

Child-on-Child Abuse Policy

(Peer on Peer)

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Confidentiality	Low

Version Control

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Approval

Approved By	Meeting Date	Next Review
Senior Leadership Team	21 July 2021	21 July 2022
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Related Policies

Ref.	Policy
CUR-06	Learner Behaviour Support and Disciplinary Policy
QD-06	Compliments, Complaints and Suggestion Policy
SGP-01	Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy

Child on Child Policy

Policy Statement

Scope and purpose

1. This policy is intended for incidents where the individuals involved are all students. In the case of abuse by a member of staff against either another member of staff or a student, that will be dealt with either under the College Safeguarding Policy or the Staff Code of Conduct Policy.
2. The 2025 version of Keeping Children Safe in Education (Sept 2025) makes reference to child-on-child abuse rather than peer-on-peer abuse. The College will now use the term *Child on Child abuse* as cited in Keeping Children Safe in Education 2025 when the young people involved are both under the age of 18. When students are over 18 the term Peer on Peer abuse may be referenced.

Definitions

3. 'Student' is a collective term used throughout this handbook to refer to any person aged 16 or over (or, where relevant, 14 or 15 years old) whether they are a student, an apprentice or similar, who is in education or training at Moulton college, unless otherwise identified.
4. 'Lecturer' is a collective term used throughout this handbook to refer to teachers, trainers, lecturers, mentors, assessors, and staff in similar roles.
5. 'Skills Coach' is a collective term for trainers and/or assessors who are part of the college's apprenticeships delivery.

Introduction

6. Keeping Children Safe in Education (Sep 2025) places emphasis on the duty for colleges to guard against the negative impact on children's welfare, happiness and development, caused by child-on-child abuse. KCSIE (Sep 2025) states the following:
 - a. **All** staff should be aware that children can abuse other children (often referred to as child-on-child abuse), and that it can happen both inside and outside of school or college and online. **All** staff should be clear as to the school's or college's policy and procedures with regard to child-on-child abuse and the important role they have to play in preventing it and responding where they believe a child may be at risk of it.
 - b. **All** staff should understand that even if there are no reports in their schools or colleges it does not mean it is not happening, it may be the case that it is just not being reported. As such it is important if staff have **any** concerns

regarding child-on-child abuse they should speak to their designated safeguarding lead (or deputy).

- c. It is essential that **all** staff understand the importance of challenging inappropriate behaviours between children, many of which are listed below, that are actually abusive in nature. Downplaying certain behaviours, for example dismissing sexual harassment as “just banter”, “just having a laugh”, “part of growing up” or “boys being boys” can lead to a culture of unacceptable behaviours, an unsafe environment for children and in worst case scenarios a culture that normalises abuse leading to children accepting it as normal and not coming forward to report it.
 - d. Child-on-child abuse is most likely to include, but may not be limited to:
 - bullying (including cyberbullying, prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying).
 - abuse in intimate personal relationships between children (sometimes known as ‘teenage relationship abuse’).
 - physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm (this may include an online element which facilitates, threatens and/or encourages physical abuse).
 - sexual violence, such as rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault; (this may include an online element which facilitates, threatens and/or encourages sexual violence).
 - sexual harassment, such as sexual comments, remarks, jokes and online sexual harassment, which may be standalone or part of a broader pattern of abuse.
 - 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.
 - consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes and semi nudes’ images and/or videos (also known as sexting or youth produced sexual imagery).
 - upskirting, 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 (this could include activities involving harassment, abuse or humiliation used as a way of initiating a person into a group and may also include an online element).
7. Moulton College is committed to providing equality of opportunity and parity of treatment for all individuals regardless of age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation, political affiliation or carer responsibility. It is the right of every member of the College community and visitors to work in and visit the College without fear of abuse, bullying, harassment or victimisation.

8. All staff recognise the problems associated with child on child and peer on peer abuse and are committed to providing an environment in which all individuals can operate confidently and therefore competently and effectively. If a complaint is brought to the attention of college staff, it will be investigated promptly, and appropriate action will be taken.
9. The College will ensure that this policy is publicised and that its contents are made known to all members of the College community and visitors. Staff will take all allegations of child on child and peer on peer abuse seriously.
10. In many cases, types of abuse do not occur in isolation, and one particular case of child on child or peer on peer abuse may reveal that participants themselves, including the alleged perpetrators, are themselves receiving abuse from other sources.
11. Given the multi-textured and contextual experience in most cases of child on child or peer on peer abuse, any response to a case must see the bigger picture and aim to consider types of abuse being experienced and capture the full context of the student's experience.
12. In order to achieve this, we aim to discuss any concern with as many sources of information as possible, including staff (directly involved with witnessing a concern or who have knowledge of the students involved), friends of relevant students, families and any other agencies working with the student (s).
13. As a part of our safeguarding work, we:
 - Seek to be aware of the level and nature of the risk to which any student is, or might be, exposed.
 - Apply an approach which takes account of safeguarding matters and context.
 - Take a contextual whole-college approach to preventing and responding to peer-on-peer abuse concerns.
 - Regard the implementation of this policy as a preventative measure, aiming not simply to react to allegations or incidents of peer-on-peer abuse.
 - Recognise the importance of this issue as critical to our students' welfare, happiness and development, Moulton College promotes an open culture of reporting such concerns and students will feel well supported.
 - Will engage with the parent / carer community as appropriate to encourage open discussion of any specific or general concerns they might have about their own children or other children in the College community.

Legislation and guidance

14. In order to safeguard and promote the welfare of children, young people and vulnerable adults, the College will act in accordance with the following legislation and guidance:
 - Children Act 1989 and 2004.
 - Education Act (2002).

- Keeping Children Safe in Education: Statutory Guidance for Schools and Colleges (September 2023).
- Working Together to Safeguard Children (2018).
- The Equality Act 2010.
- Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006.
- Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges (DfE Sept 2021); and
- 'Preventing and Tackling Bullying: Advice for School Leaders, Staff and Governing Bodies' (DfE July 2017)
- <https://www.childnet.com/ufiles/Cyberbullying-guidance2.pdf>

Responsibilities

15. The following responsibilities apply:

- The principal to communicate this policy to the College community.
- The Executive Director Student Support and Wellbeing to draft and review the Policy in line with best practice and current legislation /government guidance.
- Governors to take a lead role in monitoring and reviewing this policy.
- All staff, including governors, senior managers, curriculum and non-curriculum staff, to support, uphold and implement this policy accordingly.
- Parents/carers to support their children and work in partnership with the College.
- Students to abide by the policy.

Bullying

16. Incidents of bullying and harassment result from any conduct by an individual or group which is not (or is no longer) wanted by the recipient, or any conduct which affects the dignity of an individual or group of individuals at college.
17. Bullying and harassment may be repetitive or an isolated incident against one or more individuals, but in all cases is behaviour that intentionally hurts another individual /group either physically or emotionally.
18. This policy covers all types and forms of bullying and harassment, including:
- Physical Contact: e.g. touching, patting; assault or gestures, intimidation, aggressive behaviour.
 - Verbal: e.g., Unwelcome remarks, suggestions and propositions, malicious gossip, insults, jokes and what is perceived by the alleged perpetrator to be 'banter'.
 - Non-verbal: e.g., Offensive literature or pictures, graffiti and computer imagery, and unacceptable behaviours expressed online ('cyber-bullying') including sending offensive, upsetting messages by email, text, instant messenger, through gaming websites, social media sites and apps, and sending offensive or degrading photos or videos. Isolation or non- co-operation and exclusion from social activities.

19. The basis for bullying may include:

- Bullying related to physical appearance.
- Bullying of young carers, children in care or otherwise related to home circumstances.
- Bullying related to physical/mental health conditions.
- Physical bullying.
- Emotional bullying.
- Sexual bullying.
- Bullying via technology, known as online or cyberbullying (See points 17-24).
- Prejudicial bullying (against people/students with protected characteristics):
- Bullying related to race, religion, faith and belief and for those without faith.
- Bullying related to ethnicity, nationality or culture.
- Bullying related to Special Educational Needs or Disability (SEND).
- Bullying related to sexual orientation (homophobic/biphobic bullying).
- Gender based bullying, including transphobic bullying.
- Bullying against teenage parents (pregnancy and maternity under the Equality Act).
- Bullying through coercion into initiation/hazing type rituals.

20. These are examples of conduct which may be regarded as bullying and harassment and are not exhaustive. Any other behaviour which could reasonably be considered as bullying and harassment will be the subject of an investigation

Cyber-Bullying

21. Cyberbullying, or online bullying, can be defined as the use of technologies by an individual or by a group of people to deliberately and repeatedly upset someone else. Cyberbullying is often linked to discrimination, including on the basis of gender, race, faith, sexual orientation, gender identity or special educational needs and disabilities. For example, girls report experiencing a higher incidence of cyberbullying than boys, and lesbian, gay, bisexual transgender and non-binary people are more likely to experience bullying, including cyberbullying.
22. Cyberbullying, like other forms of bullying, affects self- esteem and Self-confidence and can affect mental health and wellbeing, in the worst cases leading to self-harm and suicide. Addressing all forms of bullying and discrimination is vital to support the health and wellbeing of all members of the College community.
23. Cyberbullying takes different forms: threats and intimidation; harassment or stalking (e.g. repeatedly sending unwanted texts or instant messages); vilification and defamation; ostracism and peer rejection; impersonation; and forwarding or publicly posting private information or images.

24. Cyberbullying can be characterised in several specific ways that differ from face-to-face bullying. These include the profile of the person carrying out the bullying; the location of online bullying; the potential audience; the perceived anonymity of the person cyberbullying; motivation of the person cyberbullying; and the digital evidence of cyberbullying. For the majority of people, most experiences of technology are useful and positive. Cyberbullying can affect and involve all members of the College community – students, staff, parents and carers.
25. There is not a criminal offence called cyberbullying. However, there are criminal laws that apply to a range of behaviours linked to cyberbullying including stalking, threats, accessing computer systems without permission, and circulating sexual images.
26. Some cyberbullying content and activity is illegal. This includes indecent images of children (under the age of 18, including self-created images); obscene content (for example depictions of rape or torture); hate crimes and incidents, including racist and homophobic material; revenge pornography (sexual images of people over the age of 18 that have been published or forwarded without permission); threats of violence, rape or death threats; and stalking and harassment. If the College believes that the content or activity is illegal, or is not sure, we will contact the police for guidance.
27. Schools and colleges have specific powers in relation to searching and confiscating digital devices that belong to students, and to deleting digital content. We will always take care when exercising these powers that we do so proportionately and lawfully. We will inform students, parents and carers of the College's policies in relation to this.

Guiding Principles in Dealing with Bullying/Cyber-Bullying

28. Moulton College will:
 - a. monitor and review our anti-bullying ethos and practice on a regular basis.
 - b. support staff to promote positive relationships to help prevent bullying.
 - c. recognise that some members of our community may be more vulnerable to bullying and its impact than others; this may include children with SEND. Being aware of this will help us to develop effective strategies to prevent bullying from happening and provide appropriate support, if required.
 - d. intervene by identifying and tackling bullying behaviour appropriately and promptly.
 - e. ensure our students are aware that bullying concerns will be dealt with sensitively and effectively.
 - f. ensure that everyone should feel safe to learn and abide by the anti- bullying policy.
 - g. require all members of the community to work with the College to uphold the anti-bullying policy.
 - h. recognise the potential impact of bullying on the wider family of those affected so will work in partnership with parents/carers regarding all reported bullying

concerns and will seek to keep them informed at all stages, where appropriate.

- i. deal promptly with grievances regarding the College response to bullying in line with our complaints policy.
- j. seek to learn from good anti-bullying practice elsewhere; and
- k. utilise support from external agencies where appropriate.

Victimisation

- 29. A person alleging bullying and harassment has the right not to be victimised as a result of bringing the allegation of bullying and harassment to the attention of a member of college staff. Bullying and harassment or victimisation of a person making an allegation of bullying and harassment will normally be regarded as extreme misconduct for disciplinary purposes.
- 30. All staff supporting a student will monitor a situation in order to ensure that victimisation does not take place. If required, documented meetings during an investigation with the person alleging bullying and harassment may be held in order to ascertain their views during the process.

Preventing Bullying

- 31. As a college, we see the importance of using a preventative approach to the issue of bullying and harassment. We will use the following approaches as part of our drive to eliminate bullying and harassment from college.

Environment

- 32. The College community will:
 - a. create and support an inclusive environment which promotes a culture of mutual respect, consideration and care for others, which will be upheld by all.
 - b. recognise that bullying can be perpetrated or experienced by any member of the community, including adults and children (peer on peer or child on child abuse)
 - c. recognise the potential for children and vulnerable adults with SEN and disabilities to be disproportionately impacted by bullying and will implement additional pastoral support as required.
 - d. openly discuss differences between people that could motivate bullying, such as children with different family situations, such as looked after children or those with caring responsibilities, religion, ethnicity, disability, gender, sexuality or appearance related difference.
 - e. challenge practice and language (including 'banter') which does not uphold the College values of tolerance, non-discrimination and respect towards others.
 - f. be encouraged to use technology, especially mobile phones and social media, positively and responsibly.

- g. work with staff, the wider community and outside agencies to prevent and tackle concerns including all forms of prejudice-driven bullying.
- h. actively create “safe spaces” for vulnerable children and young people; and
- i. celebrate success and achievements to promote and build a positive College ethos.

Procedure for Dealing with Bullying and Harassment

33. Child on Child and Peer on peer abuse procedures are separate from the student disciplinary procedures which may be implemented if the results of an investigation under the child on child/ peer on peer abuse procedures establish a case for disciplinary action for either party involved
34. The main signs that the child on child/peer on peer abuse may constitute a safeguarding concern of sufficient severity that a safeguarding referral might be considered include:
 - friends alert staff of serious concerns.
 - failure of the student to attend College.
 - struggles in carrying out usual tasks in college life.
 - physical injuries.
 - difficulties with mental health and/or emotional wellbeing.
 - becoming withdrawn, shy, experiencing headaches, stomach aches, anxiety and/or panic attacks,
 - suffering from nightmares or poor patterns of sleep.
 - broader concerns about behaviour including alcohol or substance misuse.
 - changes in appearance or attitude inappropriate to the student’s age and previous behaviour; and
 - abusive behaviour towards others.
35. In some cases, the allegation may be so serious as to require immediate action e.g. where serious misconduct or a criminal offence are involved. In such circumstances the College may be required to take action irrespective of the individual’s wishes. An example may be where compliance with safeguarding legislation is necessary.
36. All staff should be alert to the possible signs that a student is a victim of child on child or peer on peer abuse. Staff should engage, when concerned, in a process of discussion with other appropriate staff (e.g. line manager, Head of Faculty, Executive Director Student Support and Wellbeing, Residential Coordinator and the Safeguarding Team, if a safeguarding concern arises.
37. Behaviour that constitutes a concern about child on child / peer on peer abuse will depend on particular circumstances, and staff – when considering cases of concern – will need to draw upon the widest information that fellow staff can provide to supply the biggest picture of the student and her/his safeguarding context. Staff are aware that different groups of students, including those of different genders, will present power imbalances differently and relevant to different developmental stages.

38. The College will encourage students to resolve bullying issues informally, where possible, through discussion with the alleged perpetrator. If the individual alleging the bullying and harassment feels unable to communicate directly with the alleged perpetrator, alternative arrangements will be made; for example, they may be able to do so in writing, or a member of staff may be able to speak on their behalf.

Allegations of Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment between Children and Peers

39. The following points relate to Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment between children and Peers:
- abuse in intimate personal relationships between children/ peers
 - physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm (this may include an online element which facilitates, threatens and/or encourages physical abuse)
 - sexual violence, such as rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault; (this may include an online element which facilitates, threatens and/or encourages sexual violence).
 - sexual harassment, such as sexual comments, remarks, jokes and online sexual harassment, which may be standalone or part of a broader pattern of abuse.
 - 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.
 - consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes and semi nudes' images and or videos (also known as sexting or youth produced sexual imagery).
 - upskirting, 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 (this could include activities involving harassment, abuse or humiliation used as a way of initiating a person into a group and may also include an online element).
40. The starting point regarding any report should always be that sexual violence and sexual harassment is not acceptable and will not be tolerated. Especially important, is not to pass off any sexual violence or sexual harassment as 'banter', 'part of growing up' or 'having a laugh'."
41. When an allegation about sexual violence or harassment between children or peers is made the matter must be immediately passed on to the Designated Safeguarding Lead/Deputy Safeguarding Lead and a '*My Concern*' must be raised. The College will consider, in line with the latest *DfE* published guidance, the wishes of the victim in terms of how s/he wants to proceed.

42. The onus of care must be on the student making the allegation, although the College will still have to take care to support the alleged perpetrator in the course of managing the matter.
43. The student making the allegation will be given as much control as is reasonably possible over decisions regarding how any investigation will be progressed and any support that will be offered.
44. In immediately responding, the DSL/Deputy DSL (in consultation with the senior person with responsibility for safeguarding, where appropriate) will consider:
 - the nature of the alleged incident(s), including whether a crime may have been committed and consideration of harmful sexual behaviour.
 - the ages of the students involved.
 - the developmental stages of the students involved.
 - any power imbalance between the students. For example, is the alleged perpetrator significantly older, more mature or more confident? Does the victim have a disability or learning difficulty?
 - if the alleged incident is a one-off or a sustained pattern of abuse?
 - are there ongoing risks to the victim, other students, or staff? and
 - other related issues and wider context.
45. As always, when concerned about the welfare of a child, all staff should act in the best interests of the child and the general principles of communication and care set out in Keeping Children Safe in Education (September 2025) will apply. Immediate consideration should be given as to how best to support and protect the victim and the alleged perpetrator (and any other students involved/impacted) and this will include taking advice from appropriate external agencies about reporting the allegation.

Policy and Support

46. The College community will:
 - a. provide a range of approaches for students, staff and parents/carers to access support and report concerns.
 - b. regularly update and evaluate our practice to consider the developments of technology and provide up-to-date advice and education to all members of the community regarding positive online behaviour.
 - c. take appropriate, proportionate and reasonable action, in line with existing College policies, for any bullying brought to the College's attention, which involves or affects students, even when they are not on College premises; for example, when using College transport or online, etc.
 - d. implement appropriate disciplinary sanctions; the consequences of bullying will reflect the seriousness of the incident, so that others see that bullying is unacceptable; and
 - e. use a variety of techniques to resolve the issues between those who bully, and those who have been bullied.

F Staff should be aware that not everyone who has been subjected to abuse considers themselves a victim or would want to be described in this way

Staff need to be aware of terminology used when speaking to children and young people as in some cases the abusive behaviour will have also been harmful to the alleged perpetrator (KCSE 2025)

Support for Students

47. Students who have been the subject of any form of child on child/ peer on peer abuse will be supported by:
- a. staff reassuring the student and providing continuous 'pastoral' support;
 - b. offering opportunities to discuss the experience with their Course Manager, Personal Development Tutors, a member of the Safeguarding Team or Residential Team (where appropriate) or a member of staff of their choice;
 - c. being advised on how respond to concerns and build resilience as appropriate;
 - d. working towards restoring self-esteem and confidence;
 - e. providing ongoing support which may include engaging with parents and carers; and
 - f. where necessary, working with the wider community and local/national organisations to provide further or specialist advice and guidance; this could include support through Early Help or Children's Services, or support through the Children and Adolescent's Mental Health Service (CAMHS).
48. Students who have been responsible for abuse will be helped by:
- a. discussing what happened, establishing the concern and the need to change.
 - b. informing parents/carers to help change the attitude and behaviour of the student.
 - c. providing appropriate education and support regarding their behaviour or actions.
 - d. if online, requesting that content be removed and reporting accounts/ content to service provider.
 - e. sanctioning, in line with College Positive Behaviour Policy; this may include exclusion from college; and
 - f. Where necessary, working with the wider community and local/national organisations to provide further or specialist advice and guidance; this may include involvement from the Police or referrals to Early Help, Specialist Children's Services, or CAMHS.

Education and Training

49. The College community will:

- a. train all staff, including teaching staff, support staff (e.g. administration staff and site support staff), to identify all forms of child on child/peer on peer abuse and take appropriate action, following the College's policy and procedures, including recording and reporting incidents.
- b. consider a range of opportunities and approaches for addressing peer on peer abuse throughout the curriculum and other activities, such as through displays, student CPD, peer support, the Student Forums, etc.
- c. ensure child on child/peer on peer abuse has a high profile throughout the year, reinforced through key opportunities such as anti-bullying week, pastoral teaching sessions and educational visits from external agencies.
- d. provide systematic opportunities to develop students' social and emotional skills, including building their resilience and self-esteem.

Involvement of students

50. The College will:

- a. involve students in policy writing and decision making, to ensure that they understand the College's approach and are clear about the part they play in preventing child on child/peer on peer abuse.
- b. canvas student views on the extent and nature of child on child/peer on peer abuse.
- c. ensure that all students know how to express worries and anxieties about peer-on-peer abuse.
- d. ensure that all students are aware of the range of sanctions which may be applied against those engaging in peer-on-peer abuse.
- e. involve students in anti-bullying campaigns in college centres and embed messages in the wider College curriculum and workshops with a focus on consent and healthy relationships,
- f. utilise student voice in providing student- led education and support.
- g. publicise the details of internal support, as well as external helplines and websites; and
- h. offer support to students who have been victims of child on child/peer on peer abuse and to those who are perpetrators to address the problems they have and receive appropriate support.

Involvement and liaison with parents and carers

51. The College will:

- a. take steps to raise awareness among parents and carers about our child on child (peer-on- peer) abuse policies and procedures, to ensure they are aware that the College does not tolerate any form of child on child/ peer on peer abuse.
- b. make sure that key information about child on child/peer on peer abuse (including policies and named points of contact) is available to parents/carers in a variety of formats, including via the College website.
- c. ensure all parents/carers know who to contact if they are worried about peer-on-peer abuse and where to access independent advice.

- d. ensure that parents/Carers work with the College to role model positive behaviour for students, both on and offline; and
- e. ensure all parents/carers know about our complaints procedure and how to use it effectively, to raise concerns in an appropriate manner.

Outcome of Failure to Comply with this Policy and Associated Procedures

- 52. In the event of any student failing to comply with the spirit and aims of this policy, disciplinary action in accordance with the College Learner Behaviour Support and Disciplinary Policy will be taken.
- 53. The disciplinary procedure sets out the potential sanctions in cases that are upheld. Any allegation of bullying and harassment, which is proved to be false or malicious, will also be considered to be extreme misconduct and a disciplinary matter.

Complaints

- 54. If, at any stage of the procedure, an individual feels that the response they received is inappropriate or inadequate they are entitled to raise the matter in line with the College's complaint policy.

Child on Child/ PEER ON PEER

Report received
(From victim or third-party)
(Onsite, offsite or online)

Victim reassured

- Taken seriously and kept safe
- Confidentiality not promised
- Listen to victim, non-judgementally
- Record the disclosure (facts as reported)
- Report to Safeguarding team as soon as possible if not person recording disclosure
- Victim sensitively informed about referral to other agencies
- If victim does not consent to share, staff may still lawfully share in order to protect young person from harm and safeguard other students
- Parents of victim informed if under 18 or vulnerable adult

Sexual violence Definitions

Rape
Assault by penetration
Sexual assault

Sexual Harassment

Unwanted conduct of a sexual nature, Inc. sexual remarks, sexual taunts, physical behaviour

Record-keeping

Remember to record all concerns, discussions, decisions and rationale and outcomes.

Considerations (Sexual violence/harassment and harmful sexual behaviours)

- Immediately: Consider how to support the victim and alleged perpetrator
- wishes of victim
 - nature of alleged incident
 - ages of those involved
 - any power imbalance
 - one-off/part of a pattern?
 - any ongoing risks S

MANAGE INTERNALLY

One-off incidents which the college believes that the child(ren) are not in need of early help or intervention, which would be appropriate to deal with internally under the college Peer on peer abuse policy

Non-violent
Harmful Sexual
Behaviours
Framework
(NSPCC)

REFER TO SOCIAL CARE

All incidents where a child has been harmed, is at risk of harm or is in immediate danger.
Social care staff to decide next steps.

REFER TO POLICE

All incidents of rape, assault by penetration or sexual assault.

RISK ASSESSMENT

Case by case basis

RISK ASSESSMENT- immediately

Don't wait for outcome of referral before protecting victim
Emphasis on victim being able to continue normal routines
Alleged perpetrator, where possible, will be removed from any classes with victim (also shared spaces and transport (not a judgement of guilt))

SAFEGUARD AND SUPPORT VICTIM AND (ALLEGED) PERPETRATOR

DISCIPLINARY MEASURES TAKEN (see college behaviour policy and Peer on Peer abuse policy)

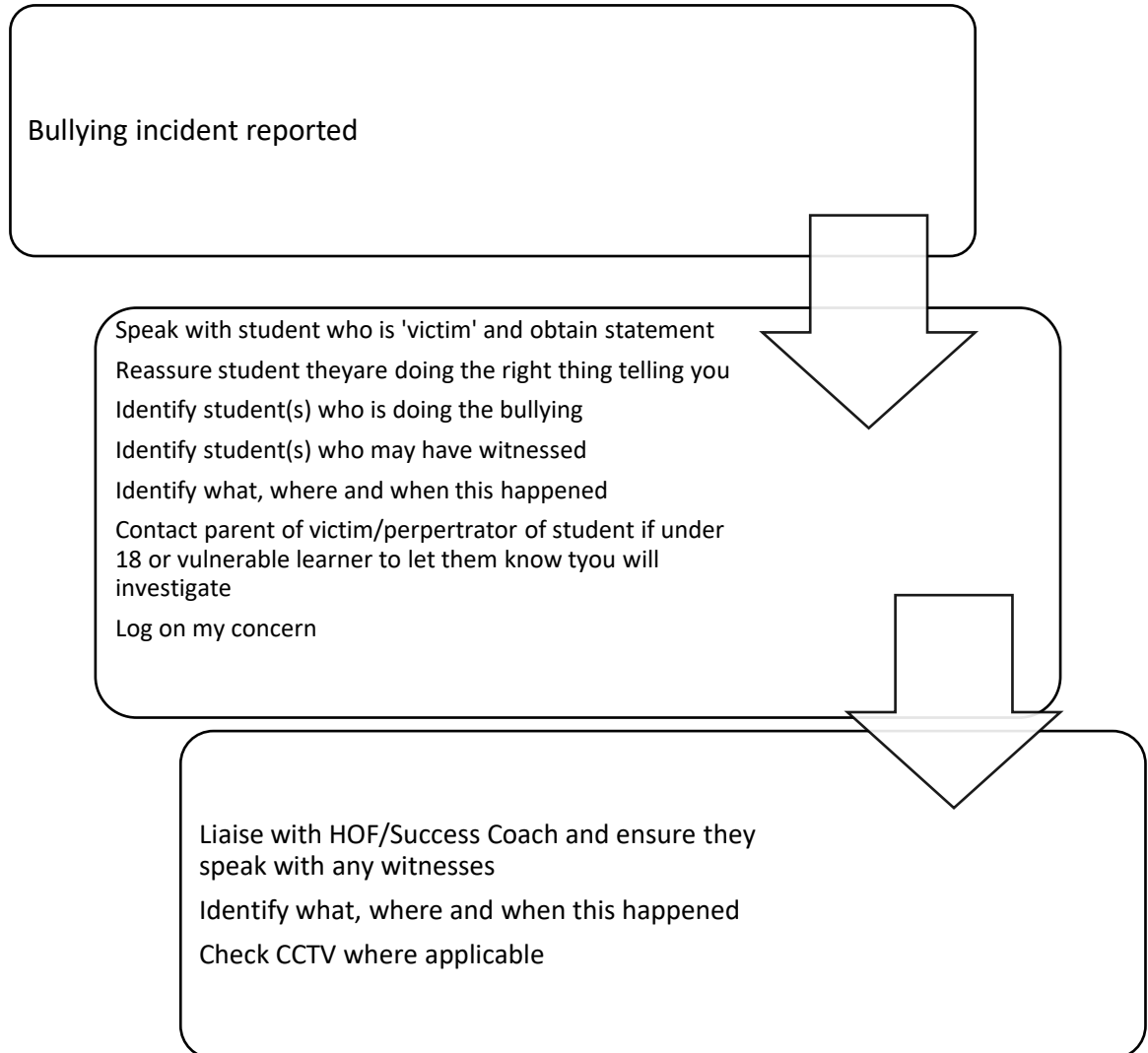
SAFEGUARD AND SUPPORT VICTIM AND ALLEGED PERPETRATOR

CRIMINAL PROCESS ENDS

Conviction or caution: follow behaviour policy, consider permanent exclusion. If remains in school, make clear expectations: keep both parties apart. Consider victims wishes

Disciplinary Measures Taken
(may be undertaken

BULLYING FLOWCHART



EVIDENCE

Speak with student(s) who allegation made against and take statements

Liaise with HOF and safeguarding team to decide action

Contact parent of victim and perpetrator to let them know outcome and ensure they are satisfied

Update my concern with action and outcome.

NO EVIDENCE

Speak with student(s) who allegation made against.

Explain lack of evidence but situation will be monitored.

NOK/carers of perpetrator to be informed if under 18 or vulnerable learner

Speak with victim, explain lack of evidence but situation will be monitored.

Contact NOK/carers and explain situation and ensure they are satisfied if under 18 or vulnerable learner.

CM/Success Coach to offer ongoing support to all parties involved.



Equality Impact Assessment (EIA)

Please complete both sides of this Equality Impact Assessment and ensure that the latest copy of this is recorded as part of the appendices of the specific policy.

Policy Reference and Name	SGP-04 Child-on-Child Abuse Policy
Assessment date	8 August 2025
Completed by	Executive Director Student Support and Wellbeing
What are the aims of the policy?	This policy is intended for incidents where the individuals involved are all students. In the case of abuse by a member of staff against either another member of staff or a student, that will be dealt with either under the College Safeguarding Policy or the Staff Code of Conduct Policy.
Who does the policy affect?	All students within the college and all staff to support the victim and challenge this behaviour
Who is involved in implementing the policy?	All staff
What information is currently available about the impact of this policy and its associated procedures?	KCSIE 2025
Do you need more information to help you make an assessment about the impact of this policy and its associated procedures?	No
Do you have any examples that show how this policy will have a positive impact on any of the equality characteristics listed in the table below?	Past recorded information on MyConcern, identifies that this policy supports all students, whatever their characteristics.
Which other policies does this policy link with?	CUR-06 Learner Behaviour Support and Disciplinary Policy QD-06 Compliments, Complaints and Suggestion Policy SGP-01 Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy
What consultation has taken place in the development of this policy?	Legislation, NAMSS, HoF and Safeguarding Team

Use the table below to assess the impact of this policy on each of the listed characteristics. Your decision must be evidence based. Sources of evidence might include success rates, achievement gaps, application and enrolment data, student voice, consultation outcomes, recruitment and employment data, customer feedback or complaints, meeting minutes.

Characteristic (These characteristics are protected under the Equality Act 2010)	Negative impact? Y / N	Evidence to support your impact assessment decision	Requires further action? Y/N
Age	N		N
Disability	N		N
Race	N		N
Gender, inc. re-assignment	N		N
Sexual orientation	N		N
Religion / belief	N		N
Pregnancy / maternity	N		N
Marriage / civil partnership	N		N
Socio-economic	N		N

Overall EIA judgement

Select	
✓	No change required - The assessment is that the policy is/will be robust. There is no evidence of potentially unlawful discrimination and all reasonable opportunities to advance equality and foster good relations have been taken, subject to continuing monitoring and review
	Adjust the policy or practice - This involves taking steps to remove any barriers, to better advance equality and/or to foster good relations. This may involve removing or changing the aspect of the policy that creates any negative or unwanted impact. It may also involve introducing additional measures to reduce or mitigate any potential negative impact
	Continue the policy - This means adopting/continuing with the policy despite the potential for adverse impact. Set out the rationale for this decision, including how the decision is compatible with our legal obligation. Where there is discrimination, but it is considered not to be unlawful – the objective justification must be recorded
	Stop the policy - If there would otherwise be unlawful discrimination or adverse effects that are not justified and cannot be prevented/mitigated