

Child on Child / Peer on Peer Abuse (including bullying, cyber-bullying, sexting, sexual violence, up skirting and sexual harassment) Guidance for Students

- **Purpose and content**

The purpose of this guidance is to provide a clear set of guidelines regarding child on child / peer on peer abuse (including bullying, cyber-bullying and sexting, sexual violence, up skirting and sexual harassment). All incidents of sexual harassment will be dealt with in line with the College Student Conduct & Behavioural Management Policy.

Definitions

The key terms in this document are defined as:

- **Peer:** A person of similar age
- **Child:** Those under the age of eighteen
- **Child on Child / Peer-on-Peer abuse** is a term used to describe children abusing other children. Child on Child / Peer-on-Peer abuse includes, but is not limited to:
 - ❖ physical and sexual abuse
 - ❖ sexual harassment
 - ❖ sexual violence
 - ❖ emotional abuse
 - ❖ on and offline bullying
 - ❖ teenage relationship abuse
 - ❖ grooming children for sexual and criminal exploitation
 - ❖ harmful sexual behaviour
- **Bullying:** Behaviour by an individual or group, that intentionally hurts another individual or group either physically or emotionally. This includes any words or actions, which are aimed at causing someone to feel threatened, intimidated or humiliated. Bullying can take many forms, including:
 - Physical: pushing, hitting, kicking, punching or any other use of physical violence
 - Emotional: being unfriendly, excluding someone, threatening gestures, or interfering with personal possessions.
 - Verbal: name calling, spreading rumours (including online), teasing undermining and criticising.
 - Exclusion: ignoring or isolating someone
 - Control and manipulation
 - Making silent, hoax or abusive calls

The following types of bullying are also hate crimes:

- Racist bullying can be defined as a range of hurtful psychological or physical behaviour that makes a person feel unwelcome,

marginalised, excluded, powerless or worthless because of their colour, culture, ethnicity, community, faith, national origin, or national status.

- Homophobic bullying targets someone because of their sexual orientation (or perceived sexual orientation).
 - Biphobic bullying targets someone because of their sexual orientation (or perceived sexual orientation)
 - Transphobic bullying targets individuals who are or are thought to be transgender or transsexual.
 - Disablist: bullying someone with disabilities.
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- **Cyber-bullying:** Cyberbullying is bullying that takes place online. Unlike bullying offline, online bullying can follow a young person wherever they go, via social networks, gaming and mobile phone. A person can be bullied online and offline at the same time. This type of 'virtual' bullying using technology (e.g. chat rooms, instant messaging, email & mobile phone) can occur in or outside College. Cyber-bullying can happen at all times of the day, with a potentially bigger audience, as people can forward on content very quickly and easily.
 - **Sexting:** Sending or posting sexually suggestive images, including nude or semi-nude photographs, via mobiles or over the Internet. Creating and sharing sexual photos and videos of under-18s, including selfies, is **illegal**.
 - **Harassment:** Any conduct which is unwanted, which affects the dignity of the person. Harassment may be repetitive or an isolated occurrence against one or more people.
 - **Up skirting:** Up skirting typically involves taking a picture under a person's clothing without them knowing, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks. Since April 2019 Up skirting has been a criminal offence.
 - **Sexual Harassment:** Sexual harassment means 'unwanted conduct of a sexual nature' that can occur online and offline. Sexual harassment can include;
 - Sexual comments, such as: telling sexual stories, making lewd comments, making sexual remarks about clothes and appearance and calling someone sexualised names;
 - Sexual "jokes" or taunting;
 - Physical behaviour, such as: deliberately brushing against someone, interfering with someone's clothes and displaying pictures, photos or drawings of a sexual nature.
 - Online sexual harassment which may include:
 - Non-consensual sharing of sexual images and videos.
 - Sexualised online bullying;
 - Unwanted sexual comments and messages, including, on social media
 - Sexual exploitation; coercion and threats.
 - **Sexual Violence:** Under the Sexual Offences Act 2003 sexual violence is described as;

- **Rape:** A person (A) commits an offence of rape if: he intentionally penetrates the vagina, anus or mouth of another person (B) with his penis, B does not consent to the penetration and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.
- **Assault by Penetration:** A person (A) commits an offence if: s/he intentionally penetrates the vagina or anus of another person (B) with a part of her/his body or anything else, the penetration is sexual, B does not consent to the penetration and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.
- **Sexual Assault:** A person (A) commits an offence of sexual assault if: s/he intentionally touches another person (B), the touching is sexual, B does not consent to the touching and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.
- **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 is consent?

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
- Sexual intercourse without consent is rape.

Report a concern

- During term time please report any concerns to your Progress Coach, Student Mentor or Tutor about yourself or someone else.
- If you have been affected by issues related to sexual misconduct. The Union of Students have Sexual Violence Liaison Officers (SVLO's) that you can speak to you in confidence for support and guidance around your options.
- If you have any concerns outside of college hours, if you are in immediate danger contact the Police on 999.

For further advice and guidance please refer to the agencies below

Useful contacts

- Union of Students Advice Service
- 01332 591507 <https://www.derbyunion.co.uk/advice/>
- SV2 Supporting Victims of Sexual violence <https://www.sv2.org.uk/help-support/> 01773 746 115

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- NSPCC Helpline 0808 800 5000
- NSPCC [Harmful Sexual Behaviour](#)
- ChildLine 0800 500 / www.childline.org.uk
- Kidscape www.kidscape.org.uk
- Anti-Bullying Alliance www.antibullyingalliance.org
- Bullying UK www.bullyinguk.org.uk
- [Brook Sexual Behaviours Traffic Light Tool](#)

If you are facing disciplinary action related to anything detailed in this information, bullying, harassment, sexual misconduct, etc, you can seek the support of an Independent Union of Students Advisor. The advisor will be able to attend meetings and help you navigate the disciplinary procedure.

Action the college will take:

- Buxton & Leek College has a zero tolerance on any form of bullying, harassment and sexual violence and we are committed to keeping everyone safe to promote your wellbeing. BLC will ensure you get the support you require and any allegations will be taken seriously and followed up.
- At the start of your programme, the college will ensure that ground rules are set and students are made aware of how to report a concern of abuse and how to access appropriate support.
- All reported incidents of abuse will be followed up and appropriate action will be taken in line with the BLC Student Conduct & Behavioural Management Policy. Sanctions against the perpetrator may include suspension whilst an investigation is carried out and could lead to permanent exclusion.

The college will do its best to maintain confidentiality, however, there may be occasions where we share information with relevant agencies if there is a safeguarding risk to students.