

ADDENDUM

Peer on peer abuse guidance for
Safeguarding and Child Protection at
The Sittingbourne School

Document Management

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**A list of additional Trust Safeguarding Leads and contact details can be found here:
[Emergency Contact Details SAT Designated Safeguarding Leads](#)**

1. Scope

This addendum applies to all Trust schools and reflects updated advice from our local safeguarding partners and local authority (LA)

It sets out additional consideration and guidance in relation to peer on peer abuse in schools. Point 3.19.1 remains unchanged from the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy. Points 3.19.2 - 3.19.5 are the additions which are covered in this addendum only.

2. Existing policy guidance on peer on peer abuse

3.19 Peer on peer abuse

3.19.1 Children can abuse other children. This is generally referred to as peer on peer abuse and can take many forms. This can include (but is not limited to)

- bullying (including cyberbullying); sexual violence and sexual harassment;
- physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm;
- sexual violence, such as rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault
- sexual harassment, such as sexual comments, remarks, jokes and online sexual harassment which may be standalone or part of a broader pattern of abuse
- Upskirting, which typically involves taking a picture under a person's clothing without them knowing, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm.
- sexting and initiating/hazing type violence and rituals.

2. Additional guidance on peer on peer abuse

3.19.2 Peer on peer abuse will never be tolerated or passed off as “banter”, “just having a laugh” or “part of growing up”. The gendered nature of peer-on-peer abuse is recognised, however, all peer on peer abuse is unacceptable and will always be taken seriously.

3.19.3 Where appropriate, incidents of peer on peer abuse involving physical abuse or bullying will be managed through the school behaviour and the anti bullying policies. The DSL will always be made aware of all incidents of peer on peer abuse so that further safeguarding actions can be taken as necessary.

3.19.4 If a student makes an allegation of abuse against another student:

- Staff must record the allegation and inform the DSL.
- The DSL will assess the information and ensure that it is categorised and recorded by the nature of the incident i.e. bullying (including the type such as cyber, racial, biphobic etc), physical abuse (identifying the specifics: hitting, kicking etc) or a Harmful Sexual Behaviour (identifying the RAG on the Brooke Traffic Light Tool, or other specifics such as sexting or whether the incident was potentially criminal).
- The DSL will identify appropriate outcomes to the incident, which may include school based support or interventions, as well as referrals to other agencies, as necessary, such as SPoA, CSC, CAMHS and the Police (if the allegation involves a potential criminal offence).
- The DSL will complete a risk assessment and where necessary create a written support plan for all children involved, including the child/ren who has experienced the abusive behaviour and the child/ren who is alleged to have displayed the abuse behaviour as well as any others affected, with a named person they can all talk to if needed.

- The format of any support plan will vary with the exact nature of the incident, but will always be in line with processes outlined in the behaviour or anti-bullying policies or where sexual in nature, will follow the Safeguarding Risk Reduction Plan outlined in the East Sussex Protocol for Managing Peer on Peer Harmful Sexual Behaviour in Schools.

3.19.5 The school will minimise the risk of peer on peer abuse by:

- Challenging any form of derogatory or sexualised language or behaviour, including requesting or sending sexual images.
- Being vigilant to issues that particularly affect different genders – for example, sexualised or aggressive touching or grabbing towards female students, and initiation or hazing type violence with respect to boys, whilst at the same time recognising that any of these issues can affect any students regardless of their gender.
- Ensuring our curriculum helps to educate students about appropriate behaviour and consent.
- Ensuring students are aware of the different ways in which they can speak with a trusted adult in the school, either directly or through other means such as worry boxes or online help buttons, which are monitored by key staff in the safeguarding team.
- Ensuring students are aware of the different ways in which they can speak with an adult outside of the school through agencies such as Child Line or the NSPCC.
- As a school we will gather student voice more broadly to understand the experience of students at the school, so that this can inform the development of safeguarding practice.
- Ensuring that staff are aware of peer on peer abuse and maintain an attitude of ‘it could happen here’, as they do with all areas of safeguarding.
- Ensuring that staff are trained to understand that a student harming a peer could be a sign that the child is being abused themselves.