November 2024

Child on Child / Peer on Peer Abuse
Guidance for Students

Purposeand content

The purpose of this guidance is to provide a clear set of guidelines regarding child on child / peer onpeer abuse (including bullying, cyber-bullying and sexting, sexual violence, up skirting and sexual harassment). All incidents of child on child / peer on peer abuse and sexual harassment will be dealt with in line with the College's Learner Performance 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 childrenabusing 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 or hurtful psychological.
- Physical behaviour that makes a person feel unwelcome,