



THE NEW GUILD TRUST

Child-on-Child Abuse
(including harassment and violence)

POLICY

This policy has been adopted on behalf of all academy schools in The New Guild Trust:

Moorpark Junior School Jackfield Infant School Alexandra Junior School Alexandra Infants' School

Approval and Review

Committee to Approve Policy	Trust Board
Date of Trustee Board / Academy Committee Approval	September 2026
Chair of Trustee Board / Academy Committee	Mrs L Eagle
Signature	<i>L. Eagle</i>
Accounting Officer	Mrs K Peters
Signature	<i>K. Peters</i>
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1. Context and Definition

It is essential that **all our staff** understand the importance of challenging inappropriate behaviours between children, many of which are listed below, that are actually abusive in nature.

In all schools of The New Guild Trust there is a zero-tolerance approach to abuse, and it should never be passed off as “banter”, “just having a laugh”, “part of growing up” or “boys being boys” as this can lead to a culture of unacceptable behaviour, misogyny and an unsafe environment for children, (KCSIE 2026)

All New Guild Trust staff 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.

Child on child abuse is behaviour by an individual or group, intending to physically, sexually or emotionally hurt others.

All staff should recognise that children are capable of abusing other children. All staff should be aware of safeguarding issues from child on child abuse including:

- bullying (including cyberbullying, prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying),
- abuse in intimate personal relationships between children (also known as teenage relationship abuse),
- physical abuse which can include hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm,
- physical assault and harm, or the threat of harm with a weapon,
- harmful sexual behaviour, sexual violence and sexual harassment – which may include misogyny/misandry. Part five of this guidance sets out how schools and colleges should respond to reports of this nature,
- consensual and non-consensual making or sharing of nudes and seminudes, including those generated using AI Consensual image sharing, especially between older children of the same age, may require a different response. It might not be abusive, but children still need to know it is illegal, whilst non-consensual is illegal and abusive.¹ The policy should include the school or college’s approach to it. The department provides [Searching Screening and Confiscation Advice](#) for schools. The UKCIS Education Group has published [Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people](#) which outlines how to respond to an incident,
- 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,
- upskirting (which is a criminal offence²), 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 abuse can:

- Be motivated by perceived differences, e.g. on grounds of race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, disability or other differences
- Result in significant, long lasting and traumatic isolation, intimidation or violence to the victim; vulnerable adults are at particular risk of harm.

Children who harm others may have additional or complex needs e.g.:

- Significant disruption in their own lives
- Exposure to domestic abuse or witnessing or suffering abuse
- Educational under-achievement
- Involved in crime

Stopping violence and ensuring immediate physical safety is the first priority of any education setting, but emotional bullying can sometimes be more damaging than physical. School staff, alongside their Designated Safeguarding Lead and/or Deputy, have to make their own judgements about each specific case and should use this policy guidance to help.

2. Responsibility

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190. All staff should recognise that children are capable of abusing other children (including online). All staff should be clear about their school or college's policy and procedures with regard to child-on-child abuse.

191. Governing bodies and proprietors should ensure that their child protection policy includes:

- *procedures to minimise the risk of child-on-child abuse,*
- *the systems in place (and they should be well promoted, easily understood and easily accessible) for children to confidently report abuse, knowing their concerns will be treated seriously,*
- *how allegations of child-on-child abuse will be recorded, investigated, and dealt with,*
- *clear processes as to how victims, perpetrators and any other children affected by child-on-child abuse will be supported,*
- *a recognition that even if there are no reported cases of child-on-child abuse, such abuse may still be taking place and is simply not being reported,*
- *a statement which makes clear there should be a zero-tolerance approach to abuse, and it should never be passed off as “banter”, “just having a laugh”, “part of growing up” or “boys being boys” as this can lead to a culture of unacceptable behaviour, misogyny and an unsafe environment for children,*
- *recognition that for some (but not all) forms of child-on-child abuse 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, and the different forms of child-on-child abuse can take “ (KCSIE 2026, p.51)*

Child-on-child abuse is referenced in The New Guild Trust Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy. The sensitive nature and specific issues involved with child-on-child abuse necessitate separate policy guidance.

Schools in the New Guild Trust continue to ensure that any form of abuse or harmful behaviour is dealt with immediately and consistently to reduce the extent of harm to the young person, with full consideration to the impact on an individual child's emotional and mental health and well-being.

3. Purpose of the Policy

The purpose of this policy is to explore some forms of child-on-child abuse. The policy also includes a planned and supportive response to the issues. It also includes the new guidance outlined in the KCSIE 2026.

In the New Guild Trust the following policies are in place that should be read in conjunction with this policy:

- 3.1 Anti-Bullying including Online Bullying Policy
- 3.2 Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy
- 3.3 Managing Allegations/Whistleblowing Policy
- 3.4 Positive Behaviour and Rewards Policy (relational behaviour policy)
- 3.5 Online Safety Policy

4. Framework and Legislation

The Children's Act, 1989

Keeping Children Safe in Education, 2026

statutory guidance [Working Together to Safeguard Children](#), and

departmental advice [What to do if you're worried a child is being abused: advice for practitioners](#), and

statutory guidance, section 3 of [Early years foundation stage \(EYFS\) statutory framework - GOV.UK](#) (for children aged 0 to 5 in school-based nurseries and reception).

5. Abuse and Harmful Behaviour

It is necessary to consider:

- what abuse is and what it looks like
- how it can be managed
- what appropriate support and intervention can be put in place to meet the needs of the individual
- what preventative strategies may be put in place to reduce further risk of harm.

Abuse is abuse and should never be tolerated or passed off as 'banter' or 'part of growing up'. It is important to consider the forms abuse may take and the subsequent actions required.

- Children are vulnerable to abuse by other children. Such abuse should be taken as seriously as abuse by adults and should be subject to the same child protection procedures.
- Staff should not dismiss abusive behaviour as normal between pupils and should not develop high thresholds before taking action.
- Staff should be aware of the potential uses of information technology for cyber-bullying and abusive behaviour between pupils.

- Staff should be aware of the added vulnerability of pupils who have been the victims of violent crime (for example mugging), including the risk that they may respond to this by abusing younger or weaker children.
- Staff recognition that for some (but not all) forms of child-on-child abuse 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 alleged perpetrator is likely to have considerable unmet needs as well as posing a significant risk of harm to other children. Evidence suggests that such children may have suffered considerable disruption in their lives, may have witnessed or been subjected to physical or sexual abuse, may have problems in their educational development and may have committed other offences. They may therefore be suffering, or be at risk of suffering, significant harm and be in need of protection. Any long-term plan to reduce the risk posed by the alleged perpetrator must address their needs.

6. Types of Abuse

There are many forms of abuse that may occur between children and this list is not exhaustive. Each form of abuse or prejudiced behaviour is described in detail followed by advice and support on actions to be taken.

Physical Abuse

This may include hitting, kicking, nipping/pinching, 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 punishment to be undertaken.

Child Sexual abuse - Involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example, rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts, such as 159 masturbation, kissing, rubbing, and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse. Sexual abuse can take place in family settings, in institutional settings, online, and technology can be used to facilitate offline abuse. Child sexual abuse material available online may have been generated in a family environment. Online abuse can also take the form of cyber grooming or self-generated sexual content under coercion. Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children. A child of any age or gender can be a victim of sexual abuse.

Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence

This must always be referred immediately to the Designated Safeguarding Lead.

Harmful sexual behaviour (HSB), child-on-child sexual harassment and sexual violence can occur between two children of any age and sex. It can also occur through a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single child or group of children.

The following guidance is taken directly from KCSIE 2026 :

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Understanding harmful sexual behaviour (HSB), sexual harassment and sexual violence

527. *HSB can occur between two or more children of any age and sex, from primary through to secondary stage and into college. It can occur also through a group of children towards a single child or towards another group of children. HSB exists on a continuum³ and may escalate into sexual harassment or sexual violence, it can occur online or face-to-face (both physically and verbally) and is never acceptable. Schools and colleges should be aware of the importance of:*

- *making clear that there is a **zero-tolerance** approach to sexual harassment and sexual violence; that it is never acceptable, and it will not be tolerated. It should **never** be passed off as “banter”, “just having a laugh”, “a part of growing up” or “boys being boys”. Failure to do so can lead to a culture of unacceptable behaviour, misogyny, an unsafe environment and in worst case scenarios, a culture that normalises abuse, leading to children accepting it as normal and not coming forward to report it,*
- *recognising, acknowledging, and understanding the scale of HSB, sexual harassment and sexual violence and that even if there are no reports it does not mean it is not happening, it may be the case that it is just not being reported,*
- *recognising the escalatory nature of misogyny and the benefits of early identification to support their approach to minimising the risk of HSB, sexual harassment and sexual violence,*
 - *challenging behaviours, potentially criminal in nature, such as grabbing bottoms, breasts and genitalia, pulling down trousers, flicking bras and lifting up skirts. Dismissing or tolerating such behaviours risks normalising them, and*
- *taking a safeguarding approach in response to all incidents involving the sharing of nude or semi-nude images, regardless of whether they are consensual or non-consensual. All such incidents require a safeguarding response, with a proportionate approach that considers the age, development, and circumstances of the children involved, as well as any elements of coercion, exploitation or vulnerability.*

528. *Children who are victims of HSB, sexual harassment or sexual violence wherever it happens, may find the experience stressful and distressing. This will, in all likelihood, adversely affect their educational attainment and will be exacerbated if the alleged perpetrator(s) attends the same school or college.*

529. *Whilst any report of HSB, sexual harassment or sexual violence should be taken seriously, staff should be aware it is more likely girls will be the victims of sexual harassment and sexual violence and more likely it will be*

³ [Understanding sexualised behaviour in children | NSPCC Learning](#)

perpetrated by boys. Children with disabilities are also three times more likely to be abused than their peers.

530. *Ultimately, it is essential that all victims are reassured that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe.*

Harmful sexual behaviour (HSB)

531. *The umbrella term ‘harmful sexual behaviour’ (HSB) is widely used in child protection and applies **to behaviour occurring online, face-to-face, or both.***

HSB should always be considered within a child protection context.

532. *Children’s sexual behaviour exists on a wide continuum⁴, ranging from normal and developmentally expected to inappropriate, problematic, abusive or violent. Behaviour that is problematic, abusive or violent is developmentally inappropriate and may cause developmental damage. Advice on stages of typical sexual development and behaviour for different age groups can be found in [Sexual development and behaviour in children | NSPCC Learning](#).*

533. *When assessing HSB, the ages and developmental stage of the children involved is critical. Sexual behaviour between children may be considered harmful if there is a significant age difference, typically more than two years’ difference or if one is pre-pubescent and the other is not. However, a younger child may also abuse an older child, especially if they hold power over them, e.g., due to a disability or physical size. Advice on responding to children who display sexualised behaviour is available in [Responding to children who display sexualised behaviour](#).*

Links to confidential specialist support are listed in Annex A of KCSIE 2026

534. *It is effective safeguarding practice for the designated safeguarding lead (and their deputies) to have a good understanding of HSB. This knowledge could form part of their safeguarding training and support preventative education, help implement effective safeguarding policies including a child protection policy and embed a whole school or college approach to safeguarding.*

535. *HSB can, in some cases, progress on a continuum. Early intervention in inappropriate behaviour such as misogyny can help to prevent escalation to more serious abuse such as sexual harassment and sexual violence. Children who display HSB have often experienced their own abuse and trauma. It is important that they are offered appropriate support.*

Sexual harassment

536. *Sexual harassment refers to ‘unwanted conduct of a sexual nature’ which can occur both online and offline and inside and outside of school or*

college. In this context it specifically relates to child-on-child sexual harassment. Such behaviour can:

- violate a child's dignity,
- make them feel intimidated, degraded or humiliated, and
- create a hostile, offensive or sexualised environment.

537. Whilst not intended to be an exhaustive list, examples of sexual harassment can include:

- sexual comments, such as telling sexual stories, making lewd comments, making sexual remarks about clothing or appearance and using sexualised names,
- sexual "jokes" or taunting,
 - physical behaviour, such as deliberately brushing against someone, or interfering with someone's clothes. Schools and colleges should assess when such behaviour crosses 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,
- upskirting (this is a criminal offence), and
- online sexual harassment, which may occur independently, or as a broader pattern of sexual harassment and/or sexual violence. This may include:
 - consensual and non-consensual making or sharing of nudes or semi-nudes.¹⁴⁴ [UKCIS Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people](#) provides detailed advice for schools and colleges,
 - sharing of unwanted explicit content,
 - sexualised online bullying,
 - unwanted sexual comments and messages, including, on social media,
 - sexual exploitation; coercion and threats, and
 - coercing others into sharing images of themselves or performing acts they're not comfortable with online.

538. It is important that schools and colleges consider sexual harassment in broad terms. If left unchallenged, it can foster a culture that normalises inappropriate behaviour and increases the risk of leading to sexual violence.

Sexual violence

539. Schools and colleges should be aware that child-on-child sexual violence can and does occur, **both inside and outside of school/college.**

540. In this guidance, sexual violence refers to specific sexual offences under the Sexual Offences Act 2003¹⁴⁵ as described below:

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. (NOTE - Schools and colleges should be aware that sexual assault covers a very wide range of behaviour so a single act of kissing someone without consent or touching someone's bottom/breasts/genitalia without consent, can still constitute sexual assault).

Causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent: A person (A) commits an offence if: s/he intentionally causes another person (B) to engage in an activity, the activity is sexual, B does not consent to engaging in the activity, and A does not reasonably believe that B consents. (NOTE – this could include forcing someone to strip, touch themselves sexually, or to engage in sexual activity with a third party).

What consent is: Consent is about having the freedom and capacity to choose. Consent to sexual activity may be given to one sort of sexual activity but not another, e.g. to vaginal but not anal sex or penetration with conditions, such as wearing a condom. Consent can be withdrawn at any time during sexual activity, and each time activity occurs. Someone consents to vaginal, anal or oral penetration only if s/he agrees by choice to that penetration and has the freedom and capacity to make that choice

- a child under the age of 13 can never consent to any sexual activity,
- the age of consent is 16, and
- sexual intercourse without consent is rape.

For further guidance refer to [Rape Crisis England & Wales - Sexual consent](#)”(KCSIE 2026 , p. 130 – 135)

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 pupils 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: Pupils 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, gender, sexual orientation, and excluding someone from a group on purpose.

Online or Cyber Bullying

Online or cyber Bullying is the use of technology (social networking, messaging, text messages, e-mail, chat rooms etc.) to harass threaten or intimidate someone for the same reasons as stated above.

Online bullying can take many forms such as:

- Abusive or threatening texts, emails or messages
- Posting abusive comments on social media sites
- Sharing humiliating videos or photos of someone else
- Stealing someone's online identity
- Spreading rumours online
- Trolling – sending someone menacing or upsetting messages through social networks, chatrooms or games
- Developing hate sites about another person
- Prank calls or messages
- Group bullying or exclusion online
- Anonymous messaging
- Encouraging a young person to self-harm
- Pressuring children to send sexual messages or engaging in sexual conversations.

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.

This must always be referred immediately to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL). The DSL will follow the UKCIS: Sexting in Schools and Colleges 2024..

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/551575/6.243_9_KG_NCA_Sexting_in_Schools_WEB_1_.PDF

Initiation/Hazing

Hazing is a form of initiation ceremony which is used to induct newcomers into an organisation such as a private school, sports team, etc. There are a number of different forms, from relatively mild rituals to severe and sometimes violent ceremonies. The ceremony welcomes newcomers by subjecting them to a series of trials which promote a bond between them. After the hazing is over, the newcomers also have something in common with older members of the organisation, because they all experienced it as part of a rite of passage. Many rituals involve humiliation, embarrassment, abuse, and harassment.

Prejudiced Behaviour

The term prejudice-related bullying refers to a range of hurtful behaviour, physical or emotional or both, which causes someone to feel powerless, worthless, excluded or marginalised, and which is connected with prejudices around belonging, identity and equality in wider society – for example disabilities and special educational needs, racism, ethnic, cultural and religious backgrounds, gender, home life, (for example in relation to issues of care, parental occupation, poverty and social class) and sexual identity.

Teenage Relationship Abuse

Teenage relationship abuse is 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 teen 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. This abuse may be child sexual exploitation.

7. Expected Staff Action

Staff should record all concerns on CPOMS and inform the Designated Safeguarding Lead immediately before taking any further in-school actions.

Responding to a report of HSB, sexual harassment and/or sexual violence

The immediate response to a report direct quote guidance from KCSIE 2026

552. *Children may struggle to verbally disclose abuse. Instead, they may show signs or behave in ways that signal distress, hoping that adults will notice and react. Disclosures may come indirectly, for example, through a friend, an overheard conversation that suggests a child has been harmed, or noticeable changes to a child's own behaviour which may indicate that something is wrong. As outlined in Part one of this guidance, staff should act immediately on any concerns about a child's welfare, rather than wait to be told.*

553. *The way a school or college initially responds to a report from a child is incredibly important. A supportive and respectful response can empower victims to come forward, whilst a poor response may discourage further disclosures.*

554. *It is essential that all victims are reassured that they are being taken seriously, regardless of how long it has taken them to come forward, and that they will be supported and kept safe. Abuse that occurs online or outside the school or college environment should be treated with equal seriousness. Victims should never be made to feel that they are causing a problem by reporting or ever be made to feel ashamed for coming forward. Staff should explain that the law exists to protect children and young people, not criminalise them, and should do so in such a way that is reassuring and avoids alarming or distressing them. (KCSIE, 2026, p. - p137)*

8. Recognising Child on Child Abuse

An assessment of an incident between children should be completed and consider: a. Chronological and developmental ages of everyone involved

- b. Difference in their power or authority in relation to age, race, gender, physical, emotional or intellectual vulnerability
- c. All alleged physical and verbal aspects of the behaviour and incident
- d. Whether the behaviour involved inappropriate sexual knowledge or motivation
- e. What was the degree of physical aggression, intimidation, threatening behaviour or bribery f. The effect on the victim
- g. Any attempts to ensure the behaviour and incident is kept a secret
- h. The child or young person's motivation or reason for the behaviour, if they admit that it occurred
- i. Whether this was a one-off incident, or longer in duration.

It is important to deal with a situation of child-on-child abuse immediately and sensitively. It is necessary to gather the information as soon as possible to get the true facts (see Appendix A for guidance on information gathering and risk assessment to be recorded on CPOMS). It is equally important to deal with it sensitively and think about the language used and the impact of that language on both the children and the parents or carers when they become involved. Avoid language that may create a 'blame' culture and leave a child labelled.

Staff will talk to the children in a calm and consistent manner. Staff will not be prejudiced, judgemental, dismissive or irresponsible in dealing with such sensitive matters.

8.1 Taking Action

- Always take complaints seriously
- Gain a statement of facts from the pupil(s) – where possible best practice to have two members of staff present (preferably one of them being the DSL or DDSL)
- recognising that an initial disclosure may not reflect the full extent of abuse, and that trauma can impact memory meaning details may be affected,
- Assess needs of victim and alleged perpetrator - keeping in mind that certain children may face additional barriers to disclosure especially for children with vulnerabilities related to disability, sex, ethnicity, or sexual orientation,
- Consider referral to Police or Social Care following local safeguarding thresholds
- Contribute to multi-agency assessments
- Conduct a risk management exercise (use Appendix A as guidance)
- Record all incidents and all action taken on CPOMS

8.2 Recording Sexualised Behaviour

- Be clear, explicit and non-avoidant, and avoid vague statements or euphemisms - listening carefully to the child, reflecting back, using the child's language, avoiding judgement, being clear about boundaries and how the report will be progressed, and asking only open-ended questions - such as where, when, what, etc. It is important to note that whilst leading questions should be avoided, staff can ask children if they have been harmed and what the nature of that harm was,
 - considering the best way to record the report. Ideally, staff should wait until the end of the conversation to write a detailed summary, allowing the staff member to give the child their full attention. If notes are taken during the report, especially when a second staff member is present, care must be taken to remain engaged and not appear distracted. **It is essential a written record is made,**
- Record as soon as possible, as you can quickly forget or confuse detail
- record only what the child says, without interpretation or personal opinion. These notes may be used in statutory assessments and/or criminal investigations, and
- if the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy), is not present during the report, they must be informed as soon as practically possible.
- Use proper names for body parts but record exactly any language or vocabulary used by the child. Use the child's exact words in quotation marks.
- Note where and when the incident happened and whether anyone else was around.
 - careful handling and management of reports that include an online element, including an awareness of guidance on [searching screening and confiscation](#) and [UKCIS Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people](#). **Staff should not view or forward illegal images of a child.** The above advice provides more details on what

to do when viewing an image is unavoidable. In some cases, it may be more appropriate to confiscate any devices to preserve any evidence and hand them to the police for inspection,

8.3 Gather the Facts

Speak to all the pupils involved separately, gain a statement of facts from them and use consistent **language** and **open questions** for each account. Ask the pupils to tell you what happened. Use open questions, 'where, when, why, who'. (What happened? Who observed the incident? What was seen? What was heard? Did anyone intervene?). Do not interrogate or ask leading questions.

8.4 Consider the Intent

Has this been a deliberate or contrived situation for a young person to be able to harm another?

8.5 Next Course of Action

The DSL will follow the school's Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy.

If the local authority children's social care and/ or the Police intend to pursue this further, they may ask to interview the pupils in school or they may ask for parents or carers to come to school to be spoken to. It is important to be prepared for every situation and the potential time it may take.

The school or college contributes to multi-agency working in line with the statutory guidance [Working Together to Safeguard Children](#) (and as summarised in Part two KCSIE 2026).

8.6 Informing Parents/Carers

Parents/carers will be informed on the same day where possible. The exception to this rule is if there is a reason to believe that informing a parent or carer will put a child at additional risk.

We will carefully consider what information is provided to the respective parents or carers about other children involved and when to do so.

In some cases, children's social care and/or the police will have a very clear view on this aspect, and it will be important for us to work with relevant agencies to ensure a consistent approach is taken to information sharing.

8.7 Confidentiality

Direct quote detailed guidance from KCSIE 2026 :

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556. *Staff should never promise confidentiality when receiving a report, as it is highly likely that it will be in the best interests of the victim to seek advice from others in order to provide support and engage appropriate agencies.*

557. *Only essential staff and agencies should be involved – those directly supporting the child/ren or participating in any investigation.*

558. *If a victim requests confidentiality, there are no easy or definitive answers. Even without consent to share, staff may share information if a legal basis under UK GDPR applies, such as the public task basis which allows sharing to fulfil a legal duty. Advice should be sought from the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy), who should consider:*

- *informing parents or carers, unless doing so increases the risk to the victim,*
- *referring to local authority children's social care if the child is at risk of harm, in immediate danger, or has been harmed, and*

- reporting crimes such as rape, assault by penetration or sexual assault to the police. Even if the alleged perpetrator is under ten, the starting principle of referring to the police remains. The police will take a welfare, rather than a criminal justice approach, in these cases.

559. Ultimately, the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) should balance the victim's wishes with the duty to protect them and other children.

560. If the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) does make a referral to local authority children's social care and/or a report to the police against the victim's wishes, it should be handled with care. The decision should be explained to the victim and appropriate specialist support offered.

561. Further guidance on confidentiality and information sharing is available from [Safeguarding Practitioners Information Sharing Advice](#) and [NSPCC: Information sharing and confidentiality for practitioners](#).

Anonymity

562. Where an allegation of sexual harassment or sexual violence is progressing through the criminal justice system, schools and colleges should understand

the importance of anonymity, witness support, and the criminal process in general so they can offer support and act appropriately.⁵ Relevant information can be found in: [CPS: Safeguarding Children as Victims and Witnesses](#).

563. As part of good safeguarding practice, schools and colleges should take reasonable steps to protect the anonymity of all children involved. Amongst other things, this includes carefully deciding, based on the nature of the report, which staff need to know about the report and what support that will be provided for the children involved.

564. Schools and colleges should also consider the potential impact of social media, which can spread rumours and compromise victims' identities. Guidance on managing these risks is available in paragraph 551 and in [Childnet's cyberbullying guidance](#).

Risk and needs assessment

565. Following a report of sexual violence, the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) should carry out an immediate risk and needs assessment. For a report of sexual harassment, the need for a risk assessment should be considered on a case-by-case basis. The risk and needs assessment for a report of sexual violence should consider:

- the victim's safety and support needs, potential other victims,
- the alleged perpetrator(s),

- *the wider school or college community, including staff and students, and any actions that are appropriate to protect them from the alleged perpetrator(s), or from future harms, and*
- *the location and time of the incident, with steps to improve safety in that area.*

566. *Risk and needs assessments should be recorded (paper or digital), regularly reviewed and used to inform ongoing safeguarding decisions. At all times, the school or college should be actively considering the risks posed to all their pupils and students and put adequate measures in place to protect them and keep them safe.*

567. *The designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) should engage with local authority children's social care and specialist services as needed. In cases of sexual violence, professional risk assessments by social workers or sexual violence specialists are likely to be required. The school or college's risk assessment is not intended to replace the detailed assessments of expert professionals. Professional assessments should be used to inform the school or college approach to supporting and protecting their pupils and students and updating their own risk assessment. " KCSIE 2026,p.139 - p141)*

9. Points to Consider

HSB, sexual harassment and sexual violence can happen anywhere. All staff working with children should maintain an attitude of '**it could happen here**' and respond appropriately to **all** reports and concerns whether they occur online, offline, or outside of the school/college.

9.1 What is the age of the children involved?

How old are the pupils involved in the incident and is there any age difference between those involved? In relation to sexual exploration, children under the age of 5, in particular 1-4 year olds who are learning toileting skills may show a particular interest in exploration at around this stage. This, however, should not be overlooked.

9.2 Where did the incident or incidents take place?

Was the incident in an open, visible place to others? If so, was it observed? If not, is more, supervision required within this particular area?

9.3 What was the explanation by all children involved of what occurred?

Can each of the pupils give the same explanation of the incident and also what is the effect on the pupils involved? Is the incident seen to be bullying for example, in which case regular and repetitive? Is the version of one young person different from another and why?

9.4 What is each of the children's own understanding of what occurred?

Do the pupils know/understand what they are doing? E.g. do they have knowledge of body parts, of privacy and that it is inappropriate to touch? Is the young person's explanation in relation to something they may have heard or been learning about that has prompted the behaviour? Is the

behaviour deliberate and contrived? Does the young person understand the impact of their behaviour on the other person?

9.5 Repetition

Has the behaviour been repeated to an individual on more than one occasion? In the same way it must be considered has the behaviour persisted to an individual after the issue has already been discussed or dealt with and appropriately resolved? (sexual abuse can be accompanied by other forms of abuse and a sustained pattern may not just be of a sexual nature),

9.6 importance of understanding intrafamilial harm and support for siblings if needed,

- any ongoing risks to the victim, other children, adult students or school or college staff, and
- wider contextual concerns, including links to child sexual exploitation (CSE) or child criminal exploitation (CCE).

10. Next Steps

Any report of sexual harassment or sexual violence is likely to be traumatic for the victim. Victims should be taken seriously, supported, and kept safe. They should never feel blamed, ashamed, or made to feel that they are causing a problem by making a report.

Reports of rape or assault by penetration are especially serious, and likely to be especially difficult for the victim, and close proximity to the alleged perpetrator(s) is likely to be especially distressing. While the school establishes the facts and liaises with local authority children's social care and the police, the alleged perpetrator(s) **should** be removed from any shared classes with the victim. The school or college should also **carefully** consider how to maintain a reasonable physical separation between the victim and alleged perpetrator(s) across school or college premises including before or after school-based activities, and on transport to and from the school or college, where appropriate. These actions are in the best interests of all children involved and should not be perceived to be a judgement on the guilt of the alleged perpetrator(s).

For other reports of sexual harassment and sexual violence, decisions about shared classes, proximity on site, sharing school or college premises and school or college transport, should be considered immediately.

Options to manage the report (taken directly from KCSIE 2026)

The school's will handle each report of HSB, sexual harassment and sexual violence on a case-by-case basis. When to inform the alleged perpetrator(s) should be carefully considered. If a referral to local authority children's social care and/or the police is being made, then, as a general rule, the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) should consult with those agencies to determine next steps, including how and when to inform the alleged perpetrator(s) of the allegations. However, as per general safeguarding principles, schools and colleges should not delay taking immediate action to safeguard children.

1. Manage internally

572. In some cases, such as one-off incidents of HSB or sexual harassment, it may be appropriate for the school or college to manage the

situation internally, using the behaviour policy and providing pastoral support, without involving statutory services.

573. Regardless of the response, schools and colleges should make clear that there is a zero-tolerance approach to sexual harassment and sexual violence, that it is never acceptable, and will not be tolerated.

574. All concerns, discussions, decisions and their rationale should be clearly recorded in writing.

2. Universal services and community based Early Help assessment

575. In line with managing internally, the school or college may decide that the children involved do not require referral to statutory services but may benefit from other support. Universal services and community based Early Help play a crucial role in identifying emerging problems and providing support at an early stage. They are not an individual service, but a system of support delivered by local authorities and their partners working together and taking collective responsibility to provide the right provision in their area. This level of Early Help is provided through universal services and other voluntary and community services. This includes universal services such as education and health services, as well as support delivered through Best Start Family Hubs, youth services, after school clubs and housing provision. It is particularly important that the designated safeguarding lead (and their deputies) know what the local Early Help process is and how and where to access support.

576. More information on community-based Early Help is set out in Part one of this guidance and in [Working Together to Safeguard Children](#).

577. Community based Early Help will work best when placed alongside strong school or college policies, preventative education and engagement with parents and carers.

578. Schools and colleges, as relevant agencies, should be part of discussions with statutory safeguarding partners to agree the levels for the different types of assessment and services to be commissioned and delivered, as part of the local arrangements. Safeguarding partners should publish a local threshold document which includes the process for the local community based Early Help assessment and the type and level of services to be provided, and designated safeguarding leads (and their deputies) will need to familiarise themselves with this document.

579. Community based Early Help and the option to manage a report internally do not need to be mutually exclusive: a school could manage internally and seek early help for both the victim and alleged perpetrator(s).

580. Whatever the response, it should be under-pinned by the principle that there is zero-tolerance approach to sexual harassment and sexual violence, that it is never acceptable, and it will not be tolerated.

581. All concerns, discussions, decisions and their rationale should be clearly recorded in writing.

3. Referrals to Family Help – including targeted Early Help and local authority children's social care

582. Some children and families may require more targeted support than that offered at the universal and community based Early Help level. [The Families First Partnership \(FFP\) Programme Guide](#) provides a toolkit to assist safeguarding partners set up effective Family Help models to identify children and families who would benefit from more targeted support through Family Help. By Family Help, we mean both targeted early help and support and services delivered under s.17 of the Children Act 1989.

583. Targeted early help services delivered through Family Help are coordinated by a local authority and/or their partners to address specific concerns within a family. Examples of these include parenting support, mental health support, youth services, youth offending teams and housing and employment services. Targeted early help may be appropriate for children and families who have multiple and or complex needs. It is a voluntary approach, requiring the family's consent.

584. Practitioners who begin working with families at the targeted early help stage can continue to lead work with families if the child is later assessed to be a child in need as defined by Section 17 of the Children Act 1989.

585. Where a child has been harmed, is at risk of harm, or is in immediate danger, schools and colleges should make a referral to local authority children's social care.

586. At the point of referral to local authority children's social care, schools and colleges will generally inform parents or carers, unless there are compelling reasons not to (if informing a parent or carer is going to put the child at additional risk). Any such decision should be made with the support of local authority children's social care.

587. If a referral is made, local authority children's social care will then make enquiries to determine whether any of the children involved are in need of protection or other services.

588. Where statutory assessments are appropriate, the school or college (especially the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy)) should be working alongside, and cooperating with, the relevant lead social worker. Collaborative working will help ensure the best possible package of coordinated support is implemented for the victim and, where appropriate, the alleged perpetrator(s) and any other children that require support.

589. Schools and colleges should not wait for the outcome (or even the start) of a local authority children's social care investigation before protecting the victim and other children in the school or college. It will be important for the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) to work closely

with local authority children's social care (and other agencies as required) to ensure any actions the school or college takes do not jeopardise a statutory investigation. The risk and needs assessment as per paragraphs 565-567 will help inform any decision. Consideration of safeguarding the victim, alleged perpetrator(s), any other children directly involved in the safeguarding report, and all children at the school or college should be immediate.

590. In some cases, local authority children's social care will review the evidence and decide that a statutory intervention is not appropriate. The school or college (generally led by the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy)) should be prepared to refer again if they believe the child remains in immediate danger or at risk of harm or if circumstances change. If a statutory assessment is not appropriate, the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) should consider other support mechanisms such as Family Help, specialist support and pastoral support.

591. Whatever the response, it should be under-pinned by the principle that there is a zero-tolerance approach to sexual harassment and sexual violence, that it is never acceptable, and it will not be tolerated.

592. All concerns, discussions, decisions and their rationale should be clearly recorded in writing.

4. Reporting to the police

593. Any report to the police will generally be in parallel with a referral to local authority children's social care (as above).

594. It is important that the designated safeguarding lead (and their deputies) are clear about the local process for referrals and follow that process.

595. Where a report of rape, assault by penetration or sexual assault is made, the starting point is that this should be passed on to the police. Whilst the age of criminal responsibility is ten, if the alleged perpetrator(s) is under ten, the starting principle of reporting to the police remains. The police will take a welfare, rather than a criminal justice, approach. The following advice may help schools and colleges decide when to engage the Police and what to expect of them when they do: [When to call the police](#)

596. Where a report has been made to the police, the school or college should consult the police and agree what information can be disclosed to staff, and others, in particular, the alleged perpetrator(s) and their parents or carers. They should also discuss the best way to protect the victim and their anonymity.

597. At this stage, schools and colleges will generally inform parents or carers unless there are compelling reasons not to, for example, if informing a parent or carer is likely to put a child at additional risk. In circumstances where parents or carers have not been informed, it will be especially important that the school or college is supporting the child in any decision

they take. This should be with the support of local authority children's social care and any appropriate specialist agencies.

598. All police forces in England have specialist units that investigate child abuse. The names and structures of these units are matters for local forces. It will be important that the designated safeguarding lead (and their deputies) are aware of their local arrangements.
599. In some cases, it may become clear very quickly that the police (for whatever reason) will not take further action. In such circumstances, it is important that the school or college continues to engage with specialist support for the victim and alleged perpetrator(s), as required.
600. Whilst protecting children and/or taking any disciplinary measures against the alleged perpetrator(s), it will be important for the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) to work closely with the police (and other agencies as required), to ensure any actions the school or college take do not jeopardise the police investigation.
601. If a school or college has questions about the investigation, they should ask the police. The police will help and support the school or college as much as they can (within the constraints of any legal restrictions).
602. Whatever the response, it should be underpinned by the principle that there is a zero-tolerance approach to sexual harassment and sexual violence, that it is never acceptable, and it will not be tolerated.
603. All concerns, discussions, decisions and their rationale should be clearly recorded in writing.

Considering bail conditions

604. The police will consider what action to take to manage the assessed risk of harm. This could involve the use of police bail with conditions, prior to a suspect appearing in court, or court bail with or without conditions after the first appearance.
605. Alternatively, the person suspected of an offence could be 'released under investigation' (RUI). People released under RUI will not necessarily have conditions attached to their release from custody and it is possible for a person on bail also to have no conditions.
606. Whatever arrangements are in place, the school or college will need to consider what additional measures may be necessary to manage any assessed risk of harm that may arise within their institution.
607. Particular regard should be given to the additional stress and trauma that might be caused to a victim within the institution; the potential for the suspected person to intimidate the victim or a witness; the need to ensure that any risk management measures strike a balance between management of risk and the rights of an un-convicted person (e.g. rights to privacy, family life, etc.).

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608. Careful liaison with the police investigators should help to develop a balanced set of arrangements.

Managing any delays in the criminal process

609. There may be delays in any case that is being progressed through the criminal justice system. Schools and colleges should not wait for the outcome (or even the start) of a police investigation before protecting the victim, alleged perpetrator(s) and other children in the school or college. The risk and needs assessment as per paragraphs 565-567 will help inform any decision.
610. Considering any disciplinary action against the alleged perpetrator(s) whilst an investigation is ongoing is discussed below in the alleged perpetrator(s) section.
611. Whilst protecting children and/or taking any disciplinary measures against the alleged perpetrator(s), it will be important for the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) to work closely with the police (and other agencies as required), to ensure any actions the school or college take do not jeopardise the police investigation.
612. If schools or colleges have questions about the investigation, they should ask the police. The police will help and support the school or college as much as they can (within the constraints of any legal restrictions).

The end of the criminal process

613. If a child is convicted or cautioned for a sexual offence, the school or college should update its risk and needs assessment, ensure relevant protections are in place for all the children at the school or college and consider any suitable action in line with their behaviour policy. This process should include a review of the necessary actions to keep all parties safe and meet their needs. If the perpetrator(s) remains in the same school or college as the victim, the school or college should be very clear as to their expectations regarding the perpetrator(s) now they have been convicted or cautioned. This could include expectations regarding their behaviour and any restrictions the school or college thinks are reasonable and proportionate with regard to the lesson timetable of the perpetrator(s).
614. Any conviction (even with legal anonymity reporting restrictions) is potentially going to generate interest among other pupils or students in the school or college. It will be important that the school or college ensures both the victim and perpetrator(s) remain protected, especially from any bullying or harassment (including online).
615. If a case results in “no further action” by the police or Crown Prosecution Service, or a not guilty verdict, the school or college should continue supporting both the victim and the alleged perpetrator(s) for as long as is necessary. These outcomes will likely be traumatic for the victim. The fact that an allegation cannot be substantiated or was withdrawn does not necessarily mean that it was unfounded. Schools and colleges should

discuss any decisions with the victim in this light and continue to offer support. The alleged perpetrator(s) is/are also likely to require ongoing support for what will have likely been a difficult experience.

Unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious reports

616. As set out in paragraphs 72-73 of this guidance, all concerns, discussions, decisions, and their rationale, should be clearly recorded in either writing or digitally. Records should be reviewed so that potential patterns of concerning, problematic or inappropriate behaviour can be identified, and addressed.

617. If a report is found to be unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious, the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) should consider whether the child and/or the person making the allegation needs support or may have been abused by someone else, and this was a cry for help. If so, a referral to local authority children's social care may be appropriate.

618. If a report is proven to be deliberately false or malicious, the school or college should consider any disciplinary action against the individual, in line with their own behaviour policy.

Ongoing response

Safeguarding and supporting the victim

619. The following principles are based on effective safeguarding practice and should guide any decisions regarding safeguarding and supporting the victim:

- the needs and wishes of the victim should be paramount (along with protecting the child) in any response. It is important they feel in as much control of the process as is reasonably possible. Wherever possible, the victim, if they wish, should be able to continue in their normal routine. Overall, the priority should be to make the victim's daily experience as normal as possible, so that the school or college is a safe space for them,
- consider the age and the developmental stage of the victim, the nature of the allegation(s) and the potential risk of further abuse. Schools and colleges should be aware that, by the very nature of sexual harassment and sexual violence, a power imbalance is likely to have been created between the victim and alleged perpetrator(s),
- the victim should never be made to feel they are the problem for making a report or made to feel ashamed for making a report,
- consider the proportionality of the response. Support should be tailored on a case-by-case basis. The support required regarding a one-off incident of sexualised name-calling is likely to be vastly different from that for a report of rape,
- schools and colleges should be aware that sexual assault can result in a range of health needs, including physical, mental, and sexual health problems and

unwanted pregnancy. Children and young people that have a health need arising from sexual assault or abuse can access specialist NHS support from a Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC). SARCs offer confidential and non-judgemental support to victims and survivors of sexual assault and abuse. They provide medical, practical, and emotional care and advice to all children and adults, regardless of when the incident occurred, and

- it will be important in all scenarios that decisions and actions are regularly reviewed and that relevant policies are updated to reflect lessons learnt. It is particularly important to look out for potential patterns of concerning, problematic or inappropriate behaviour. Where a pattern is identified, the school or college should decide on a course of action. Consideration should be given as to whether there are wider cultural issues within the school or college that enabled the inappropriate behaviour to occur and where appropriate extra teaching time and/or staff training could be delivered to minimise the risk of it happening again.

620. Support can include:

- Family help and local authority children's social care as set out in Part one.
- Children and Young People's Independent Sexual Violence Advisors (ChISVAs) provide emotional and practical support for victims of sexual violence. They are based within the specialist sexual violence sector and will help the victim understand what their options are and how the criminal justice process works if they have reported or are considering reporting to the police. ChISVAs will work in partnership with schools and colleges to ensure the best possible outcomes for the victim.
- Police and social care agencies can signpost to ChISVA services (where available), or referrals can be made directly to the ChISVA service by the young person or school or college. Contact details for ChISVAs can be found at [Rape Crisis](#) and [The Survivors Trust](#).
- [Children and young people's mental health services \(CYPMHS\)](#) is used as a term for all services that work with children who have difficulties with their emotional or behavioural wellbeing. Services vary depending on local authority. Most CYPMHS have their own website, which will have information about access, referrals and contact numbers.
- The specialist sexual violence sector can provide therapeutic support for children who have experienced sexual violence. Contact [Rape Crisis](#) (England & Wales) or [The Survivors Trust](#) for details of local specialist organisations. The [Male Survivors Partnership](#) can provide details of services which specialise in supporting men and boys.
- The NHS – [Help after rape and sexual assault - NHS \(www.nhs.uk\)](#) provides a range of advice, help and support including advice about the risk of pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections (STI), reporting to the police and forensics.
- Rape and sexual assault referral centres services can be found at: [Find a rape and sexual assault referral centre](#) . Sexual assault referral centres (SARCs) offer medical, practical and emotional support. They have specially trained doctors, nurses and support workers. If children, young people, or their families are

unsure which service to access, they should contact their GP or call the NHS on 111.

- [Childline](#) provides free and confidential advice for children and young people.
- [Internet Watch Foundation](#) works internationally to remove child sexual abuse online images and videos and offers a place for the public to report them anonymously.
- [Childline / IWF: Remove a nude image shared online](#) Report Remove is a free tool that allows children to report nude or sexual images and videos of themselves that they think might have been shared online, to see if they can be removed from the internet.

Ongoing support and actions :

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.

621. Victims may not share everything at once and might disclose information gradually. It's important to keep communication open and supported. When it is clear that ongoing support is needed, schools and colleges should ask the victim whether they would like a designated trusted adult (for example, their form tutor or designated safeguarding lead or a deputy) to talk to about their needs. The choice of this adult should be the victim's (wherever reasonably possible) and should be respected and supported.

622. Children who have experienced sexual violence display a very wide range of responses to their experience, including in some cases clear signs of trauma, physical and emotional responses, or no overt signs at all. Schools and colleges should remain alert to the possible challenges of detecting those signs and show sensitivity to the needs of the child (e.g. about attendance in lessons) irrespective of how overt the child's distress is.

623. Schools and colleges should avoid any actions that would isolate the victim, in particular from supportive peer groups. However, some victims may find it difficult to follow a full-time timetable and may wish to withdraw from certain lessons and activities. This should be based on the victim's needs, not for the convenience of managing the situation. If required, schools and colleges should provide a physical space for victims to withdraw to.

624. Schools and colleges may need to maintain protective and supportive measures for victims over an extended period. Schools and colleges should

be prepared for this and should work with local authority children's social care and other agencies as required.

625. It is therefore important that the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) knows how, when, and where to seek support.
626. It is important that the school or college take all reasonable steps to protect the victim from bullying or harassment as a result of any report they have made.
627. Whilst they should be given all the necessary support to remain in their school or college, if trauma prevents the victim being unable to do this, alternative provision or a move to another school or college should be considered to enable them to continue to receive suitable education. This should only be at the request of the victim and following discussion with their parents or carers.
628. It is important that if the victim does move to another educational institution (for any reason), that the new educational institution is made aware of any ongoing support needs. The designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) should take responsibility to ensure this happens (and should discuss with the victim and, where appropriate their parents or carers as to the most suitable way of doing this) as well as transferring the child protection file. Information sharing advice referenced at paragraphs 138-150 will help support this process.

629. The following principles are based on effective safeguarding practice and should help shape any decisions regarding safeguarding and supporting the alleged perpetrator(s):

- The school or college will have a difficult balancing act to consider. On one hand, they need to safeguard the victim (and the wider pupil/student body) and on the other hand provide the alleged perpetrator(s) with an education, safeguarding support as appropriate and implement any disciplinary sanctions. Taking disciplinary action and still providing appropriate support are not mutually exclusive actions. They can, and should, occur at the same time if necessary.
- Consider the age and the developmental stage of the alleged perpetrator(s), the nature of the allegations and frequency of allegations. Any child will likely experience stress as a result of being the subject of allegations and/or negative reactions by their peers to the allegations against them.

Consider the proportionality of the response. Support (and sanctions) should be considered on a case-by-case basis. The alleged perpetrator(s) may potentially have unmet needs (in some cases these may be considerable) as

- well as potentially posing a risk of harm to other children. HSB in young children may be (and often is⁶) a symptom of either their own abuse or

exposure to abusive practices and or materials. More information on HSB can be found at paragraphs 531-535. Advice should be taken, as appropriate, from local authority children's social care, specialist sexual violence services and the police.

- The Lucy Faithfull Foundation has developed a [HSB toolkit](#), which amongst other things, provides support, advice and information on how to prevent it, links to organisations and helplines, resources about HSB by children, internet safety, sexual development and preventing child sexual abuse.
- The Lucy Faithfull Foundation in collaboration with the Home Office, has developed '[Shore Space](#)', an online resource which works to prevent harmful sexual behaviour. Shore Space offers a confidential chat service supporting young people who are concerned about their own or someone else's sexual thoughts and behaviour.
- The NSPCC provides free and independent advice about HSB: [NSPCC Learning: Protecting children from harmful sexual behaviour](#) and [NSPCC - Harmful sexual behaviour framework](#).
- [Beyond Referrals | Contextual Safeguarding](#) provides a school selfassessment toolkit and guidance for addressing HSB in schools.

- Stop It Now – [Preventing harmful sexual behaviour in children - Stop It Now](#) provides a guide for parents, carers and professionals to help everyone do their part in keeping children safe, they also run a free confidential helpline.

It is important that the perpetrator(s) is/are also given the correct support to try to stop them re-offending and to address any underlying trauma that may be causing this behaviour. Addressing inappropriate behaviour, including sexism and misogyny, can be an important intervention that helps prevent problematic, abusive and/or violent behaviour in the future. Advice on behaviour in schools is clear that teachers can sanction pupils whose conduct falls below the standard which could be reasonably expected of them. If the perpetrator(s) is to be excluded the decision must be lawful, reasonable and fair. Further information about exclusions can be found in statutory guidance for schools: [Suspension and Permanent Exclusion from maintained schools, academies and pupil referral units in England](#).

630. School can be a significant protective factor for children who have displayed HSB, and continued access to school, with a comprehensive safeguarding management plan in place, is an important factor to consider before final decisions are made. It is important that if an alleged perpetrator does move to another educational institution (for any reason), that the new educational institution is made aware of any ongoing support needs and where appropriate, potential risks to other children and staff. The designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) should take responsibility to ensure this happens as well as transferring the child protection file. Information sharing advice referenced at paragraphs 138-150 will help support this process.

Sanctions and the alleged perpetrator(s)

Schools

632. With regard to the alleged perpetrator(s), advice on [Behaviour in schools](#) is clear that teachers can sanction pupils whose conduct falls below the standard which could be reasonably expected of them. Statutory guidance for maintained schools, academies and PRUs on exclusions can be found [here](#).

633. Disciplinary action can be taken whilst other investigations by the police and/or local authority children's social care are ongoing. The fact that another body is investigating or has investigated an incident does not in itself prevent a school from coming to its own conclusion, on the balance of probabilities, about what happened, and imposing a penalty accordingly. This is a matter for the school and should be carefully considered on a case-by-case basis. The designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) should take a leading role. The school should consider if, by taking any action, it would prejudice an investigation and/or any subsequent prosecution. Careful liaison with the police and/or local authority children's social care should help the school make a determination. It will also be important to consider whether there are circumstances that make it unreasonable or irrational for the school to reach its own view about what happened while an independent investigation is considering the same facts.

Discipline and support

635. Taking disciplinary action and still providing appropriate support are not mutually exclusive actions. They can, and should, occur at the same time if necessary. The school or college should be very clear as to what its approach is. On the one hand there is preventative or forward-looking action to safeguard the victim and/or the perpetrator(s), especially where there are concerns that a perpetrator themselves may have been a victim of abuse; and, on the other, there is disciplinary action to punish a perpetrator for their past conduct. The school or college should be very clear as to which category any action they are taking falls or whether it is really both and should ensure that the action complies with the law relating to each relevant category.

Working with parents and carers

636. The school or college will, in most instances, engage with both the victim's and the parents or carers of the alleged perpetrator(s) when there has been a report of sexual violence (this might not be necessary or proportionate in the case of sexual harassment and should be considered on a case-by-case basis). The exception to this rule is if there is a reason to believe informing a parent or carer will put a child at additional risk. Schools and colleges should carefully consider what information they provide to the respective parents or carers about the other child involved and when they do so. In some cases, local authority children's social care and/or the police will have a very clear view, and it will be important for the school or college to work with relevant agencies to ensure a consistent approach is taken to information sharing.

637. It is good practice for the school or college to meet the victim's parents or carers with the victim present to discuss what arrangements are being put in place to safeguard the victim and understand their wishes in terms of support they may need and how the report will be progressed.

638. It is also good practice for the school or college to meet the parents or carers of the alleged perpetrator(s) to discuss any arrangements that are being put into place that impact an alleged perpetrator(s), such as, for example, moving them out of classes with the victim and what this means for their education. The reason behind any decisions should be explained. Support for the alleged perpetrator(s) should be discussed.

639. The designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) would generally attend any such meetings. Consideration of the attendance of other agencies should be considered on a case-by-case basis.

640. Clear behaviour policies and child protection policies, especially policies that set out the principles of how reports of sexual violence will be managed and how victims and alleged perpetrators are likely to be supported, that parents and carers have access to, will, in some cases, help manage what are inevitably very difficult conversations.

641. Parents and carers may well struggle to cope with a report that their child has been the victim of a sexual assault or is alleged to have sexually assaulted another child. Details of organisations that support parents are

provided in Annex A. Schools and colleges should consider signposting parents and carers to this support.

Safeguarding other children

642. Consideration should be given to supporting children (and adult students) who have witnessed sexual violence, especially rape and assault by penetration. Witnessing such an event is likely to be traumatic and support may be required.
643. Following any report of sexual harassment or sexual violence, it is likely that some children will take “sides”. The school or college should be doing all they can to ensure both the victim and alleged perpetrator(s), and any witnesses, are not being bullied or harassed.
644. Social media is very likely to play a central role in the fall out from any incident or alleged incident. There is the potential for contact between victim and alleged perpetrator(s) and a very high likelihood that friends from either side could harass the victim or alleged perpetrator(s) online and/or become victims of harassment themselves. Specialist online safety support is discussed at paragraph 551.
645. School transport is a potentially vulnerable place for a victim or alleged perpetrator(s) following any incident or alleged incident. The school or college, as part of its risk and needs assessment, should consider any additional potential support needs to keep all of their children safe.
646. A whole-school or college approach to safeguarding, that makes clear that there is a zero-tolerance approach to sexual harassment and sexual violence, that it is never acceptable, and it will be not tolerated. A robust preventative education programme will help to create an environment where all children at the school or college feel safe, supported, and respectful of their peers, especially when reports of sexual harassment or sexual violence are made.
647. It is important that schools and colleges keep their policies, processes, and curriculum under constant review to protect all their children. Reports of HSB, sexual harassment and sexual violence (especially where there is evidence of patterns of behaviour) may point to environmental and or systemic problems that could and should be addressed by updating relevant policies, processes, or relevant parts of the curriculum. Alongside this, patterns identified in schools may also be reflective of the wider issues within a local area and it is good practice to share emerging trends with safeguarding partners.

Additional In school support for child-on-child abuse

11 For the victim child who has been harmed by another child

The level of support required 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 child on child groups/relationships with other pupils, or some reconciliation 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. These would be delivered through our schools' PHSE and RSE curriculum.

11 For the perpetrator child who has displayed harmful behaviour to another child

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. Particular support from identified services may be necessary through an Early Help referral and the young person may require additional support from family members.

11. Preventative Strategies

Child on child abuse can and will occur on any site even with the most robust policies and support processes. It is important to develop appropriate strategies to proactively prevent child on child abuse.

Schools in the New Guild Trust have an open environment where pupils feel safe to share information about anything that is upsetting or worrying them. There is a strong and positive PSHE/RSE curriculum that tackles such issues as prejudiced behaviour and gives children an open forum to talk things through rather than seek one on one opportunities to be harmful to one another. Our schools make sure that 'support and report' signposting is available to pupils.

Staff will not dismiss issues as 'banter' or 'growing up' or compare them to their own experiences of childhood. Staff will consider each issue and each individual in their own right before taking action.

Pupils are involved in decision making within school, through School Council and Pupil Voice, for example, we encourage pupils to understand what constitutes acceptable behaviour. We involve pupils in the positive ethos in school; one where all pupils understand the boundaries of behaviour before it becomes abusive at an age appropriate level.

Documents that provide additional support:

[How to tell if a child's sexual behaviour is appropriate for their age - Lucy Faithfull Foundation](#)

12. Where to go for Further Information

Additional advice and support

There is a wealth of information available to support schools and colleges. The following list is not exhaustive but should provide a useful starting point:

Abuse

Centre of Expertise on Child Sexual Abuse has introduced new resources to help education professionals identify and respond to [concerns of child sexual abuse and abusive behaviours](#).

[Signs and indicators of child sexual abuse | CSA Centre](#)

[What to do if you're worried a child is being abused](#) – DfE advice

[Domestic abuse: Various Information/Guidance](#) – Home Office advice

[Faith based abuse: National Action Plan](#) – DfE advice

[Forced marriage resource pack](#)

[Disrespect NoBody campaign – GOV.UK](#) – Home Office website

[Tackling Child Sexual Abuse Strategy](#) – Home Office policy paper

[Together we can stop child sexual abuse](#) – HM Government campaign

Bullying

[Preventing bullying including cyberbullying](#) – DfE advice

Children missing from education, home or care

[Children missing education](#) – DfE statutory guidance

[Children who run away or go missing from home or care](#) – DfE statutory guidance

[Missing Children and Adults strategy](#) – Home Office strategy

Children with family members in prison

The [Prisoners' Families Helpline](#) offers free, confidential support and advice for families in England and Wales who are in contact with the criminal justice system.

Child exploitation

[Modern Slavery: statutory guidance for England and Wales \(under s49 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015\) and non-statutory guidance for Scotland and Northern Ireland \(accessible version\) - GOV.UK](#) – Modern Slavery Statutory Guidance.

[Interim guidance for ICTGs](#) - Independent Child Trafficking Guardianship Service guidance

[Safeguarding children who may have been trafficked](#) – DfE and Home Office guidance

[Care of unaccompanied migrant children and child victims of modern slavery](#) – DfE statutory guidance

[Modern slavery: how to identify and support victims](#) – Home Office statutory guidance

[Child exploitation disruption toolkit](#) – Home Office guidance

[Preventing Child Sexual Exploitation](#) – The Children's Society and Home Office

[County Lines Toolkit For Professionals](#) – The Children's Society in partnership with Victim Support and National Police Chiefs' Council

[Multi-agency practice principles for responding to child exploitation and extra-familial harm](#) – non-statutory guidance for local areas, developed by the Tackling Child Exploitation (TCE) Support Programme, funded by the Department for Education and supported by the Home Office, the Department for Health and Social Care and the Ministry of Justice

[What is county lines and child criminal exploitation? - Missing People](#) advice

[SafeCall - Missing People](#) - SafeCall is a national free, confidential and anonymous helpline and support service for young people and family members that are affected by missing, county lines and criminal exploitation. Confidential support and webinars are also available to professionals.

[County Lines Support and Rescue | Catch22](#) - A specialist support and rescue service for young people and their families who are criminally exploited through county lines. (The service currently operates from London, Merseyside, the West Midlands, West Yorkshire and Greater Manchester.)

Confidentiality

[Gillick competency Fraser guidelines](#) – Guidelines to help with balancing children's rights along with safeguarding responsibilities.

Drugs

[From harm to hope: A 10-year drugs plan to cut crime and save lives](#) – Home Office strategy

[Honest information about drugs](#) – Talk to Frank website

[Drug and Alcohol education – teacher guidance & evidence review](#) – PSHE Association

Honour or faith-based abuse, including FGM and forced marriage

[Female genital mutilation: information and resources](#) – Home Office guidance

[Female genital mutilation: multi agency statutory guidance](#) – DfE, Department for Health, and Home Office

[Forced marriage](#) – Forced Marriage Unit (FMU) resources

[Forced marriage](#) – Government multi-agency practice guidelines and multi-agency statutory guidance

[FGM resource pack](#) – HM Government guidance

Health and well-being

[Rise Above: Free PSHE resources on health, wellbeing and resilience](#) – Public Health England

[Supporting pupils at schools with medical conditions](#) – DfE statutory guidance

[Mental health and behaviour in schools](#) – DfE advice

[Overview - Fabricated or induced illness](#) – NHS advice

Homelessness

[Homelessness code of guidance for local authorities](#) - Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government guidance

Information sharing

[Government information sharing advice](#) – Guidance on information sharing for people who provide safeguarding services to children, young people, parents and carers.

[Information Commissioner's Office: Data sharing information hub](#) – Information to help schools and colleges comply with UK data protection legislation including UK GDPR.

Online safety advice

[Childnet](#) – Provides guidance for schools on cyberbullying

[Educateagainsthate](#) – Provides practical advice and support on protecting children from extremism and radicalisation

[London Grid for Learning](#) – Provides advice on all aspects of a school or college's online safety arrangements

[NSPCC E-safety for schools](#) – Provides advice, templates, and tools on all aspects of a school or college's online safety arrangements

[Safer recruitment consortium](#) – 'Guidance for safe working practice', which may help ensure staff behaviour policies are robust and effective

[Searching screening and confiscation](#) – Departmental advice for schools on searching children and confiscating items such as mobile phones

[South West Grid for Learning](#) – Provides advice on all aspects of a school or college's online safety arrangements

[Online Safety Audit Tool](#) – From UK Council for Internet Safety to help mentors of trainee teachers and newly qualified teachers induct mentees and provide ongoing support, development and monitoring

[Online safety guidance if you own or manage an online platform](#) – DCMS advice

[A business guide for protecting children on your online platform](#) – DCMS advice

[UK Safer Internet Centre](#) – Provides tips, advice, guides and other resources to help keep children safe online

[Understanding and responding to AI-generated child sexual abuse material](#): guidance from the National Crime Agency's CEOP Education programme in collaboration with the Internet Watch Foundation.

[Financially motivated sexual extortion \(FMSE\)](#): guidance for education settings on FMSE from the National Crime Agency's CEOP Education programme.

Online safety relating to remote education, virtual lessons and live streaming

[Guidance Get help with remote education](#) – Resources and support for teachers and school leaders on educating pupils and students

[Departmental guidance on safeguarding and remote education](#) – Including planning remote education strategies and teaching remotely

[London Grid for Learning](#) – Guidance, including platform-specific advice

[National Cyber Security Centre](#) – Guidance on choosing, configuring and deploying video conferencing

[UK Safer Internet Centre](#) – Guidance on safe remote learning

Online safety – support for children

[Childline](#) – For free and confidential advice

[UK Safer Internet Centre](#) – To report and remove harmful online content

[CEOP Safety Centre](#) – to report online child sexual abuse

Online safety - parental support

[Childnet](#) – Offers a toolkit to support parents and carers of children of any age to start discussions about their online life, and to find out where to get more help and support

[Commonsensemedia](#) – Provides independent reviews, age ratings, & other information about all types of media for children and their parents

[Government advice](#) – About protecting children from specific online harms such as child sexual abuse, sexting, and cyberbullying

[Help your child stay safe online - Kids Online Safety](#) – includes practical information from trusted places to help parents feel more confident on the steps they can take to protect their child online.

[Internet Matters](#) – Provides age-specific online safety checklists, guides on how to set parental controls, and practical tips to help children get the most out of their digital world

[How Can I Help My Child?](#) – Marie Collins Foundation – Sexual abuse online

[London Grid for Learning](#) – Provides support for parents and carers to keep their children safe online, including tips to keep primary aged children safe online

[Stopitnow](#) resource from [The Lucy Faithfull Foundation](#) – Can be used by parents and carers who are concerned about someone's behaviour, including children who may be displaying concerning sexual behaviour (not just about online)

[CEOP Education](#) – Provides information, guidance and resources for support for parents and carers, helping them to protect their child(ren) from online sexual abuse

[Parentzone](#) – Provides help for parents and carers on how to keep their children safe online

[Talking to your child about online sexual harassment: A guide for parents](#) – This is the Children's Commissioner's parental guide on talking to their children about online sexual harassment

2019 UK CMOSs' advice - [UK CMO commentary on screen time and social media map of reviews - GOV.UK](#)

Private fostering

[Private fostering: local authorities](#) – DfE statutory guidance

Radicalisation

[Prevent duty guidance](#) – Home Office guidance

[The Prevent duty: safeguarding learners vulnerable to radicalisation](#) - DfE advice

[Educate Against Hate website](#) – DfE and Home Office guidance

[Prevent for FE and Training](#) – Education and Training Foundation (ETF)

[Extremism and Radicalisation Safeguarding Resources](#) – Resources by London Grid for Learning

[Managing risk of radicalisation in your education setting](#) – DfE advice

Serious violence

[Serious violence strategy](#) – Home Office strategy

[Factors linked to serious violence and how these factors can be used to identify individuals for intervention](#) – Home Office

[Youth Endowment Fund](#) – Home Office

[Gangs and youth violence: for schools and colleges](#) – Home Office advice

[Tackling and girls strategy](#) – Home Office strategy

[Violence against women and girls: national statement of expectations for victims](#) – Home Office guidance

Sexual harassment and sexual violence

Specialist organisations

[Barnardo's](#) – UK charity caring for and supporting some of the most vulnerable children and young people through their range of services.

[Lucy Faithfull Foundation](#) – UK-wide child protection charity dedicated to preventing child sexual abuse. They work with families affected by sexual abuse and also run the confidential Stop it Now! Helpline.

[Marie Collins Foundation](#) – Charity that, amongst other things, works directly with children, young people, and families to enable their recovery following sexual abuse.

[NSPCC](#) – Children's charity specialising in child protection with statutory powers enabling them to take action and safeguard children at risk of abuse.

[Rape Crisis](#) – National charity and the umbrella body for their network of independent member Rape Crisis Centres.

[UK Safer Internet Centre](#) – Provides <https://www.saferinternet.org.uk/advice-andresources> to children, young people, parents, carers and schools about staying safe online.

Harmful sexual behaviour

[Rape Crisis \(England & Wales\)](#) or [The Survivors Trust](#) – For information, advice, and details of local specialist sexual violence organisations.

[NICE guidance](#) – Contains information on, amongst other things: developing interventions; working with families and carers; and multi-agency working.

[HSB toolkit](#) – The Lucy Faithfull Foundation – designed for parents, carers, family members and professionals, to help everyone play their part in keeping children safe. It has links to useful information, resources, and support as well as practical tips to prevent harmful sexual behaviour and provide safe environments for families.

The Lucy Faithfull Foundation also run shorespace.org.uk which provides a safe and anonymous place for young people to get help and support to prevent harmful sexual behaviours.

[NSPCC Learning: Protecting children from harmful sexual behaviour](#) and [NSPCC - Harmful sexual behaviour framework](#) – Free and independent advice about HSB.

[Contextual Safeguarding Network – Beyond Referrals \(Schools\)](#) – Provides a school selfassessment toolkit and guidance for addressing HSB in schools.

[Preventing harmful sexual behaviour in children - Stop It Now](#) – Provides a guide for parents, carers and professionals to help everyone do their part in keeping children safe, they also run a free confidential helpline.

Support for victims

[Anti-Bullying Alliance](#) – Detailed information for anyone being bullied, along with advice for parents and schools. Signposts to various helplines and websites for further support.

[Rape Crisis](#) – Provides and signposts to a range of services to support people who have experienced rape, child abuse or any kind of sexual violence.

[The Survivors Trust](#) – UK-wide national umbrella agency with resources and support dedicated to survivors of rape, sexual violence and child sex abuse.

[Victim Support](#) – Supporting children and young people who have been affected by crime. Also provides support to parents and professionals who work with children and young people – regardless of whether a crime has been reported or how long ago it was.

[Childline](#) – Provides free and confidential advice for children and young people.

Toolkits

[NSPCC](#) – Online Self-assessment tool to ensure organisations are doing everything they can to safeguard children.

[NSPCC](#) – Resources which help adults respond to children disclosing abuse.

NSPCC also provide free and independent advice about HSB: [NSPCC - Harmful sexual behaviour framework](#)

[Safeguarding Unit, Farrer and Co. and Carlene Firmin, MBE, University of Bedfordshire](#)

– Peer-on-Peer Abuse toolkit provides practical guidance for schools on how to prevent, identify early and respond appropriately to peer-on-peer abuse.

[Contextual Safeguarding Network](#) – Self-assessment toolkit for schools to assess their own response to HSB and levers for addressing HSB in schools.

[Childnet - STAR SEND Toolkit](#) – Equips, enables and empowers educators with the knowledge to support young people with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND).

[Childnet - Just a joke?](#) – Provides lesson plans, activities, a quiz and teaching guide designed to explore problematic online sexual behaviour with 9–12-year-olds.

[Childnet - Step Up, Speak Up](#) – A practical campaign toolkit that addresses the issue of online sexual harassment amongst young people aged 13-17 years old.

[NSPCC - Harmful sexual behaviour framework](#) – An evidence-informed framework for children and young people displaying HSB.

Farrer & Co: [Addressing child on child abuse: a resource for schools and colleges](#) – This resource provides practical guidance for schools and colleges on how to prevent, identify early and respond appropriately to child-on-child abuse.

Sharing nudes and semi-nudes

[London Grid for Learning-collection of advice](#) – Various information and resources dealing with the sharing of nudes and semi-nudes.

[UKCIS Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people](#) – Advice for schools and colleges on responding to incidents of non-consensual making or sharing of nudes or semi-nudes.

Support for parents/carers

National Crime Agency's [CEOP Education Programme](#) – Provides information for

parents and carers to help protect their child from online child sexual abuse, including [#AskTheAwkward - help to talk with your children about online relationships](#) – Guidance on how to talk to their children about online relationships

Updated links from kcsie 2026

- **National Crime Agency's** [CEOP Safety Centre](#) offers support and reporting mechanisms for online sexual abuse.
- **NSPCC** helpline provides expert advice for professionals via 0808 800 5000 or help@nspcc.org.uk.
- [Rape Crisis](#) and [The Survivors Trust](#) provide specialist support for victims of sexual violence.
- **The Anti-Bullying Alliance** provides guidance for schools on [Sexual and sexist bullying](#).

549. Online incidents of HSB, sexual harassment and sexual violence can be complex, often involving widespread abuse or harm on multiple social media platforms and repeated victimisation. Support is available from:

- **UK Safer Internet Centre** provides an online safety helpline for professionals at 0344 381 4772 or helpline@saferinternet.org.uk.
- **Childline/IWF** provides a free tool, [Report Remove](#), for children to report nude or sexual images and/or videos of themselves that they think might have been shared online.
- **UKCIS provides** : [Advice for education settings working with children and young people](#) on handling reports of children sharing nonconsensual self-generated intimate images and/or videos.
- **National Crime Agency's** [CEOP Education Programme](#) provides resources for professional's and parents and carers on protecting children and young people from online child sexual abuse.
- **LGfL** provide education materials via ['Undressed'](#) on how to teach young children about being tricked into getting undressed online in a fun way without scaring them or explaining the motives of sex offenders.

Additional sources of support are listed in Annex A (KCSIE 2026)

APPENDIX A

Guidance on Information Gathering and Risk Assessment to be Recorded on CPOMS

Basic Information	
Referrer Name and Role	
Referrer Contact Details (email address and phone number)	
Name of School for Victim	
Name of School for child/ren alleged to have caused harm	
Did incident occur on school premises? If not, where did the incident occur?	

CONSIDERATIONS	RISK (CONSIDER VICTIM, CHILD ALLEGED TO HAVE CAUSED HARM, OTHER PUPILS AND STAFF)	RISK LEVEL (HIGH, MEDIUM OR LOW)	ACTIONS TO REDUCE RISK	REVISED RISK LEVEL (HIGH, MEDIUM OR LOW)
- What is the incident? - Who was involved? - Where did it happen?				
☐ Does this incident constitute a crime? Assault, sexual assault, rape, sharing of indecent images of children, etc. As such has this been referred to the Police?				
☐ Is it necessary to limit contact between the children involved? Refer to KCSiE and DFE guidance on sexual harassment and sexual violence in schools and colleges.				

☐ Is there an actual or perceived threat from the child alleged to have caused harm to the victim and/or others?				
☐ Is either the victim or the child alleged to have caused harm at risk of physical harm as a result of this incident (for example, bullying or 'retribution' by other children)?				
☐ Do they share classes?				
• Do they share break times? • Do they share pupil/friendship groups?				
☐ Do they share transport to/from school?				
☐ Are they likely to come into contact with each other (or anyone else involved in/with knowledge of the incident) outside of school?				
☐ How can such contact be limited?				
☐ Is there a risk of harm from social media and gossip?				