted by the behaviour and alleged instigator of the behaviour will be affected and appropriate support will be provided. Considerations regarding sharing classes and potential contact will be made on a case-by-case basis.

In all cases, the school will record its decisions and be able to justify them.

Working with parents

In most sexual violence cases, the school will work with the parents of both those impacted by the behaviour and alleged instigator of the behaviour. For cases of sexual harassment, these decisions will be made on a case-by-case basis.

The school will meet the parents of those impacted by the behaviour with their child present to discuss the arrangements being put in place to safeguard, and to understand their wishes in terms of support arrangements and the progression of the report.

The school will also meet with the parents of the alleged instigator of the behaviour to discuss arrangements that will impact their child, such as moving them out of classes with those impacted by the behaviour. Reasons behind decisions will be explained and the support being made available will be discussed. The DSL or a deputy will attend such meetings, with agencies invited as necessary.

Clear policies regarding how the school will handle reports of sexual violence and how those impacted by the behaviour and alleged instigator(s) of the behaviour will be supported will be made available to parents.

Safeguarding other pupils

Pupils who have witnessed sexual violence, especially rape and assault by penetration, will be provided with support. It is likely that pupils will “take sides” following a report, and the school will do everything in its power to protect those impacted by the behaviour, alleged instigator of the behaviour and witnesses from bullying and harassment.

The school will keep in mind that contact may be made between those impacted by the behaviour and alleged instigator of the behaviour, and that harassment from friends of both parties could take place via social media and will do everything in its power to prevent such activity.

As part of the school’s risk assessment following a report, transport arrangements will be considered, as it is a potentially vulnerable place for both those impacted by the behaviour and alleged instigator of the behaviour. The school will consider any additional support that can be put in place.

10. Monitoring and review

This policy is reviewed annually by the DSL and the Principal. Any changes made to this policy will be communicated to all members of staff. All members of staff are required to familiarise themselves with all processes and procedures outlined in this policy as part of their induction programme.

Appendix 1 Safety plan template

This safety plan should be completed with professionals who support the child/young person and their family.

The child/young person should be involved in creating and have access to a version of the plan that is appropriate for their age and level of development.

The wishes and feelings of any pupils impacted by harmful sexual behaviour should be understood and facilitated wherever possible. It is vital that all pupils feel safe in the school.

Professional judgement should be used as to whether the child/young person should attend any safety planning meetings. However, their wishes and feelings should be gathered prior to any safety planning meetings by a professional with whom they have a positive relationship.

The safety plan should be reviewed at regular intervals (e.g. every three months) or if there is a change in perceived risk or other circumstance.

The safety plan should be a dynamic document that supports the pupil's development and healthy peer relationships, while promoting safety within the school. It should be proportionate to the level of risk and non-punitive. Identifying and promoting strengths is as important as identifying concerns and risks, as positive life skills can counter some risky behaviour.

Name of child/young person:	
Date of birth:	
School/education setting:	
Class:	
Date of completion:	

Present at meeting:

1 Background information

1.1 Please provide an overview of the known sexual behaviour concerns in the school, home and community:

Be specific; avoid general statements, such as 'sexualised/inappropriate behaviour'. Was there use of force/coercion/planning/secretcy?

Record relationship and potential power differentials between any pupil involved and all pupil's responses.

Is behaviour frequent or has it escalated in severity?

School:

Home:

Community:

1.2 Provide an overview of other behaviour concerns:

Such as bullying, violence, disruptive behaviour.

1.3 Other relevant factors:

Family background, involvement of children's services, learning difficulties, disabilities or cultural/religious factors.

1.4 What interventions/consequences are already in place or have taken place:
Restrictions on activities/movement around the school, one-to-one work or whole school/class work, specialist services.

1.5 Pupil's views regarding their sexual behaviour and other behavioural concerns:

Do they understand the concerns, do they deny or accept the behaviours, are they embarrassed, angry, remorseful etc?

1.6 Parent's/carer's views regarding pupil's sexual behaviour and other behavioural concerns:

Are they angry, rejecting, supportive, minimising, concerned?

2 Identifying risks

2.1 Record any known triggers to the behaviour:
Particular lessons, activities, peers, staff and events outside of the school.

--

Where identified, detail strategies to reduce triggers:
What supervision is available to support the young person, can the pupil identify triggers to the behaviour?

--

2.2 Identify any risky locations in the school:
Toilets, unsupervised areas, corridors, playgrounds etc.

--

Where risky locations are identified, detail plans to minimise risk:
Using different toilets/toilet times, additional supervision? No-go areas for child/young person?

--

2.3 Identify any others who may be particularly vulnerable:

Include staff, visitors and other pupils and, maintaining appropriate confidentiality, detail why they might be vulnerable

Where vulnerable individuals have been identified, detail plans to minimise risk:

Supervision, assessing suitability for contact activities, consideration of classroom seating arrangements, consider whether one-to-one work is appropriate.

2.4 Identify any risky activities:

RSE lessons, school trips, PE, including getting changed/contact sports, residential stays.

Where identified, detail strategies to minimise risk:

Supervision, changing in different room, conducting activities safely without supervision

2.5 Explore child's/young person's access to internet/media and any associated risks, including personal devices:

Is access monitored and supervised, are safety settings/filters applied, is access available in unstructured time, are personal devices accessible during the day?

Where identified, detail strategies to minimise risk:

Supervised access, use of filters, no personal devices, whole school online safety.

2.6 Explore and record transport arrangements to and from the school:

Walking, bus, car, shared transport arrangements. Include whether the pupil is transported by the local authority, whether they are transported with other pupils, what the supervision arrangements are, is the person supervising (e.g. taxi driver) aware of the potential risks and is there an appropriate person to manage them, consider whether the child/young person should be transported individually or with additional supervision.

Where concerns are identified, detail actions/changes required to transport arrangements:

3 Strengths

3.1 Identify areas/locations within the school that are not assessed as requiring additional planning/supervision at this time:

Please note areas where there has been no history of incidents or concerns, or where existing supervision manages risk.

3.2 Please describe positive relations the pupil has:

Include professionals, family, peers etc.

3.3 Please note activities/lessons the pupil enjoys and engages in positively:

Describe how these will be promoted and maintained

Consider any additional activities that could be encouraged to promote prosocial behaviour and self-esteem.

3.4 Please identify positive attributes/characteristics/skills the pupil possesses which can be promoted to help them meet their emotional needs in a healthy way:

4. Implementation

4.1 Who needs to know about this plan:

Consider lunchtime supervisors, teaching staff, volunteers, contractors, governors.

Who will share this information and when?

4.2 Work to be undertaken with the young person and wider school population:

Include one-to-one work, e.g. emotional literacy, communication skills, empathy work, NSPCC Underwear Rule, online safety, RSE.

Note whether this is individual or wider school work.

4.3 Referrals for external support:

Specialist services, e.g. CAMHS, NSPCC. Note any identified need, e.g. safeguarding, therapeutic support. Who will make the referral and timescales?

5 Measuring risk

5.1 How will you measure whether the level of risk has changed:

This may include:

- change in the pupil's view regarding their behaviours
- reduction or increase of incidents of sexual behaviours
- reduction or increase in other concerning behaviours

reduction or increase of prosocial
behaviour/activities

5.2 Review date:

The plan should be reviewed every three months or if there is a further event that impacts on risk.

Signatures of attendees:

Appendix 2 Sexualised behaviours recording form template

Form to be completed by person who witnessed the incident or had the incident reported to them. This can be done with support, e.g. from the safeguarding lead. This template can be used each time there is an incident of concerning sexual behaviour.

BEHAVIOUR RECORDING FORM NUMBER:	
Details of child/young person	
Name:	
DOB:	
Any specific vulnerabilities:	
Any other behavioural concerns:	
Any other previous incidents of sexualised behaviour:	

Details of the Incident:

Detail anything of note that took place before the behaviour. Describe in detail what was observed or reported. Use quotation marks to describe the pupil's/pupils' words. Avoid terms such as 'inappropriate touch, sexualised behaviour' etc. as they are too vague.

Other significant factors:

Describe if there was any observed planning, physical force, coercion, secrecy, any adult sexual behaviour i.e. not age appropriate. Oral, penetration/attempted penetration or mutual, consenting, light hearted, sexual behaviour, exploratory.

Power imbalances:

Describe any power difference between the children/young people involved in the incident, e.g. age, relationship, social status, developmental differences, size, learning disabilities, physical disabilities etc.

Reaction of the children/young people involved in the incident:

Describe individually for all pupils involved e.g. fear, tearful, anxiety, happy, playful, embarrassed, angry, regretful, taking responsibility.

Anonymise where necessary when attaching the recording to an individual's school records.

Behaviour management:

How was behaviour addressed in the immediacy? Was SDSE used/discussed?

How will the behaviour be addressed in the future, e.g. whole class/school response – PANTS, pastoral support?

Report/referral to other agencies, including social care.

What support will be offered if necessary to the children/young people involved?

Reaction of parents/carers:

Record individually the parents/carers' reactions for each pupil – you may need to record their initial response and their subsequent response. For example, a parent may react negatively initially, but then responds in a more supportive manner in time.

Supportive/concerned/caring/rejecting/angry/shocked.

Have they similar concerns at home?

Anonymise where necessary when attaching the recording to an individual's school records.

Completed by:

Date: