



Working to Prevent Child on Child abuse

In June 2021, Ofsted published a rapid review of sexual abuse in schools and colleges. It recommends that schools and colleges act as though sexual harassment and online sexual abuse are happening, even when there are no specific reports. This is because the review has revealed how prevalent sexual harassment and online sexual abuse are for children and young people. In light of this, even where school leaders do not have specific information that indicates sexual harassment and online sexual abuse are problems their children face, they should act on the assumption that they are. Senior leaders should take a whole-school approach to developing a culture where all kinds of sexual harassment and online sexual abuse are recognised and addressed. Sexual violence and sexual harassment, just like other types of child on child abuse, can occur both in and out of school (online and face to face) between children of any age and sex and is never acceptable. 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 peers;
- physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm (this may include an element of online 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 stand-alone 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);
- 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;
- 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).

Manor Park Primary School will work to prevent child on child abuse by teaching children how to safeguarding themselves online and in the real world, through:

- PSHE lessons
- RSE lessons
- Online safety lessons
- Anti-bullying lessons
- Creating a culture of 'speaking up'
- Working with NSPCC i.e. 'Speak Out Stay Safe' assemblies

Manor Park Primary will never pass off child on child abuse as 'banter' or 'part of growing up' and recognise that even if there are no reported cases, such abuse may still be taking place. A zero-tolerance approach is taken as this could lead to a culture of unacceptable behaviours. All staff are expected to challenge inappropriate behaviour between peers.

Whilst any report of sexual violence or sexual harassment will be taken seriously, staff are aware it is more likely that girls will be the victims of sexual violence and sexual harassment and more likely it will be perpetrated by boys. However, anyone can be the victim of abuse based on their gender, sexuality, disability or other difference all instances will be treated equally.