



Wakefield Grammar School Foundation

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Author/Lead Job Title	Emma Gill, Head / DSL (WGPPS) Jim Palin, Deputy Head / DSL (QEGS) James Harris, Deputy Head / DSL (WGHS)
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Checker Person Name / Title Quality Assurance	Penny Plumpton, Safeguarding Governor
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CHANGE RECORD - REVIEW PERIOD YEARLY

Version	Date	Change details
V1.00	Sep 2022	New Policy Written, DSLs
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V1.02	April 2024	Reviewed DSLs

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Child-On-Child Abuse Policy

(including reports of sexual violence and sexual harassment)

1. Context

The governors, Foundation staff, senior leadership teams and all the staff at Wakefield Grammar School Foundation (thereafter referred to as WGSF) are committed to the prevention, early identification and appropriate management of child-on-child abuse, both within and beyond the school.

This policy has been written in line with, and should be read in conjunction with, the WGSF Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy.

2. Statement of intent

WGSF is aware that any child-on-child abuse is unacceptable, that pupils are capable of abusing their peers, and no form of any such abuse is ever dismissed as “banter” or “part of growing up”. WGSF and its staff understand that where there is a safeguarding concern, we will ensure that the child’s wishes and feelings are considered when determining what action to take and what services to provide. Systems are in place, and well promoted in WGSF schools, that are easily understood and easily accessible for children to confidently report abuse, knowing their concerns will be treated seriously, and knowing they can safely express their views and give feedback.

This policy should be read in relation to the statutory legislation listed below and the [WGSF Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy](#).

3. Legal framework

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

- [The Data Protection Act 2018 \(GDPR\)](#)
- [DfE Keeping Children Safe in Education 2023](#)
- [DfE Information Sharing \(July 2018\)](#)
- [UK Council for Internet Safety \(UKCIS\) Guidance: Sharing nudes and semi-nudes \(December 2020\)](#)
- [DfE Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment between children in school \(2021\)](#)

Guidance for this policy has also been taken from the [United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child](#), which makes it clear that a child has a right to be protected from abuse and neglect (Article 19), and sexual exploitation (Article 34). However, there are other children’s rights that need to be acknowledged, such as the child’s opinion (Article 12), freedom of expression (Article 13), freedom of thought, conscience and religion (Article 14), privacy (Article 16) and education (Article 28).

In striving to ensure that children are free from harm, we should be mindful that their rights are not eroded in order to keep them ‘safe’.

WGSF understands that harm committed by children and young people on other children or young people transcends equalities issues. Gender, ethnicity, age, disabilities, sexual identity can all be factors in harmful behaviour, for all children involved.

Such abusive behaviour may be either a one-off incident, or may be a continuous experience for

someone, that is physical, sexual or emotional (including verbal) in nature or may be a combination of those factors. It may be inflicted by a single child or young person, in pairs or by groups or gangs. It can be face to face, or in the form of cyberbullying (online via computers, games consoles or mobile phones). It may be exercised between children, and within children's relationships (both intimate and non-intimate), friendships and wider peer associations.

It can also include:

- **Sexual harassment**, which is unwanted conduct of a sexual nature that occurs online or offline (in person). Sexual harassment violates a child's dignity, makes them feel intimidated, degraded or humiliated, and can create a hostile, sexualised or offensive environment. If left unchallenged, sexual harassment can create an atmosphere that normalises inappropriate behaviour and may lead to sexual violence. It includes sexual comments, sexual "jokes" and taunting.
- **Physical behaviour**, such as deliberately brushing against another pupil, initiation and hazing type violence and rituals.
- **Online sexual harassment**, including non-consensual sharing of sexual images and videos and consensual sharing of sexual images and videos (often known as 'sexting' or sharing nude/semi-nude images), inappropriate comments on social media, exploitation, coercion and threats. Online sexual harassment may be isolated or part of a wider pattern.
- **Upskirting**, which typically involves taking a picture under a person's clothing without them knowing, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the reporting person humiliation, distress or alarm.
- **Sexual violence**, which specifically refers to these three offences: rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault.

The term "harmful sexual behaviour" is used to describe behaviour that is problematic, abusive and violent, and that may cause developmental damage. Harmful sexual behaviour may include:

- Using sexually explicit words and phrases.
- Inappropriate touching.
- Sexual violence or threats.
- Sexual interest in adults or children of very different ages to their own.
- Forceful or aggressive sexual behaviour.
- Compulsive habits.
- Using sexually explicit words and phrases.
- Inappropriate touching.
- Sexual violence or threats.

Sexual behaviour can also be harmful if one of the children is much older (especially where there is two or more years difference, or where one child is pre-pubescent and the other is not) and where the child may have special educational needs or disabilities (SEND).

4. **Online child-on-child abuse within the WGSF schools**

Online child-on-child abuse is any form of child-on-child abuse with a digital element, and in many cases abuse will take place concurrently via online channels and in daily life. This can take the form of abusive, threatening, harassing, and misogynistic messages, the non-consensual sharing of indecent images, especially around chat groups, and the sharing of abusive images or pornography, to those who do not want to receive such content. The online aspect within WGSF schools also includes the use of WhatsApp, Snapchat and similar messaging apps used by pupils. It also includes the opportunity for sexual harassment within the gaming arena, with

children playing 'live' games, such as Among Us, Fortnite, Minecraft and Roblox.

WGSF and its DSLs are aware that the assessment of risk outside the home (previously known as contextual safeguarding) recognises that the different relationships children have within their own communities at school and online can have an impact on the risk of harm to which they can be exposed. These can occur outside the family extending into a range of different social contexts and can undermine parent-child relationships.

5. Awareness

WGSF and its staff are aware that child-on-child abuse can be manifested in many different ways, including the sending of nude and semi-nude images, sexting and gender issues, such as girls being sexually touched or assaulted, and boys being subjected to hazing/initiation type of violence, which aims to cause physical, emotional or psychological harm.

All staff will be made aware of the heightened vulnerability of pupils with SEND, who are three times more likely to be abused than their peers ([Social care commentary: protecting disabled children - GOV.UK](#)). Staff will not assume that possible indicators of abuse relate to the pupil's SEND and will always explore indicators further.

LGBTQ+ children can be targeted by their peers. In some cases, children who are perceived to be in this group of children, whether they are or not, can be just as vulnerable to abuse as LGBTQ+ children.

There is an awareness that child-on-child abuse is more likely to be perpetrated by boys and the reporting persons to be girls but there is no judgement in any case and we view each case on an individual basis. The schools' responses to boy-on-boy and girl-on-girl sexual violence and sexual harassment will be equally as robust as it is for incidents between children of the opposite sex.

6. Managing allegations

Allegations of child-on-child abuse, and particularly sexual abuse, must be dealt with on a case-by-case basis and must be led by the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL). Parents should be contacted immediately, and action taken to ensure the child who has made the allegation has immediate support in a separate area in school. Whilst the DSL will take the lead on managing the allegation, it is important to remember that a child will most likely make the disclosure to someone they trust. It is key for that person to remember that the child has placed them in a position of trust and they must be respectful and supportive to the child. The needs and wishes of the child must be paramount in how the allegations are managed from the moment of reporting. Considerations should include how the investigation proceeds and what support the child requires.

However, if both the reporting person and alleged reported person are present in the same class, key stage or school they must be separated immediately so no further unsupervised contact is possible until the investigation is completed.

The DSL will record the incident in writing (or add further information if they were not the person making the initial report) on the electronic recording system (CPOMS) and decide what course of action is necessary, with the best interests of the child in mind at all times. They will work in conjunction with other services if required, such as police and social care. If appropriate, a referral may be made to children's social services and, depending on the nature of the incident, the police. Before doing so, it is important to discuss this with parents and the child, explaining

why it is important for other agencies to know and how these agencies will be able to support them. In all cases, parents/carers will be informed of the incident and how it is being managed, unless doing so would put the child at further risk of harm.

7. Possible actions to take

- Immediate support for child (reporting person)
- Separating pupils in lessons and during the school day
- Contacting parents of both children (alleged reporting person and alleged reported person)
- Investigation of incident
- Risk assessments – including for both children, location of incident, etc
- Disciplinary action or support for reported person and their behaviour
- Seeking advice from other agencies, such as social care, police, etc.

8. Responding to the report

The first response to a pupil disclosing an incident is vital. The child must be reassured they have done the right thing by reporting this, that they will be taken seriously and be kept safe.

Immediate action must be taken to ensure the pupil is in a safe space to discuss the incident with a trusted member of staff (this may be in addition to the DSL).

It is important to:

- not promise confidentiality at any stage of the process
- only share the disclosure with those people necessary to progress it
- explain to the child what the next steps will be and who the information will be passed to
- listen to the pupil carefully, without judgement and be clear about boundaries
- not ask leading questions but use open questions to ascertain the necessary information – where, when, what, etc.

Once the disclosure has been made the member of staff must report this straightaway, in person, to the DSL for immediate action. It must also be recorded on CPOMS however, this can be done after the verbal report has been made.

Where the incident looks likely to require the attention of the Police, advice should be sought from the Police immediately in terms of proceeding with an investigation in school as there is the possibility of this compromising a subsequent Police investigation.

9. Recording the information accurately

Staff should consider the best way to record the information for the electronic recording system (CPOMS), and must do so in line with the WGSF data protection policies and procedures. Notes may be made, if appropriate, during the disclosure (if another member of staff is present), in order to make an accurate report. However, best practice is to wait until the end of the disclosure. This ensures the member of staff can pay full attention to the pupil and listen to what they are saying.

The staff member should only record the facts as the pupil presents them, the notes should not reflect the personal opinion or words of the note-taker. The staff member should consider carefully the language they use in the report, that it isn't emotive and is appropriate to the situation. It is important to remember the notes/report may become part of a statutory investigation by social

care or a criminal investigation by police, and also be available to parents on request. After the disclosure has been made, it is important that the staff member immediately write up a concise and factual summary to log on the child's record on the electronic recording system by the end of the school day (CPOMS).

10. Risk assessment

If there has been a report of physical or sexual violence the DSL must make an immediate risk assessment. If there is a report of sexual harassment the DSL must consider whether a risk assessment is required on a case-by-case basis.

The risk assessment must consider:

- the protection and support of the child (reporting person)
- the reported person and further risk the risk to other children, staff, etc

The risk assessment should follow the usual WGSF format for a specific child, it must be uploaded to the child's record on the electronic recording system (CPOMS), and it must be reviewed regularly. It should also be shared with parents, and other agencies as required.

11. What to consider

The DSL must consider the following:

- the wishes of the child (reporting person), they should be given as much control in decision-making as practically possible
- the nature (physical/verbal aspects) of the incident, including whether a crime has been committed
- consideration of harmful sexual behaviour in relation to the child's age and developmental stage, and any power imbalance between the children
- whether the incident involved one child or a number of children
- if the incident is a one-off or follows a pattern
- the on-going risks
- if the incident requires a referral to social care/police (the criminal age of responsibility is 10 in England)
- whether the behaviour involved sexually inappropriate knowledge or motivation
- if the incident is linked to honour-based violence (children being instructed to harm others by older family members)

Consideration of whether to make a referral to social care or police must not impede the DSL in the immediate response required to support the child and risk assess the on-going situation in school. Neither should waiting for the outcome of a referral affect the protection and support given to the child immediately.

12. On-going response to protect and safeguard the child (reporting person)

The following should help shape any decisions made about protecting and supporting the child:

- consider the age and developmental stage of the child, the nature of the allegations and the potential risk of further abuse
- the needs and wishes of the child must be paramount to any decision-making
- the reporting person (rather than the reported person) should be allowed to carry on in their normal routine, their daily school experience should be as normal as possible to ensure they feel they are in a safe space

- the response to the incident should be proportional and considered on a case-to-case basis – for example, the response for a one-off sexualised name-calling incident will be vastly different to the response for a sexually violent assault, such as rape
- the child may not always disclose the whole picture immediately. It is important that a designated person (of their choice) is available for the child to talk to if they need to. Support for the child may be longer term (could involve social care, police, etc), and may eventually require a move of schools or other such measures, which must be led by child and parents.

13. Safeguarding and supporting the child (reporting person)

The following should help shape any decisions made about protecting and supporting the reported person. In addition to protecting the reporting person, consideration must be also given with regard to:

- their education
- safeguarding support and any disciplinary action
- the age and developmental stage of the reported person
- the nature of the allegations
- Taking advice to support decision-making where necessary. Both the reporting person and the reported person receive ongoing support through follow up meetings or if appropriate, counselling.

It is acknowledged that children may experience stress and anxiety from being the subject of allegations and negative reactions from their peers. We will consider how we will respond to the incident on a case-by-case basis, and also the child's possible unmet needs in displaying behaviour that may be harmful, sexual physical aggression, etc.

14. Disciplinary action

The Head and/or DSL may wish to consider whether disciplinary action may be appropriate for any child/children involved. However, if there are police proceedings underway, or there could be, it is critical that the School works in partnership with the police and/or children's social care.

Disciplinary action may sometimes be appropriate, including to:

- a) ensure that the child/children take responsibility for and realise the seriousness of their behaviour
- b) demonstrate to the child/children and others that child-on-child abuse can never be tolerated
- c) ensure the safety and wellbeing of other children

The Head and/or DSL will consider the appropriate and proportional action to be taken to address the incident with the reported person, e.g. sanction within school, exclusion (permanent or fixed term), etc. This will be considered within the wider actions that may need to be taken to provide support to the reported person in the longer term.

15. Data sharing

When managing an allegation of abuse relating to pupils, you will be able to share personal data with children's social care and the police in the same way as you would with managing any other safeguarding concerns. Data protection laws support relevant information sharing, rather than

prevent you from it. If a current or former pupil makes an allegation directly to the police, the police may approach you for access to personal data relating to the alleged reporting person, the alleged reported person and/or other witnesses. Again, data protection law supports such sharing where the police require that personal data for the purposes of the prevention or detection of crime, or the apprehension or prosecution of offenders. The duty remains on school to share appropriately and good practice dictates that, unless the individuals have provided consent for their personal data to be shared with the police, the school should ask the police to complete a disclosure form to set out what information they need and why.

Any member of staff needing to share information should discuss this request with the DSL before any data is shared beyond the Foundation.

16. A preventative approach

It is important that pupils in all WGSF schools are aware of who they can talk to in school in the event of a child-on-child abuse incident or about any worries and concerns they have. This includes understanding when the information will be shared with others, and what will happen next. Children are taught how to raise concerns and make a report, including concerns about their friends or peers. They will also be taught about how spreading rumours and gossip (both in person and online) can exacerbate the situation and add to the distress of the reporting person. Pupils will be empowered to support each other as part of the response to a child-on-child incident, no matter the severity or perceived level. In order to prevent child-on-child abuse and address the wider societal factors that can influence behaviour, the Foundation's schools will educate pupils (age appropriately) about abuse, its forms and the importance of discussing any concerns and respecting others through the curriculum, assemblies and PSHE/P4C lessons.

WGSF actively supports healthy and positive relationships, gender equality and the acceptance of difference. Its schools will ensure that pupils are taught about safeguarding, including online safety, as part of a broad and balanced curriculum in PSHE lessons, Relationships Education, RSE and Health Education and group sessions.

Such content will be age and stage of development specific, and tackle issues such as:

- Healthy relationships
- Respectful behaviour
- Consent
- Gender roles, stereotyping and equality
- Body confidence and self-esteem
- Prejudiced behaviour
- That sexual violence and sexual harassment is always wrong

All cases of child-on-child abuse are logged on CPOMS by the end of the school day, including details of where and when the incident occurred, in order to analyse possible trends. This helps the Foundation to respond to issues through further preventative measures.

17. Addressing cultures of sexual harassment

It is important that pupils and staff feel able to challenge a range of behaviours and language that may promote child-on-child abuse, such as that classed as 'banter' and 'part of growing up' (this includes the way staff speak with one another). It also includes language that could be interpreted as 'reporting person or reported person blame'.