

7 MINUTE BRIEFING – Sexual violence and sexual harassment...

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1014224/Sexual_violence_and_sexual_harassment_between_children_in_schools_and_colleges.pdf

6. Training and awareness:

- As per Part 1 of KCSIE, and as part of their child protection and safeguarding training, schools should consider the importance of their staff being aware of the different types of abuse and neglect.
- All schools should ensure children are taught about safeguarding, including how to stay safe online. Schools should consider this as part of providing a broad and balanced curriculum.

5. Schools should also be aware of:

- their obligations under the Human Rights Act 1998.
- the requirement to comply with relevant sections of the Equality Act 2010.
- compliance with the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED)

4. Legal responsibilities:

- Schools have a statutory duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of the children.
- They have a statutory duty to co-operate with partner agencies.
- They are required to have a behaviour policy and measures in place to prevent all forms of bullying
- RSHE is mandatory

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Introduction:

This is advice provided by the Department for Education (the department). Its focus is child on child sexual violence and sexual harassment at schools and colleges. The advice covers children of all ages, from primary through to secondary stage and into colleges and online. The advice sets out what sexual violence and sexual harassment is, how to minimise the risk of it occurring and what to do when it does occur or is alleged to have occurred. Sexual violence and sexual harassment can occur between two children of any age and sex from primary through to secondary stage and into colleges.



1. Raising awareness:

Schools and colleges should be aware of, and respond appropriately to all reports and concerns, including those outside the school or college, and or online.

- make clear that there is a zero-tolerance approach to sexual violence and sexual harassment and it is never acceptable, and it will not be tolerated and it should never be passed off as “banter”, “just having a laugh”, “part of growing up” or “boys being boys”
- not recognising the scale of harassment and abuse and/or downplaying some behaviours related to abuse as it can lead to a culture of unacceptable behaviour, an unsafe environment and in worst case scenarios a culture that normalises abuse.

3. Guidance for staff and governors:

- Sexual assault has four types as defined by the Sexual Offences Act 2003, as these are defined in the guidance also.
- Sexual harassment can include:
 - Sexual comments, remarks or names
 - Sexual jokes or taunting,
 - Physical behaviour such as brushing against someone,
 - Displaying pictures, drawings or photos,
- Online harassment which can include sharing images or unwanted explicit content, sexualised bullying, unwanted comments and coercion and threats.
- Harmful behaviour should be looked at against definitions of what is considered to be the developmental norm.

2. Vulnerable groups:

- SEND pupils are three times more likely to be abused than their peers.
- any reports of abuse involving children with SEND will therefore require close liaison with the DSL and SENCO.
- Children who are lesbian, gay, bi, or trans (LGBT) can be targeted by their peers.