



CHILD-ON-CHILD ABUSE POLICY

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1. Introduction

At Kingdom Christian School, we are committed to the prevention, early identification and appropriate management of child-on-child abuse and to ensure that any form of child-on-child abuse or sexually harmful behaviour is dealt with immediately and consistently. We take a zero-tolerance approach to child-on-child abuse. This will reduce the extent of harm to the young person and minimise the potential impact on that individual child's emotional and mental health and wellbeing. Kingdom Christian School staff who work with children are advised to maintain an attitude of 'it could happen here' where safeguarding is concerned. When concerned about the welfare of a child, staff should always act in the best interests of the child.

[Keeping Children Safe in Education 2025](#) states that governing bodies and proprietors should ensure that their child protection policy includes:

- Procedures to minimise the risk of child-on-child abuse.
- How allegations of child-on-child abuse will be recorded, investigated, and dealt with
- Clear processes as to how victims, perpetrators and any other child affected by child-on-child abuse will be supported

- A clear statement that abuse is abuse and should never be tolerated or passed off as “banter”, “just having a laugh” or “part of growing up”.
- Recognition of the gendered nature of child-on-child abuse (i.e., that it is more likely that girls will be victims and boys’ perpetrators), but that all child-on-child abuse is unacceptable and will be taken seriously.

The guidance also states that Governing Bodies and proprietors should ensure their child protection policy reflects the fact that additional barriers can exist when recognising abuse and neglect in this group of children (Children with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND)). These can include being more prone to peer group isolation than other children. While it is recommended that child-on-child abuse is associated with the School **Safeguarding Policy**, due to the sensitive nature and specific issues involved with child-on-child abuse this separate policy guidance has been completed to annex to our **Safeguarding Policy**.

This policy applies to governors and members of staff including volunteers.

This is a **statutory policy** and will be reviewed annually by the governing body.

2. Definition

Child-on-child abuse is any form of physical, sexual, emotional and financial abuse, and coercive control exercised between children, and within children’s relationships (both intimate and non-intimate), friendships, and wider peer associations.

All staff should recognise that children can abuse their peers.

All staff should be aware of safeguarding issues from peer abuse including online child-on-child abuse. Online child-on-child abuse is any form of child-on-child abuse with a digital element, for example:

- sexting
- online abuse, coercion and exploitation
- child-on-child grooming
- threatening language delivered via online means
- distribution of sexualised content
- harassment

This can also include AI, deepfakes, manipulated images and peer-generated content.

There is no clear boundary between incidents that should be regarded as abusive and incidents that are more properly dealt with as bullying, sexual experimentation etc. This is a matter of professional judgement.

If one child or young person causes harm to another, this should not necessarily be dealt with as abuse: bullying, fighting and harassment between children are not generally seen as child protection issues. However, it may be appropriate to regard a young person's behaviour as abusive if:

- There is a large difference in power (for example age, size, ability, development) between the young people concerned
- The perpetrator has repeatedly tried to harm one or more other children
- There are concerns about the intention of the alleged young person
- If the evidence suggests that there was an intention to cause severe harm to the victim, this should be regarded as abusive whether severe harm was caused.

3. Vulnerabilities

As a school we recognise that any child can be vulnerable to child-on-child abuse, but we are aware that individual and situational factors can increase a child's vulnerabilities to abuse by their peers. This may include:

- Children who are socially isolated from their peers
- Children who are questioning or exploring their sexuality and those who have identified themselves as having a sexual orientation may also be particularly vulnerable to abuse
- Children with certain characteristics such as, ethnicity, race or religious beliefs
- Children with Special Educational Needs and/or Disabilities (SEND) are three times more likely to be abused than their peers without SEND
- The sharing of an image or photograph

4. Prevention

As a school we will minimise the risk of allegations against other pupils by:

- providing a developmentally appropriate PSHE syllabus which develops pupils understanding of acceptable behaviour, keeping themselves safe, the nature of child-on-child abuse and what is meant by consent (In line with the [Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education \(RSE\) and Health Education statutory guidance 2025](#))
- Having a robust Online and Mobile Technology safety programme which develops pupils' knowledge, understanding and skills, to ensure

personal safety and self-protection when using the internet and social networking.

- Having robust monitoring and filtering systems in place to ensure pupils are safe and act appropriately when using information technology in school, including handling AI risks.
- Having systems in place for any pupil to raise concerns with staff, knowing that they will be listened to, believed, and valued in a non-judgemental environment
- Delivering targeted work on assertiveness and keeping safe to those pupils identified as being at risk
- Creating a safe culture in school by implementing policies and procedures that address child-on-child abuse and harmful attitudes, promoting healthy relationships and attitudes to all.

5. Allegations against other Pupils which are Safeguarding Issues

Occasionally, allegations may be made against pupils by other young people in the school, which are of a safeguarding nature. Safeguarding issues raised in this way may include physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, teenage relationship abuse and sexual exploitation, bullying, cyber bullying and sexting. It should be considered as a safeguarding allegation against a pupil if some of the following features are present:

- It was made against an older pupil and refers to their behaviour towards a younger pupil or a more vulnerable pupil
- It is of a serious nature, possibly including a criminal offence
- It raises risk factors for other pupils in the school
- It indicates that other pupils may have been affected by this student
- It indicates that young people outside the school may be affected by this student

Examples of safeguarding issues against a pupil could include:

Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment - children can, and sometimes do, abuse their peers in a sexually violent way. Sexual violence refers to sexual offences under the [Sexual Offences Act 2003 105](#) as described as:

- Rape: A person (A) commits an offence of rape if: he intentionally penetrates the vagina, anus or mouth of another person (B) with his penis, B does not consent to the penetration and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.
- Assault by Penetration: A person (A) commits an offence if: s/he intentionally penetrates the vagina or anus of another person (B) with a

part of her/his body or anything else, the penetration is sexual, B does not consent to the penetration and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.

- Sexual Assault: A person (A) commits an offence of sexual assault if: s/he intentionally touches another person (B), the touching is sexual, B does not consent to the touching and A does not reasonably believe that B consents

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 young person has engaged in such behaviour, including accidentally, before considering the action or sanctions to be undertaken.

Sexual Harassment – child-on-child sexual harassment is unwanted conduct of a sexual nature that can occur online and offline. Sexual harassment is likely to: violate a child's dignity, and/or make them feel intimidated, degraded or humiliated and/or create a hostile, offensive or sexualised environment. Sexual harassment can include:

- Sexual comments, such as telling sexual stories, making lewd comments, making sexual remarks about clothes and appearance, calling someone sexualised names, sexual "jokes" or taunting.
- Physical behaviour, such as deliberately brushing against someone, interfering with someone's clothes (schools should be considering when any of this crosses a line into sexual violence - it is important to talk to and consider the experience of the victim)
 - Displaying pictures, photos or drawings of a sexual nature
 - Online sexual harassment

The following may be standalone, or part of a wider pattern of sexual harassment and/or sexual violence:

- Non-consensual sharing of sexual images and videos
- Sexualised online bullying
- Unwanted sexual comments and messages, including, on social media
- Sexual exploitation, coercion and threats

Bullying

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 young people 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 - young people 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, race, gender, identified sexual orientation, and excluding someone from a group on purpose.

Cyber bullying - the use of phones, instant messaging, e-mail, chat rooms or social networking sites such as Facebook and X (formally 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 [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 be deemed to be criminal behaviour. If the behaviour involves the taking, sharing or distributing indecent images of young people under the age of 18, then this is also a criminal offence under the [Sexual Offences Act 2003](#). Outside of the immediate support young people may require in these instances, if a child is 10 and above, the school will have no choice but to involve the police to investigate these situations.

Sexting - when someone sends or receives a sexually explicit text, image or video. This includes sending 'nude pics', 'rude pics' or 'nude selfies'. Pressuring someone into sending a nude picture can happen in any relationship and to anyone, regardless of 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, young people could be breaking the law as stated as these are offences under the [Sexual Offences Act 2003](#).

Emotional Abuse - can include blackmail or extortion and may also include threats and intimidation. This harmful behaviour can have a significant impact on the mental health and emotional well-being of the victim and can lead to self-harm.

Sexual Abuse and Harmful Sexual Behaviour - sexually harmful behaviour from young people is not always contrived or with the intent to harm others. There may be many reasons why a young person engages in sexually harmful behaviour, and it may be just as distressing to the young person who instigates it as well as the young person it is intended towards. Sexually harmful behaviour may range from inappropriate sexual language, inappropriate role play, to sexually touching another or sexual assault/abuse. It can also include indecent exposure, indecent touching /serious sexual assaults or forcing others to watch pornography or take part in sexting.

Teenage Relationship Abuse - defined as a pattern of actual or threatened acts of physical, sexual, and/or emotional abuse, perpetrated by an adolescent (between the ages of 13 and 18) against a current or former partner. Abuse may include insults, coercion, social sabotage, sexual harassment, threats and/or acts of physical or sexual abuse. The abusive teenager uses this pattern of violent and coercive behaviour, in a heterosexual or same gender relationship, in order to gain power and maintain control over the partner.

Sexual Exploitation - this can include encouraging other young people to engage in inappropriate sexual behaviour or grooming and recruiting members of the peer group into being sexually exploited by other young people or adults. It can also include photographing or videoing other children performing indecent acts.

Up-skirting - this typically involves taking a picture under a person's clothing without them knowing, with the intention of viewing their buttocks or genitals to obtain sexual gratification or cause the victim humiliation, distress or harm.

Initiation/hazing type violence and rituals - hazing or initiation ceremonies refers to the practice of rituals, challenges, and other activities involving harassment, abuse or humiliation used as a way of initiating a person into a group. Hazing is seen in many different types of social groups, including gangs, sports teams and school groups. The initiation rites can range from relatively benign pranks, to protracted patterns of behaviour that rise to the level of abuse or criminal misconduct. Hazing may include physical or psychological abuse. It may also include nudity or sexual assault. Staff need to be alert to such behaviour and act in line with their child protection and behaviour policies. Identifying a child who is being abused by their peers

6. Signs of Abuse

The school will recognise that the signs that a child may be suffering from child-on-child abuse can also overlap with signs indicating other types of abuse and can include:

- Failing to attend school, disengaging from classes or struggling to carry out school related tasks to the standard ordinarily expected
- Physical injuries
- Experiencing difficulties with mental health and/or emotional wellbeing
- Becoming withdrawn and/or shy; experiencing headaches, stomach aches, anxiety and/or panic attacks; suffering from nightmares or lack of sleep or sleeping too much
- Broader changes in behaviour including alcohol or substance misuse
- Changes in appearance and/or starting to act in a way that is not appropriate for the child's age
- Abusive behaviour towards others

Abuse affects children very differently. The above list is not exhaustive, and the presence of one or more of these signs does not necessarily indicate abuse. The behaviour that children present with will depend on the context of their circumstances. Where a child exhibits any behaviour that is out of character or abnormal for his/her age, the school will consider whether an underlying concern is contributing to their behaviour including, whether the child is being harmed or abused by their peers.

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

When an allegation is made by a pupil against another student, or about a child-on-child incident they have witnessed or been a part of, members of staff should consider whether the complaint raises a safeguarding concern. If there is a safeguarding concern the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) should be informed.

The member of staff will listen to the disclosure, using open language and demonstrate understanding without judgement. The school and the DSL will also take account of the wider context in which the alleged incident(s) of child-on-child abuse took place for example the physical environment of the school, route/travel to and from school, online environment, gender norms).

A factual record should be made of the allegation, but no attempt at this stage should be made to investigate the circumstances. The DSL should contact Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Partnership to discuss the case. The DSL will follow through the outcomes of the discussion and make a referral where appropriate. If the allegation indicates that a potential criminal offence has taken place, the police will become involved.

Parents of both/all the student(s) concerned with the disclosure/allegation and the alleged victim(s) should be informed and kept updated on the progress of the referral.

The DSL will make a record of the concern, the discussion and any outcome. If the allegation highlights a potential risk to the school and the pupil, the school will follow the school's **Behaviour Policy and Procedures** and take appropriate action.

In situations where the school considers a safeguarding risk is present, a risk assessment should be prepared along with a preventative, supervision plan. The plan should be monitored, and a date set for a follow-up evaluation with everyone concerned.

Where a disclosure or allegation indicates that indecent images of a child or children may have been shared online, the DSL will consider what line of action is to be taken in line with the **Online and Digital Safeguarding Policy** and whether devices are to be confiscated, the police contacted, and, if the images have been uploaded to the internet, what specialist help may be required for the images to be removed.

8. Next Steps and After Care

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.

For the young person who has been harmed

What support they require depends on the individual young person. 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 young person continues to be monitored and offered support should they require it in the future. If the incidents are of a bullying nature, the young person may need support in improving peer groups/relationships with other young people, 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 online bullying, relationship abuse etc. It may be that through the continued curriculum of Relationship and Sex Education (from PSHE and SMSC) that certain issues can be discussed and debated more frequently.

If the young person 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 young person who has displayed harmful behaviour

It is important to find out why the young person has behaved in such a way. It may be that the young person 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. Support from identified services may be necessary through an early help referral and the young person may require additional support from family members.

Once the support required to meet the individual needs of the young person has been met, it is important that the young person receives a consequence for their behaviour. This may be in the form of restorative justice e.g. making amends with the young person 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 young person 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 young person cannot be educated on site until the investigation has concluded. In which case, the young person will need to be provided with appropriate support and education elsewhere.

It may be that the behaviour that the young person has displayed may continue to pose a risk to others, in which case an individual risk assessment may be required. This should be completed via a multi-agency response to ensure that the needs of the young person and the risks towards others are measured by all those agencies involved including the young person and their parents. This may mean additional supervision of the young person or protective strategies if the young person feels at risk of engaging in further inappropriate or harmful behaviour.

The school may also choose a punishment consequently such as exclusion or internal exclusion/inclusion/seclusion for a period to allow the young person to reflect on their behaviour.

After Care

It is important that following the incident the young people 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 young people do not engage in any further harmful behaviour either towards someone else or to themselves as a way of coping (e.g. self-harm). For this reason, regular reviews with the young people following the incident(s) are imperative.

Version Control Table

Version	Date	Changes	Approval
1	2026	Re-branded to KCS and updated references in text. Formatting.	SO