

Child on child abuse

Child-on-child abuse is behaviour by an individual or group, intending to physically, sexually or emotionally harm others. It can happen to children of a similar age or stage of development and can be harmful to the children who display it as well as those who experience it.

Child-on-child abuse can happen in a wide range of settings, including:

- at school
- at home
- in someone else's home
- in the community
- online

It can take place in spaces which are supervised or unsupervised. Within a school context, for example, child-on-child abuse might take place in spaces such as toilets, the playground, corridors and when children are walking home (Contextual Safeguarding Network, 2020).

Child-on-child abuse is most likely to include, but may not be limited to:

- Bullying (including cyberbullying, prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying)
- Physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling or otherwise causing physical harm (this may include an online element, which facilitates, threatens and/or encourages physical abuse)
- Abuse in intimate relationships between peers (this is sometimes known as 'teenage relationship abuse')
- Sexual violence and sexual harassment
- Causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent
- Upskirting, which typically involves taking a picture under a person's clothing without their permission, to obtain sexual gratification or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm
- Consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images and/or videos (also known as sexting or youth-produced sexual imagery)
- Initiation/hazing type violence and rituals, which could include activities involving harassment, abuse or humiliation used as a way of initiating a person into a group, and may also include an online element

This is explained in paragraph 35 of [Keeping Children Safe in Education](#) (KCSIE).

At Chilton Primary School we take all forms of child on child abuse very seriously. We record any form of sexual child on child abuse such as tapping bottoms or use of sexualised language on CPOMS as a safeguarding concern. Serious incidents which involve physical abuse will also be logged on CPOMS or for lower level concerns these will be logged as a behaviour incident on Bromcom.

Any incidents recorded will be shared and discussed with parents of the victim and the perpetrator.