



Child on Child Abuse Policy and Procedure

Introduction

This policy sets out to address the College's commitment to safeguarding all students and to specifically address the College's response to Child-on-Child abuse. All students should be protected from harassment and sexual misconduct from other students, staff, visitors and college users.

A young adult as described in the policy is a young person up until 18 years of age

Context

This policy should not be read in isolation but forms part of Truro and Penwith College's Safeguarding policy and should be read in conjunction with:

- Safeguarding Children and Adults at Risk Policy and Procedure
- Anti-Bullying and Harassment Policy
- Social Media and E-Safety Policy
- Student Disciplinary Policy
- Keeping Children Safe in Education 2024
- Working Together to Safeguard Children 2023
- Sexting in schools and colleges and Sharing nudes and semi-nudes advice for Education Settings, UKCCIS
- Teaching online safety in schools, DfE 2019
- The Voyeurism Act, 2019 (section on up skirting)

The Principles

Truro and Penwith College believe in the following principles:

1. All students have a right to attend college and learn in a safe environment. Students should be free from harm (in any form) whether the perpetrator be an adult or a child.
2. Recognising that young people are capable of abusing their peers and this will be dealt with under overarching guidance of Truro and Penwith College's

safeguarding policy and in line with Keeping Children Safe in Education and Working Together to Safeguard Children.

3. Being clear that all forms of Child-on-Child abuse are not acceptable, will never be tolerated and is not an inevitable part of growing up.
4. Protecting the interests of vulnerable groups of young adults who may be at risk including young people in care; young adults and vulnerable adults with additional needs (SEN and/or disabilities); young adults who identify or are perceived as LGBT and/or have other protected characteristics under the Equalities Act 2010.
5. Current research indicates that young women are more frequently identified as being abused by their peers and are likely to experience unwanted sexual touching. This policy recognises that all genders experience Child on Child abuse, but they do so in gendered ways.

What is Child on Child Abuse?

For these purposes, Child on Child abuse is any form of physical, sexual, emotional, financial abuse and coercive control, exercised between young adults under the age of 18.

Child on Child abuse can take various forms, including:

- serious bullying (including cyber-bullying),
- relationship abuse; domestic violence,
- child exploitation (child sexual exploitation (CSE) and child criminal exploitation (CCE),
- serious youth violence,
- harmful sexual behaviour,
- and/or gender-based violence.

Examples of safeguarding issues against a young adult could include but not limited to:

- abuse in intimate personal relationships between peers;
- bullying (including cyberbullying);
- 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 misconduct, such as unwanted conduct which creates an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment. Intimidation or promising resource or benefit in return for sexual favour.
- Sexual harassment, such as sexual comments, unwanted sexual advances, remarks, jokes and online sexual harassment, which may be stand-alone or part of a broader pattern of abuse;
- Sexting/sharing nude or indecent imagery. The term ‘sexting’ relates to the sending of indecent images, videos and/or written messages with sexually explicit content; these are created and sent electronically. They are often ‘shared’ via social networking sites and instant messaging services.
- 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);
- Up skirting, 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 victim humiliation, distress or alarm.
- Sexually harmful behaviour, violence and sexual harassment can occur between two students of any age and gender. It can also occur through a group of students sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single student or group of students.

Young adults’ experiences of abuse and violence are rarely isolated events, and they can often be linked to other things that are happening in their lives and spaces in which they spend their time. Any response to Child on Child abuse therefore needs to consider the range of possible types of Child on Child abuse set out above and capture the full context of a young adult’s experiences.

Child on Child abuse often involves an imbalance of power between the perpetrator and the victim. This could involve perpetrators having control over the relationship which makes it difficult for those they abuse to defend themselves.

This imbalance of power can manifest itself in several ways. It may be physical, psychological (knowing what upsets someone), or social (e.g. isolating or excluding someone). It could also include issues such as revenge porn or what are often gender issues (e.g. girls being touched, or boys being involved in initiation activities). Students who are victims of sexual violence and sexual harassment will likely find the experience stressful and distressing. This will, in all likelihood, adversely affect their educational attainment as well as their emotional well-being.

Sexual violence and sexual harassment exist on a continuum and may overlap; they can occur online and offline (both physically and verbally) and are never acceptable. **It is important that all victims are taken seriously, being believed and offered appropriate support and to continue supporting their wishes.** Disclosures of sexual violence and sexual harassment are extremely complex to manage. It is essential that victims are protected, offered appropriate support and every effort is made to ensure

their education is not disrupted. It is also important that other students and college staff are supported and protected as appropriate.

Prevention

Truro and Penwith college will minimise the risk of allegations against other young adults by:

- Providing training as part of the pastoral and tutorial programme in relation to Healthy Relationships and Sex Education that develops their understanding of acceptable behaviour and keeping themselves safe.
- Taking a whole college approach to safeguarding and child protection.
- Provide training to staff on Child-on-Child abuse and harmful sexual behaviours as part of the Safeguarding training programme for all staff.
- Providing a clear set of values and standards, underpinned by the college's behaviour management policies.
- Engaging with specialist support and interventions.

Procedure for Dealing with Allegations of Child-on-Child Abuse

The Designated Safeguarding Lead and Safeguarding Officer will follow the college's procedure as outlined in Appendix 1.

Responding to an incident/disclosure

Where abuse or violence, including sexual harm and/or sexual harassment has taken place outside of college e.g. on public transport; off site at lunchtimes or in the local community involving students. We will follow up with external organisations and support learners who are directly wishing to take action. The college will support a learner who decides to report an incident to the police, if they believe an offence has been committed.

Where an incident has happened on college premises, the college will utilise its procedures set out in this policy and in conjunction with its Safeguarding policy. This may mean a referral to the police and a referral to the MARU.

All staff understand that all concerns must be reported to the Designated Safeguarding Lead; however, the college acknowledges that anyone can make a referral.

The college will record all instances of bullying, prejudice, violence and sexual violence and related incidents involving peers. This will include racism and racist bullying. Please refer to the Anti-Bullying and Harassment Policy for this procedure.

Our records will demonstrate what actions have been taken along with any outcomes recorded.

Reporting

The college will support learners in making direct reports to the police over any incident of racism, race hate or incitement to hate if it is believed an offence may have been committed. In addition, learners will be supported in reporting to the police over any incident or an actual incident of sexual harm, violence and/or sexual harassment.

In all cases consideration is given to reporting the matter to the MARU or Early Help. Early Help means providing support as soon as a problem emerges, and this may benefit a young adult through a safety and support plan.

Governing Body

In addition, the college will report any incidents that come to light to the Chair of Governors / Link Safeguarding Governor and inform them of how the college is managing these behaviours as part of its Safeguarding report. This will include providing information on sanctions, exclusions, pressures from parents to exclude and dealing with the parents of the alleged perpetrator or any alleged victim/s.

Sanctions

The college will use its Student Disciplinary policy as reference for its sanctions.

The college recognises that disciplinary actions rarely resolves issues of Child on Child abuse and the college will consider all courses of action and intervention.

As part of any process the college will endeavour to respond to concerns from learners, parents and the wider community as part of its decision making.

The college is aware that external conditions may be in place for students attending the same campus, for example bail conditions. Where these conditions are in place the college will make appropriate adjustments to adhere to these.

Where there is an external investigation, but no conditions in place, the safeguarding team will provide information, advice and guidance to those involved.

Training

Truro and Penwith College is working hard to create a culture where Child on Child abuse does not happen. The college aims to create an ethos of good and respectful behaviour towards others.

Through the tutorial programme and pastoral support in Student Services the college will provide materials to educate young adults in information relating to:

- Child on Child Abuse
- Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment
- Healthy Relationships
- Consent and Sexual Health
- Online safety

In addition, the college will train tutors through its Staff Development Programme over training events in the academic year. This will include training for new tutors as well as refresher training for experienced staff. This will include:

- Safeguarding Induction module
- Safeguarding at Level 2
- Our Safeguarding Children Partnership – range of courses
- First Light Training – How to handle Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Claims
- Additional external partners training provision
- Regular updates through the staff newsletter

As part of the education of all staff and students, the college will ensure they know who they can talk to and receive advice and help from the Safeguarding team. Clear signposting of information will be found throughout college sites.

Management of the Policy

The college will ensure staff, governors and volunteers are trained in the awareness and response to all forms of bullying, all forms of Child-on-Child abuse, racism and race hate and include any local relevant issues and wider contextual concerns.

The Designated Safeguarding Lead will take on a lead responsibility to ensure all staff, governors and volunteers are aware of this policy and the supporting guidance, in order that they are clear regarding their role and responsibilities

The Link Safeguarding Governor will undertake an audit activity to help assess the effectiveness of the college and its process in tackling all forms of Child-on-Child abuse by attending the Safeguarding termly meeting.

The college will ensure that staff, parents/carers and students are made aware of this policy, making it available on the college website and intranet.

Appendix 1 – Procedure on handling Child on Child Abuse Allegation

Empowering students and staff to challenge and report rumours or suspicions Responding to disclosures of Child on Child abuse through the college's Safeguarding team:

1. Staff taking the disclosure will contact the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) or member of the safeguarding team
 - Staff taking a disclosure will never promise confidentiality
 - Students making a disclosure will be taken seriously, kept safe and be well supported.
 - Consider the wishes of the victim in terms of how they want to proceed and whether they wish to make a police complaint. This is especially important in the context of sexual violence and sexual harassment.
2. Where the student is under 18 parents or guardians/carers will normally be informed (unless this would put the student at greater risk) by the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) or member of the safeguarding team.
3. If a child is at risk of harm, is in immediate danger, or has been harmed, a referral will be made to Children's Social Care and/or Police by the Designated Safeguarding Lead or Safeguarding Officer. Report to the police (generally in parallel with a referral to Social Care) Ongoing Response: The DSL or Safeguarding Officer will manage each disclosure on a case by case basis and will keep the risk assessment under review.
4. Consideration for other referrals to other external appropriate agencies (as appropriate)
5. The Safeguarding Officer will consider what action needs to be taken against the alleged perpetrator at that time. Risk Assessment: Following a disclosure, the DSL or Safeguarding Officer will make an immediate risk and needs assessment on a case-by-case basis.
6. The Risk assessment will consider:
 - The victim, especially their protection and support.
 - The alleged perpetrator, their support needs and any discipline action.
 - All other students at the college.
 - The victim and the alleged perpetrator sharing classes and space at college. The risk assessment will be recorded and kept under review. Where there has been other professional intervention and/or other specialist risk assessments, these professional assessments will be used to inform the College's approach to supporting and protecting pupils. Action: The DSL and/or Safeguarding Officer will consider:

- The wishes of the victim
 - The nature of the incident including whether a crime has been committed and the harm caused.
 - Ages of the students involved.
 - Developmental stage of the students involved.
 - Any power imbalance between the students.
 - Any previous incidents and whether this is a one-off or a sustained pattern.
 - Ongoing risks to the victim, other students, siblings, adult students or staff; or other related issues in the wider context
7. The Designated Safeguarding Lead or Safeguarding Officer will manage the report with the following options:
- Manage internally
 - Early Help
 - Refer to Children’s Social Care or refer to the police
8. Where there is a criminal investigation into a Child-on-Child abuse case, the alleged perpetrator will, if deemed appropriate, be suspended from college whilst the investigation takes place or an alternative learning plan considered.
9. The DSL and relevant members of the Senior Management Team and Programme Team Leader will consider how best to keep the victim and alleged perpetrator a reasonable distance apart on college premises and on transport where appropriate.
10. Where a criminal investigation into a Child-on-Child abuse case leads to a conviction or caution, the College will, if it has not already, consider any suitable sanctions in light of the student Behaviour Management policy, including consideration of permanent exclusion under the separate Student Disciplinary Policy.
11. Where the alleged perpetrator is going to remain at the College, the principle would be to continue keeping the victim and alleged perpetrator in separate classes and continue to consider the most appropriate way to manage potential contact on college premises and transport. The nature of the conviction or caution and wishes of the victim will be especially important in determining how to proceed in such cases
- The victim, alleged perpetrator and other witnesses (children and adults) will receive appropriate support and safeguards on a case-by-case basis.

- The College recognises that taking disciplinary action and providing appropriate support are not mutually exclusive actions and will occur at the same time if necessary

12. All actions should be recorded on the Truro and Penwith College Welfare system and accurate records kept. Additional details should be recorded on the Harassment and Bullying log (including Sexual Harassment Log) – see Anti-Bullying and Harassment Policy protocols.