



2022-2023

Child-on-Child Abuse Policy and Procedures



CHILD PROTECTION POLICY



DANSON PRIMARY SCHOOL

Updated September 2022

To be reviewed September 2023

Role	Staff Member
Designated Safeguarding Lead for Child Protection	Mrs L Hunter Interim Head Teacher/ Mrs A Allen Interim Head Teacher
Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads with DSL training.	Miss Emily Bell (Family Liaison Officer) Miss R Bennett (Assistant Head Teacher) Mr C Tupper (Assistant Head Teacher) Mrs Hickmott Maurice (Phase Lead/SLT) Mrs Beazley (Phase Lead/SLT) Mrs J O'Hara (SLT) Mrs Stevens (Office Manager/SLT) Mr Corley (Sports Coach) Miss Jesney (Lead MDM Supervisor) Mrs Meredith (Wrap Around Leader) Mrs K Hui (KS1) Mr R Welsh (LKS2) Miss S Jones (UKS2) Mrs B Foskett (HLTA) Mrs P Newman (Wrap Around Deputy) Mrs E O'Boyle (School Office)
Link Safeguarding Governor Link	Mr M Egelton

The terminology under policy is provided to all staff and should be read in conjunction with the following policies:

- Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy
- Anti-Bullying Policy
- Inclusion Policy
- Equality Policy
- E-Safety and AUP Policy

Introduction

Terminology throughout KCSIE 2022 has changed from peer-on-peer abuse to child-on-child abuse. This change has been made as the term peer-on-peer abuse suggests the abuse is between children of a similar age which is not always the case. According to 'Keeping Children Safe in Education (1 September 2022 p104)', children can abuse other children (now referred to as child-on-child abuse) and it can take many forms. It can happen both inside and outside of school/college and online.

It is important that all staff

- recognise that children are capable of abusing their peers;
- recognise the indicators and signs of child-on-child abuse;
- recognise the gendered nature of child-on-child abuse (i.e. that it is more likely that girls will be victims and boys perpetrators);
- know how to identify it and respond to reports and
- are clear about Danson Primary School's policy and procedures with regard to child-on-child abuse.

Child-on-child abuse can include (but is not limited to):

- bullying (including cyberbullying, prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying);
- abuse in intimate personal relationships between peers;
- physical abuse which can include hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm;
- Child-on-child sexual violence and sexual harassment (part 5 para 446 KCSIE Sept 2022) "This part of the statutory guidance is about how schools and colleges should respond to all signs, reports and concerns of child-on-child sexual violence and sexual harassment, including those that have happened outside of the school or college premises, and/or online (what to look out for and indicators of abuse are set out in Part one of this guidance). As set out in Part one of this guidance, all staff working with children are advised to maintain an attitude of 'it could happen here', and this is especially important when considering child-on-child abuse sexual violence and sexual harassment. Part five of the *'Keeping Children Safe in Education (September 2022)* is especially important when considering child-on-child abuse and *'Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges* it sets out how schools and colleges should respond to reports of sexual violence and sexual harassment;
- (part 5 para 447) Sexual violence and sexual harassment can occur between two or more children of any age and sex, from primary through to secondary stage and into college. It can occur also through a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single child or group of children. Sexual violence and sexual harassment

exist on a continuum and may overlap; they can occur online and face-to-face (both physically and verbally) and are never acceptable. Schools and colleges should be aware of the importance of: making clear that there is a zero-tolerance approach to sexual violence and sexual harassment, that it is never acceptable, and it will not be tolerated. It should never be passed off as “banter”, “just having a laugh”, “a part of growing up” or “boys being boys”. Failure to do so can lead to a culture of unacceptable behaviour, an unsafe environment and in worst case scenarios a culture that normalises abuse, leading to children accepting it as normal and not coming forward to report it.

- Consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images and/or videos (also known as sexting or youth produced sexual imagery): this policy includes Danson Primary school’s approach to it. (*The Department provides **Searching, Screening and Confiscation Advice for schools**. The UKCIS Education Group has published **Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people which outlines how to respond to an incident of nude and semi-nude being shared***);
- causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent, such as forcing someone to strip, touch themselves sexually, or to engage in sexual activity with a third party;
- upskirting (which is a criminal offence), which typically involves taking a picture under a person’s clothing without their permission, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress, or alarm; and
- initiation/hazing type violence and rituals.

At Danson Primary School, we believe that addressing inappropriate behaviour (even if it appears to be relatively innocuous) is an important intervention that helps prevent problematic, abusive and/or violent behaviour in the future, hence this policy.

Zero Tolerance Statement

As a school, we believe that abuse is abuse and is therefore unacceptable. As such, all child-on-child abuse will be taken seriously and will never be tolerated or passed off as “banter”, “just having a laugh” or “part of growing up”.

Purpose and Aim

Children and young people may be harmful to one another in a number of ways which would be classified as child-on-child abuse.

While it is recommended that Child-on-child abuse is part of the Child Protection Policy, due to the sensitive nature and specific issues involved with child-on-child abuse we have decided to put this ‘Child-on-child Abuse’ policy together with detailed information of what the abuse is and how we will manage this abuse in our school.

The purpose of this policy therefore is to explore the many forms of child-on-child abuse and include a planned and supportive response to the issues.

At Danson Primary School, we have the following policies in place that should be read in conjunction with this policy:

- Anti-Bullying Policy
- Child Protection Policy
- E-Safety and AUP Policy

Framework – Legislation and Guidance

This policy is supported by the key principles of the Children’s Act, 1989 that the child’s welfare is paramount.

Other guidance / key documents on which this Policy is developed include:

1. ***Working Together to Safeguard Children (March 2018 updated 2022)***, which focuses adult thinking towards the views of the child. It highlights that every assessment of a child, ‘must be informed by the views of the child’ and within that ‘It is important to understand the resilience of the individual child when planning appropriate services;
2. ***Keeping Children Safe in Education Sept 2022*** also clearly states that schools should ensure that procedures and systems are in place to hear the voice of the child;
3. ***London Child Protection Procedures and Practice Guidance (updated on 3rd October 2022)*** states that this should also be the case when there is a suspicion or an allegation of a child:
 - Having been seriously physically abused or is likely to be seriously physically abused by another child
 - Having been seriously emotionally abused or being likely to be seriously emotionally abused by another child
4. ***Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: Advice for education settings working with children and young people. Responding to incidents and safeguarding children and young people (2020). This UK Council for Internet Safety Guidance*** states that if a concern of child-on-child abuse including incidents of sharing nudes and semi-nudes should be brought to the attention of the school, the Designated Safeguarding Lead of the school should make sure that it is recorded and investigated sensitively while both victims and perpetrators are supported throughout the process.
5. ***Searching, Screening and Confiscation Advice for schools (DfE Sept 2022)***. This guidance highlights how the Education Act 2011 gives schools the power to search pupils for devices, search data on devices. This power applies to all schools and there is no need to have parental consent to search through a young person’s mobile phone.

Introduction to abuse and harmful behaviour

Abusive behaviour can happen to pupils in schools and settings and it is necessary to consider what abuse is and looks like, how it can be managed and what appropriate support and intervention can be put in place to meet the needs of the individual and what preventative strategies may be put in place to reduce further risk of harm.

Equally, abuse issues can sometimes be gender specific e.g. girls being sexually touched/assaulted and boys being subject to initiation/hazing type violence (KCSIE, 2022). It is important to consider the forms abuse may take and the subsequent actions required.

Types of abuse

There are many forms of abuse that may occur between children and this list is not exhaustive. Each form of abuse or prejudiced behaviour is described in detail followed by advice and support on actions to be taken.

a) Physical abuse e.g. (biting, hitting, kicking, hair pulling etc.)

Physical abuse may include, hitting, kicking, nipping, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm to another person. There may be many reasons why a child harms another and it is important to understand why a child has engaged in such behaviour, including accidentally before considering the action or punishment to be undertaken.

b) Sexually harmful behaviour/sexual abuse e.g. (inappropriate sexual language, touching, sexual assault etc.)

Sexually harmful behaviour from children is not always contrived or with the intent to harm others. There may be many reasons why a child engages in sexually harmful behaviour and it may be just as distressing to the child who instigates it as well as the child it is intended towards. Sexually harmful behaviour may range from inappropriate sexual language, inappropriate role play, to sexually touching another or sexual assault/abuse.

c) Bullying (physical, name calling, homophobic etc.)

Bullying is unwanted, aggressive behaviour among school aged children that involves a real or perceived power imbalance. The behaviour is repeated, or has the potential to be repeated, over time. Both children who are bullied and who bully others may have serious, lasting problems.

In order to be considered bullying, the behaviour must be aggressive and include:

- **An Imbalance of Power:** Children who bully use their power—such as physical strength, access to embarrassing information, or popularity—to control or harm others. Power imbalances can change over time and in different situations, even if they involve the same people.
- **Repetition:** Bullying behaviours happen more than once or have the potential to happen more than once.

Bullying includes actions such as making threats, spreading rumours, attacking someone physically or verbally or for a particular reason e.g. size, hair colour, gender, sexual orientation, and excluding someone from a group on purpose.

d) Cyber bullying

Cyberbullying is the use of phones, instant messaging, e-mail, chat rooms or social networking sites such as Facebook and Twitter to harass threaten or intimidate someone for the same reasons as stated above.

It is important to state that cyber bullying can very easily fall into criminal behaviour under the Malicious Communications Act 1988 under section 1 which states that electronic

communications which are indecent or grossly offensive, convey a threat or false information or demonstrate that there is an intention to cause distress or anxiety to the victim would be deemed to be criminal. This is also supported by the Communications Act 2003, Section 127 which states that electronic communications which are grossly offensive or indecent, obscene or menacing, or false, used again for the purpose of causing annoyance, inconvenience or needless anxiety to another could also be deemed to be criminal behaviour.

If the behaviour involves the use of taking or distributing indecent images of children under the age of 18, then this is also a criminal offence under the Sexual Offences Act 2003. Outside of the immediate support children may require in these instances, the school will have no choice but to involve the police to investigate these situations.

e) Sharing Nudes and Semi-Nudes

According to the UK Council for Internet Safety, the term 'sharing nudes and semi-nudes' mean the sending or posting of nude or semi-nude images, videos or live streams by young people under the age of 18 online. This could be via social media, gaming platforms, chat apps or forums. It could also involve sharing between devices via services like Apple's AirDrop which works offline.

The term 'nudes' is used as it is most commonly recognised by young people and more appropriately covers all types of image sharing incidents. Alternative terms used by children and young people may include 'dick pics' or 'pics'.

Pressuring someone into sending a nude picture can happen in any relationship and to anyone, whatever their age, gender or sexual preference.

However, once the image is taken and sent, the sender has lost control of the image and these images could end up anywhere. By having in their possession, or distributing, indecent images of a person under 18 on to someone else, children are not even aware that they could be breaking the law as stated as these are offences under the Sexual Offences Act 2003.

f) Initiation/Hazing

Hazing is a form of initiation ceremony which is used to induct newcomers into an organisation such as a private school, sports team etc. There are a number of different forms, from relatively mild rituals to severe and sometimes violent ceremonies.

The idea behind this practice is that it welcomes newcomers by subjecting them to a series of trials which promote a bond between them. After the hazing is over, the newcomers also have something in common with older members of the organisation, because they all experienced it as part of a rite of passage. Many rituals involve humiliation, embarrassment, abuse, and harassment.

g) Upskirting

The Voyeurism (Offences) Act 2019, which is commonly known as the Upskirting Act, came into force on 12 April 2019.

'Upskirting' is where someone takes a picture under a persons clothing (not necessarily a skirt) without their permission and or knowledge, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks (with or without underwear) to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm. It is a criminal offence. Anyone of any sex, can be a victim

h) Prejudiced Behaviour

The term prejudice-related bullying refers to a range of hurtful behaviour, physical or emotional or both, which causes someone to feel powerless, worthless, excluded or marginalised, and which is connected with prejudices around belonging, identity and equality in wider society – in particular, prejudices to do with disabilities and special educational needs, ethnic, cultural and religious backgrounds, gender, home life, (for example in relation to issues of care, parental occupation, poverty and social class) and sexual identity (homosexual, bisexual, transsexual).

Procedures to minimise the risk of child-on-child abuse

At Danson Primary School, we have developed appropriate strategies in order to minimise the risk / prevent the issue of child-on-child abuse rather than manage the issues in a reactive way.

Firstly, and most importantly for us is recognition that child-on-child abuse can and will occur on any site even with the most stringent of policies and support mechanisms. In which case it is important to continue to recognise and manage such risks and learn how to improve and move forward with strategies in supporting children to talk about any issues and through sharing information with all staff.

This is supported by ensuring that we have an open environment where children feel safe to share information about anything that is upsetting or worrying them. This is strengthened through a strong and positive PSHE/SMSC curriculum that tackles such issues as prejudiced behaviour and gives children an open forum to talk things through rather than seek one on one opportunities to be harmful to one another.

To enable such an open and honest environment it is necessary to ensure the whole workforce feels confident and enabled to talk about issues and challenge perceptions of children including use of inappropriate language and behaviour towards one another. In order to create such an environment, it is necessary for whole staff training and CPD around abusive behaviours and talking to children in a way that continues to create an open and honest environment without prejudice. It is incredibly important that staff do not dismiss issues as 'banter' or 'growing up' or compare them to their own experiences of childhood. It is necessary that staff consider each issue and each individual in their own right before taking action. If staff minimise the concerns raised, it may result in a child seeking no further help or advice.

It is important that signposting is available to children in the event that they don't feel confident raising an issue to staff or a peer. It is useful to have a resource board with support services on a wide range of issues so children can seek their own solutions should they wish to. In the same way external services or support programmes could be brought in to talk to children about specific issues in support of the prevention of child-on-child abuse.

Finally, it is useful to ensure children are part of changing their circumstances and that of the procedures within schools. As such, at Danson Primary School, we have a school council and pupil voice. We also encourage children to support changes and develop 'rules of acceptable behaviour' which will go far in helping to create a positive ethos in our school and one where all children understand the boundaries of behaviour before it becomes abusive.

How allegations of child-on-child abuse will be recorded, investigated and dealt with.

Expected action taken by all staff

Although the type of abuse may have a varying effect on the victim and initiator of the harm, these simple steps can help clarify the situation and establish the facts before deciding the consequences for those involved in perpetrating harm.

It is important to deal with a situation of peer abuse immediately and sensitively. It is necessary to gather the information as soon as possible to get the true facts around what has occurred as soon after the child(ren) may have forgotten. It is equally important to deal with it sensitively and think about the language used and the impact of that language on both the children and the parents when they become involved. For example; do not use the word perpetrator, this can quickly create a 'blame' culture and leave a child labelled.

In all cases of child-on-child abuse it is necessary that all staff are trained in dealing with such incidents, talking to children and instigating immediate support in a calm and consistent manner. Staff should not be prejudiced, judgemental, dismissive or irresponsible in dealing with such sensitive matters.

a) Gather the Facts

The DSL/or DSL deputy within SLT will speak to all the children involved separately, gain a statement of facts from them and use consistent language and open questions for each account. The easiest way to do this is not to have a line of questioning but to ask the children to tell us what happened. Only interrupt the child from this to gain clarity with open questions, 'where, when, why, who'. (What happened? Who observed the incident? What was seen? What was heard? Did anyone intervene?)

b) Consider the Intent (begin to Risk Assess)

Has this been a deliberate or contrived situation for a child to be able to harm another?

c) Decide on the next course of action

If from the information that we gather, we believe any child to be at risk of significant harm we must make a safeguarding referral to Children's Social Care immediately (where a crime has been committed the Police should be involved also). If this is the case, once Children's Social Care has been contacted and made a decision on what will happen next then we will be informed on the next steps.

If Children's Social Care and the Police intend to pursue this further they may ask to interview the children in school or they may ask for parents to come to school to be spoken to also. It is important to be prepared for every situation and the potential time it may take.

It may also be that Children's Social Care feel that it does not meet their criteria in which case we may challenge that decision, with that individual or their line manager. If on discussion however, we agree with the decision, we may then be left to inform parents.

d) Points to consider:

What is the age of the children involved?

How old are the children involved in the incident and is there any age difference between those involved? (In relation to sexual exploration, children under the age of 5, in particular 1-4 year olds who are learning toileting skills may show a particular interest in exploration at around this stage. This, however should not be overlooked if other issues arise (see following)

- Where did the incident or incidents take place?
- Was the incident in an open, visible place to others? If so was it observed? If not, is more supervision required within this particular area?
- What was the explanation by all children involved of what occurred?
- Can each of the children give the same explanation of the incident and also what is the effect on the children involved? Is the incident seen to be bullying for example, in which case regular and repetitive? Is the version of one child different from another and why?
- What is each of the children's own understanding of what occurred?
- Do the children know/understand what they are doing? E.g. do they have knowledge of body parts, of privacy and that it is inappropriate to touch? Is the child's explanation in relation to something they may have heard or been learning about that has prompted the behaviour? Is the behaviour deliberate and contrived? Does the child have understanding of the impact of their behaviour on the other person?

In dealing with an incident of this nature the answers are not always clear cut. If we are concerned or unsure as to whether or not there is any risk involved, we will seek advice from Children's Social Care.

e) Repetition

Has the behaviour been repeated to an individual on more than one occasion? In the same way it must be considered has the behaviour persisted to an individual after the issue has already been discussed or dealt with and appropriately resolved?

f) Informing parents

Parents or carers would be informed and involved in the process at an early stage unless informing them will put a child at risk of harm. Any decision not to inform the parents or carers would be made in conjunction with other services such as children's social care and/or the police, who would take the lead in deciding when they should be informed. If, once appropriate advice has been sought from Police/ Children's Social Care we have agreement to inform parents or have been allocated that role from the other services involved then Ms Casey will need to inform the parents as soon as possible. If services are not going to be involved then equally, this information may need to be shared with parents. If a child is deemed to be 'Gillick Competent' following the 'Fraser' guidelines and does not wish for us to share the information with parents, then we will consider this especially for example if the child is pregnant and this is why they are being bullied (unless this has occurred through significant harm in which case a criminal/Children's Social Care case is likely or the child is under the age of 13).

In all circumstances where the risk of harm to the child is evident then the school should encourage the child to share the information with their parent or even with them (they may be scared to tell parents that they are being harmed in any way). Where school can evidence they are acting in the best interests of the child they would not be criticised, however this would be the case if they actively breached the rights and choices of the child.

The best way to inform parents is face to face. Although this may be time consuming, the nature of the incident and the type of harm/abuse a child may be suffering can cause fear and anxiety to parents whether their child is the child who was harmed or who harmed another.

g) Next Steps

Once the outcome of the incident(s) has been established it is necessary to ensure future incidents of abuse do not occur again and consider the support and intervention required for those involved.

How victims, perpetrators and any other child affected by peer-on-peer abuse will be supported.

For the child who has been harmed

What support they require depends on the individual child. It may be that they wish to seek counselling or one to one support via a mentor. It may also be that they feel able to deal with the incident(s) on their own or with support of family and friends. In which case it is necessary that this child continues to be monitored and offered support should they require it in the future. If the incidents are of a bullying nature, the child may need support in improving peer groups/relationships with other children or some restorative justice work with all those involved may be required.

Other interventions that could be considered may target a whole class or year group for example a speaker on cyber bullying, relationship abuse etc. It may be that through the continued curriculum of PHSE and SMSC that certain issues can be discussed and debated more frequently.

If the child feels particularly vulnerable it may be that a risk assessment can be put in place for them whilst in school so that they have someone named that they can talk to, support strategies for managing future issues and identified services to offer additional support.

For the child who has displayed harmful behaviour

In this circumstance it is important to find out why the child has behaved in such a way. It may be that the child is experiencing their own difficulties and may even have been harmed themselves in a similar way. In such cases support such as one to one mentoring or counselling may also be necessary. Particular support from identified services may be necessary through a Team around a child/strengthening families/early help referral and the child may require additional support from family members.

Once the support required to meet the individual needs of the child has been met, it is important that child receives a consequence for their behaviour. This may be in the form of restorative justice e.g. making amends with the child they have targeted if this has been some form of bullying. In the cases of sexually harmful behaviour it may be a requirement for the

child to engage in one to one work with a particular service or agency (if a crime has been committed this may be through the Police or Youth Offending Service). If there is any form of criminal investigation ongoing it may be that this child cannot be educated on site until the investigation has concluded. In which case, the children will need to be provided with appropriate support and education whilst off site.

Even following the conclusion of any investigation the behaviour that the child has displayed may continue to pose a risk to others in which case an individual risk assessment may be required. This would be completed via a multiagency response to ensure that the needs of the child and the risks towards others are measured by all of those agencies involved including the child and their parents. This may mean additional supervision of the child or protective strategies if the child feels at risk of engaging in further inappropriate or harmful behaviour.

At Danson Primary School, we may also choose a punishment as a consequence such as exclusion or internal exclusion/inclusion/seclusion for a period of time to allow the child to reflect on their behaviour.

After care

It is important that following the incident the children involved continue to feel supported and receive help even if they have stated that they are managing the incident. Sometimes the feelings of remorse, regret or unhappiness may occur at a much later stage than the incident. It is important to ensure that the children do not engage in any further harmful behaviour either towards someone else or to themselves as a way of coping (e.g. self-harm). In which case, regular reviews with the children following the incident(s) are imperative.

At Danson Primary School, we continue to ensure that any form of abuse or harmful behaviour is dealt with immediately and consistently to reduce the extent of harm to the child, with full consideration to impact on that individual child's emotional and mental health and well-being.

Public Information

Copies of this policy will be available to the public from the School Office.

References

1. Working Together to Safeguard Children (DfE; March 2018)
2. Keeping Children Safe in Education (DfE; September 2022)
3. London Child Protection Procedures and Practice Guidance (updated on 3 October 2022)
4. Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: Advice for education settings working with children and young people. Responding to incidents and safeguarding children and young people (UKCIS; December 2020).
5. Searching, Screening and Confiscation Advice for schools (DfE; January 2018)
6. Whatis.com <http://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/cyberbullying>
7. New Choices Inc <http://newchoicesinc.org/educated/abuse/TDV/def>
8. Stopbullying.gov(<http://www.stopbullying.gov/what-is-bullying/definition/index.html#types>)

9. Holding Together: equalities, difference and cohesion, a resource for school improvement planning, published for Derbyshire Education Authority by Trentham Books, summer 2009.
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11. CEOP <https://www.ceop.police.uk/Media-Centre/Press-releases/2009/Whatdoes-sexting-mean>